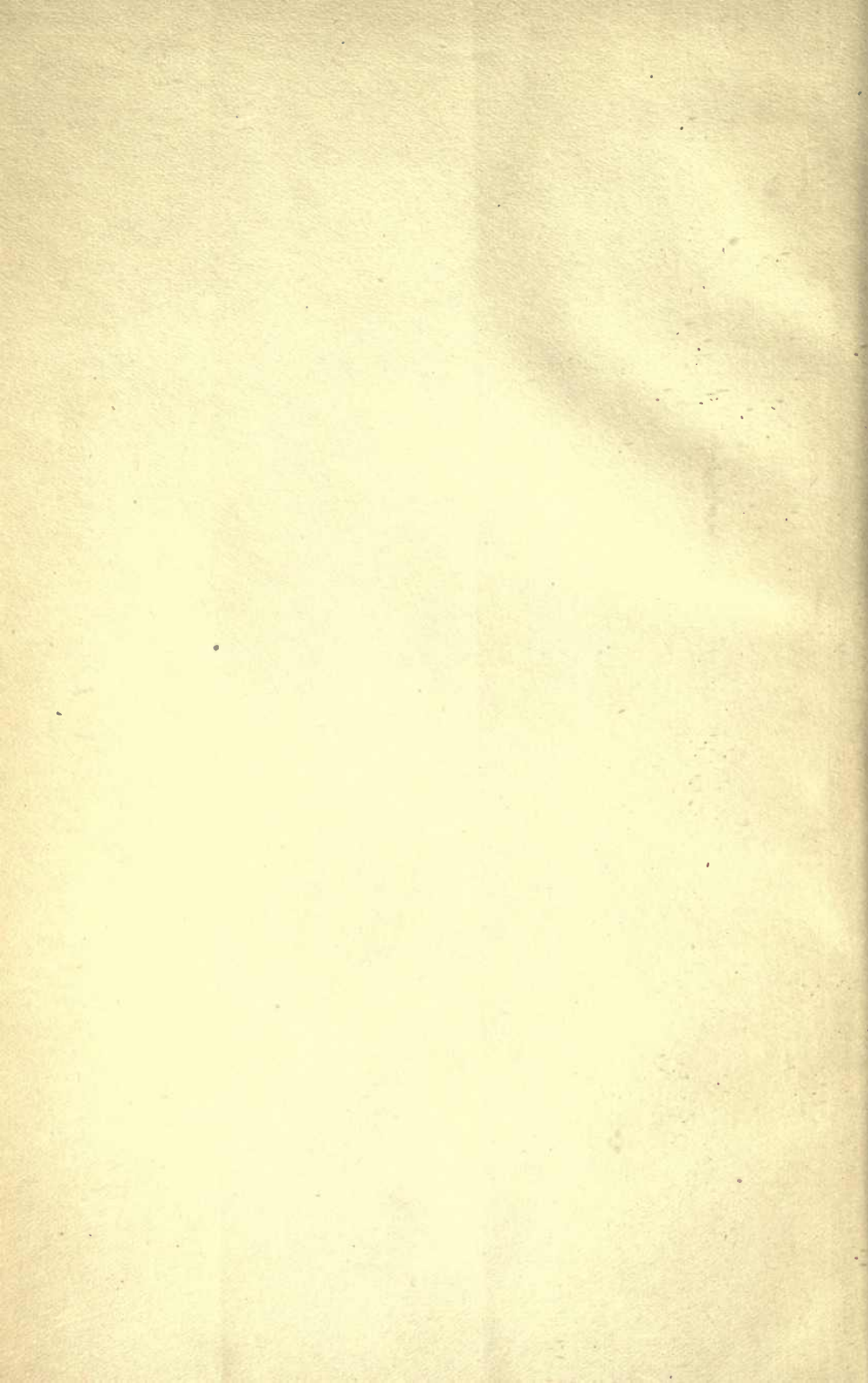


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All Correspondence, Contributions, Books for Review, etc., should be addressed to Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., and Communications in regard to Distribution or Advertisements to Reynell & Son, 44, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The annual subscription to the Magazine is 6s. 6d. post free. Quarterly Parts, 1s. 6d. net each, by post, 1s. 8d. Cases for binding, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the Publishers.

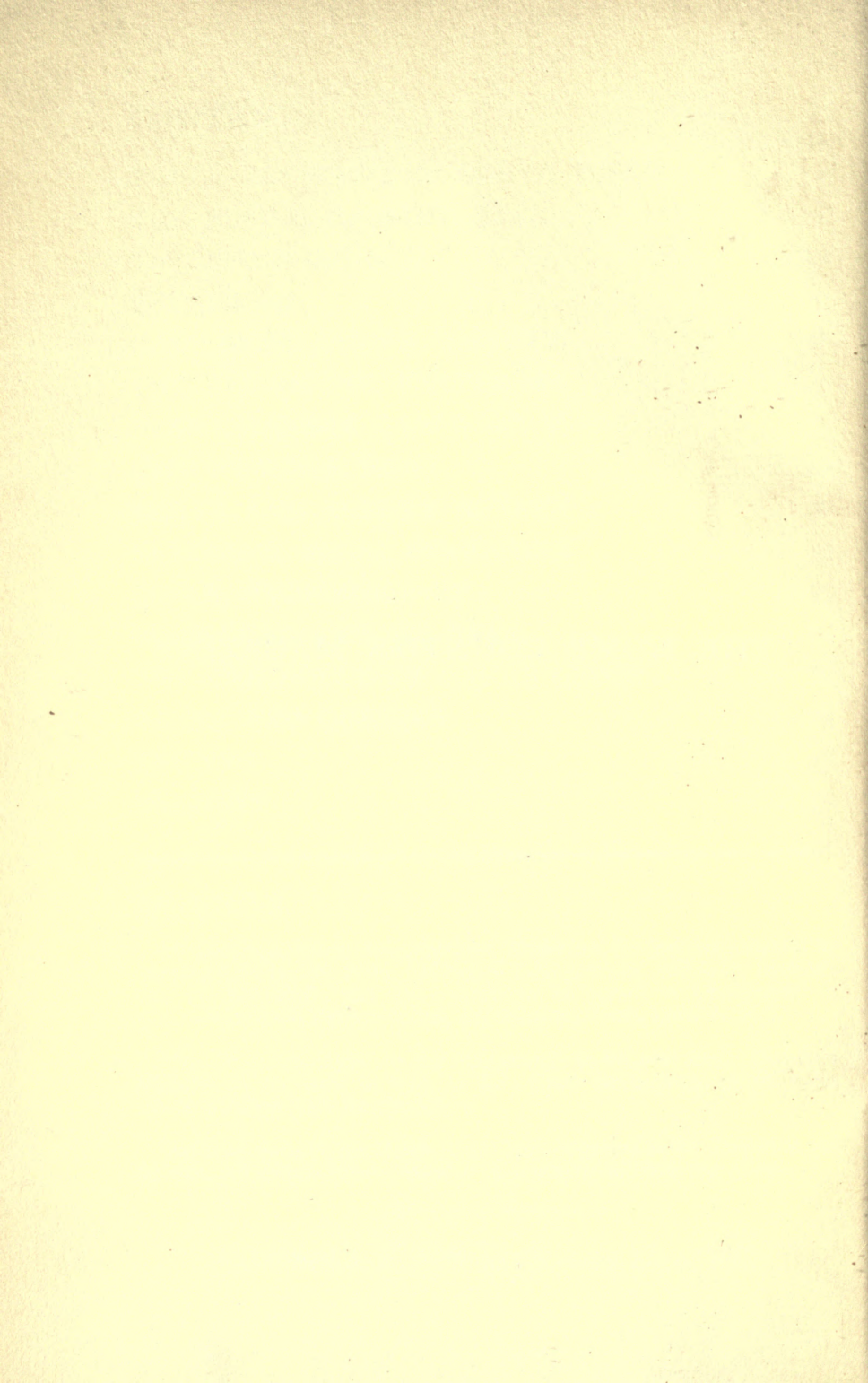
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COUNTIES

MAGAZINE

*Devoted to the Topography of London,
Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks,
Surrey, and Kent*

EDITED BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

VOLUME X, 1908

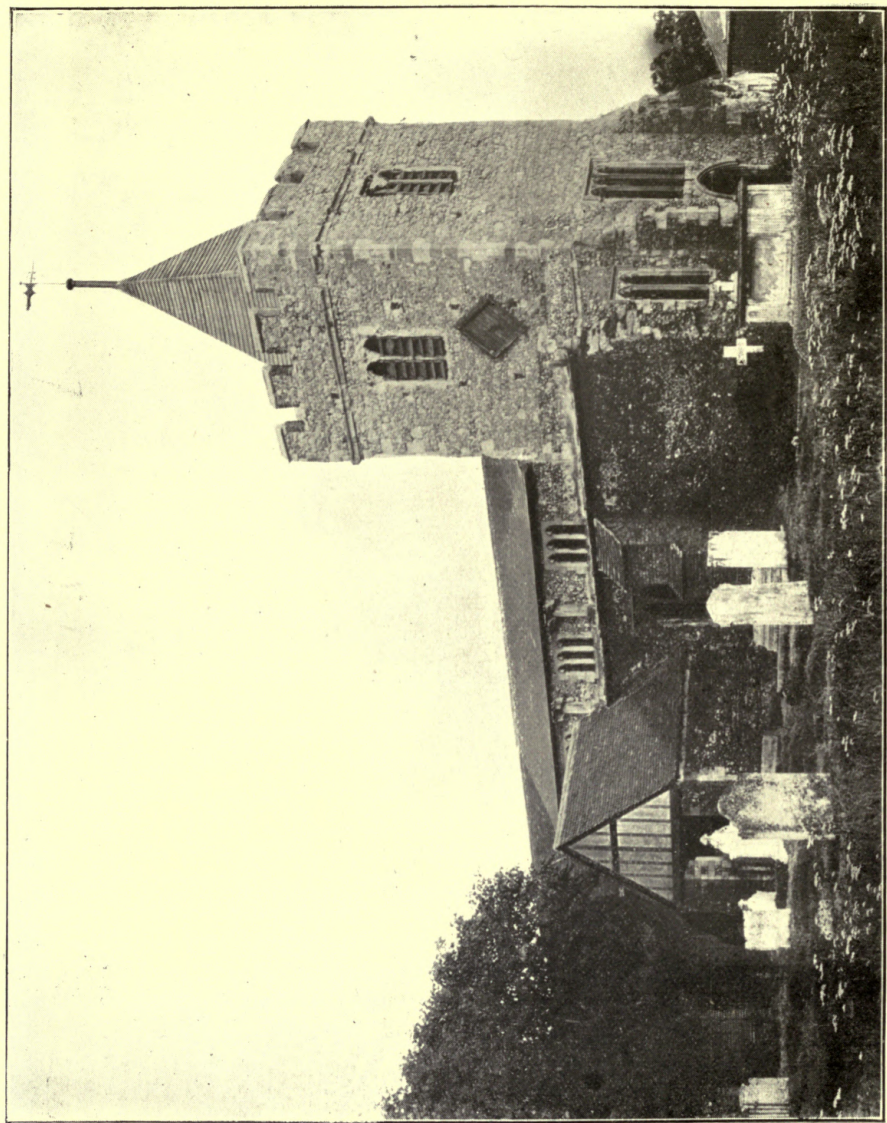
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Aveley Church.

NOTES ON THE EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

BY C. W. FORBES, Member of the Essex Archæological Society.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 216.]

AVELEY.

AFTER leaving Wennington Church, we continue on our way for about another half a mile when the road branches, a signpost tells us that the left hand road leads to Aveley and that on the right to Purfleet and Grays; both these roads join again at Stanford-le-Hope, about 11 miles distant, as a glance at the map will tell us. We take the left hand road leading to Aveley; it is a gentle incline for nearly a mile, at the top of the hill we notice some lodge gates; these form the entrance to Belhus, a fine old castellated building of the time of Henry VII, belonging to the Lennard-Barrett family. The north side has mullioned windows with arched heads, and the house, with its crow-stepped gables and turrets, is rather picturesque; it is however not visible from the road in the summer time owing to the number of trees surrounding it. The house contains an unbroken series of portraits of the chief owners down to the present day.

It is traditionally believed that Queen Elizabeth stayed here for one night when on her way to Tilbury, to review the troops stationed there in readiness for the coming of King Phillip's great Armada; this, however, is very doubtful, although a room was I believe prepared for her, which is still kept and called by her name.

Descending the hill into the village, the church is on the right hand side nearly at the bottom of the hill; a stone gateway of modern construction leads from the main road into the churchyard. We get a good view of the church from here and cannot help noticing the rather ruinous state of the tower, which sadly needs restoration. There was originally a small Saxon church here, but the only noticeable trace left is a small portion of the arch of a window on the south side of the upper part of the nave. The original Saxon church was very

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

small, this south wall evidently being a portion of the exterior wall of the first building.

Aveley Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a grand old structure, exhibiting four distinct styles of architecture—Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular—showing that the church has been added to and restored at various periods in its history. Walking round the exterior we notice that the windows are of the Early English and Decorated styles, with the exception of one small circular window on the east side of the north chapel, which is evidently one of the original Norman ones.

There is a priest's door on south side of the chancel, and in the nave, on the same side, a doorway blocked up with brickwork. The west doorway has not been used for many years, the space under the tower being utilized as a baptistry. The north door being the only one in use at present, we shall have to enter the church by that; the porch, although modern, is pleasing; the restoration of the doorway to its original design in the Early English style was carried out during the latter part of the last century; on the right hand side are the remains of a Holy-water stoup.

On looking round the interior we see that the church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel and north chapel, and a west tower surmounted by a modern timber spire.

Between the south aisle and the nave is an arcade of three plain Norman arches with square pillars, somewhat after the style of Rainham, probably designed by the same architect, as the church dates from about the same period. Over the arch nearest the pulpit are the remains of the early Saxon window above referred to, showing that the present building was without doubt erected on a portion of the original foundations of the early Saxon church.

The north aisle was evidently added later, as the arches dividing it from the nave are transitional Norman or very Early English work; the columns are circular, with moulded capitals, and bases resting on two square double plinths; the one nearest to the north door has sunk several inches. The pillars dividing the chancel and the north chapel are octagonal, dating from about the middle of the XIII century. The pillar nearest to the nave is somewhat out of the perpendicular leaning towards the north; the foundations on this side of the



North Ockenden Church.

Photograph by C. W. Forbes.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

church have evidently sunk a little, caused by under currents of water running down the hill undermining the foundation; the vaults under the chancel are, I believe, frequently flooded.

There is a fine original XV century oak screen separating the nave and chancel, and three heavy tie beams span the vault of the nave, a plain Norman arch separating the nave from the west porch under the tower.

On the south side of the chancel is a trefoil headed piscina with a small square basin set on the side of the niche; the piscina was originally divided by a shaft.

Close by, near the priest's doorway, is a fine old chair of curious design, presented to the church many years ago by Baroness Dacre, who was connected with the Lennard-Barrett family of Belhus. On the front of the chair are the arms, etc., of the Dacre family.

There is also a small piscina at the top of the south aisle on the right hand side; and on the left side, on the reveal of the last arch near the pulpit, is a trefoil headed niche about 30 inches high, in which stood an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, this corner having been used in pre-Reformation times either as a chantry or a Lady Chapel.

The font in the west porch is Norman, and made of Purbeck marble. The design is very plain, a square basin supported on a centre block and four shafts; it is of a similar design to that at Laindon Church, which I hope to include in a later article.

The pulpit is a fine piece of work of Jacobean design, and is dated on the inside 1621, as at Wennington.

On the walls are a number of fine memorials, chiefly of the Lennard-Barretts of Belhus. Underneath the chancel, which is raised, is a large vault belonging to this family, who are the patrons of the church.

There are several fine brasses the chief one of which is of Flemish work, dated 1370, of Ralf de Knevynton, an effigy of a knight in armour, beneath a canopy.

The door leading to the rood-loft has been bricked up and plastered over; this was probably done when the church was repaired and restored in 1830.

On the north side of the nave, opposite the pulpit, is a curious old round pew belonging to the Lennards, the floor of which is much lower than the other seats, showing that the flooring of the nave was probably raised at the restoration.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

In the tower are five bells, dated 1400, 1618, 1692, 1712 and 1712; three of them are cracked.

Early records show that the church belonged originally, as at Rainham, to the Canons of Lesnes Abbey in Kent; it was at first a rectory in their gift till 1327, when the first vicar was admitted on the presentation of the Rector.

The Vicarage was not endowed until 1330, when, at the petition of the Abbat of Lesnes, Stephen de Gravesend (Bishop of London, 1316-1338), appropriated the great tithes to them, and endowed a Vicarage, reserving the collection to himself and his successors for ever.

There are many other things in this church to interest one, and it will well repay a prolonged visit.

Leaving Aveley we continue on our way to the next village, Stifford, about three miles further on. Just before reaching this place we notice that the main road from Upminster, through North and South Ockenden to Grays, meets us, and as both these places have very celebrated old churches, it will be worth our while to go out of the way a little to visit them.

NORTH OCKENDEN.

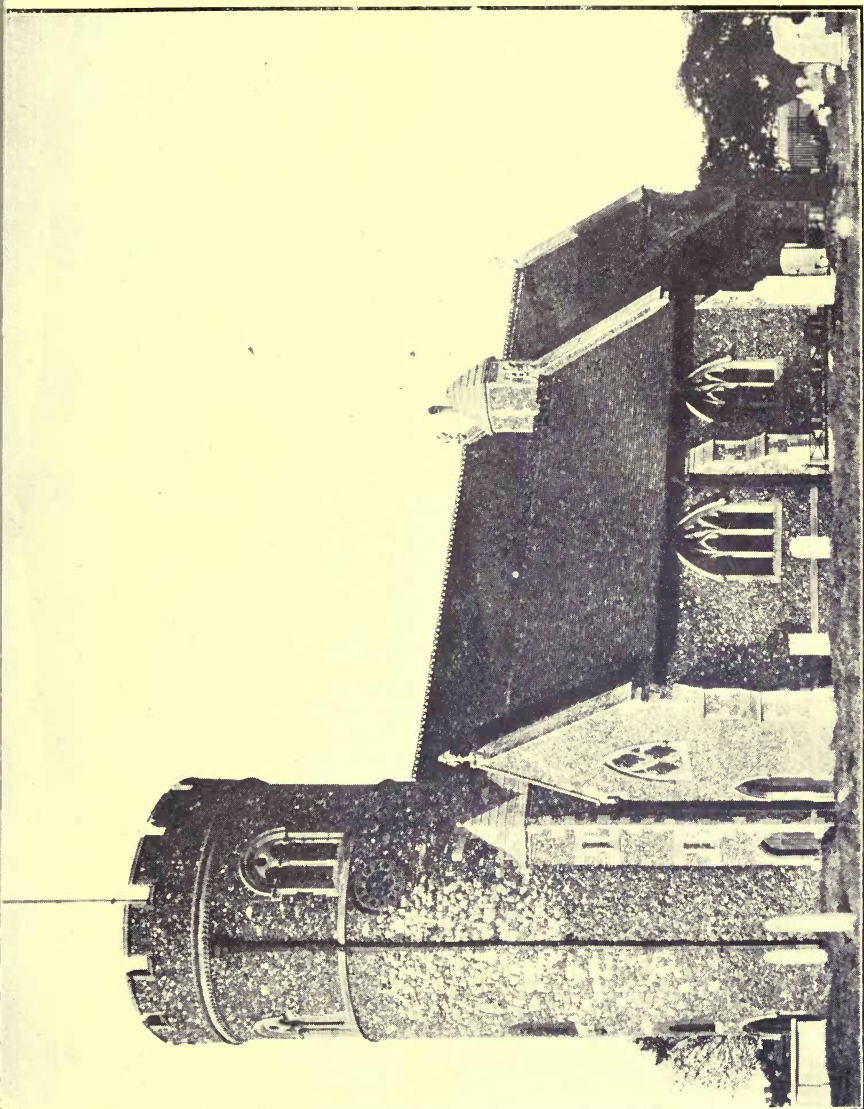
North Ockenden is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Upminster; the church stands back some considerable distance from the main road; it is surrounded by trees, and therefore easily missed unless one is fairly well acquainted with the locality.

The building consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and chantry chapel, with a fine square tower at the west end.

The north doorway is Norman work, also the tower, but the pillars and arches are of a later date, the north aisle and chantry chapel having been added later.

What strikes one on entering the church is the magnificent series of monuments in the south chapel, which is the original chantry of the Pointz family. They are very fine and probably unique in this part of the country. The monuments all belong to the one family, and date from 1502, one especially being an alabaster tomb with a splendid coloured canopy. Besides these, there are a number of brasses and eleven mural slabs down to the reign of James I. All these monuments, &c., are in excellent preservation.

In the windows are some fragments of old stained glass. The font is octagonal, of the Decorated period, similar to that



South Ockenden Church.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

This is an ancient building, dating from middle of the XII century ; it has a west tower, chancel, south aisle and chantry. The chancel is not due east and west, the orientation being 11° N. of E.

The tower is Early English. The most interesting feature externally is a fine doorway on the north side, the hinges and ironwork of the door are beautiful specimens of this class of work, and in good condition. It was originally on the south side, but after the new road was made, probably near the end of the XVI century, after the Canterbury pilgrimages ceased, it was taken down and re-built on the north side, it being then the chief entrance into the church : a new south door was erected in its stead.

On entering we notice on the south side two pointed arches, the centre pillars are circular and evidently of the same date as the tower ; the chancel arch is Perpendicular.

The font is of the Early English period ; it is rather a bold design, but sadly mutilated.

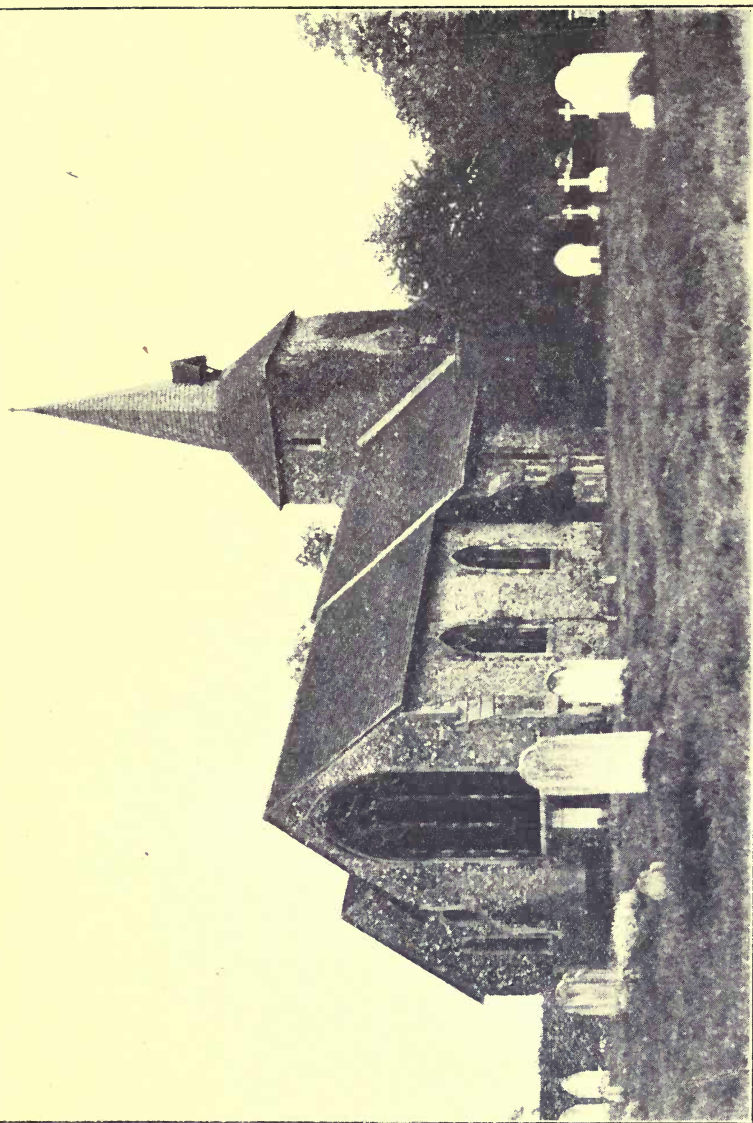
On the south side is an ancient chantry, the south wall of which contains a small pointed piscina with projecting basin and shelf. In this corner of the church now stands a small organ, and whether it is that the projecting basin gets rubbed in some way by the organ blower, or that the stone is rather soft, it appeared to me on my last visit to be wearing away or decaying, so that in a few years, unless care is taken, it will have disappeared.

A flat stone was recently discovered marked with five crosses ; this is evidently the original table of the old stone altar.

The pulpit is dated 1611, and has fixed to it a frame for an hourglass : the glass itself, however, has been missing for many years.

On the west wall of the south aisle are six brasses, one dated 1370 or 1375, to a former Rector, Ralph Percheyay ; another is a figure of a Priest, *circa* 1480 ; the remainder are much later in date. There are some remains of ancient fresco-work.¹

¹ Essex is noted for its fine brasses. It is estimated that out of a total number of about 4000 left in English churches, the county of Essex possesses about 300. Over 12,000 were stolen or destroyed in the Reformation period.



Stifford Church.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.¹

BY MONTAGU SHARPE, D.L. MIDDX.

AT the close of the Saxon regime portions of the original woodland still existed in various parts of Middlesex, but between the Colne and the Lea, along the uplands through which ran the northern boundary of the newly carved out county, they became connected and more extensive, and formed the southern portion of what was known as the Forest of Middlesex. It stretched on the south between Watling Street and the Lea over the slopes of Highgate almost to the walls of London, and on the north-west across Herts towards the Chiltern Hills,² and, it is said, to Dunstable. In Middlesex alone the forest extended over some 65,000 acres and into sixteen parishes.³ From the earliest times it had been the home of numerous wild beasts, and in the Confessor's reign, deer, wild cattle, boars, and wolves were abundant there.² Later on in the XII century it was described as then containing good covert for bucks, does, and wild cattle.⁴

The sport of hunting, whether from necessity or from pleasure, has ever been a passion deeply ingrained in the human race, and the hardy Catuvellaunians, within whose territory this forest lay, aided by swift and keen-scented hounds, possessed ample opportunities for following the chase in the vicinity of their settlements at Bush Hill (Enfield), Brockley Hill, or Verulamium, their chief town, situated close by "amidst woods and marshes." The war lord Cassivellaunus, Tascio, Cunobeline, and other Catuvellaunian kings, hunted through the forest and into Middlesex by virtue of their royal prerogative, claiming the right to hunt over the lands of their subjects.⁵

¹ By the courtesy of the author we are able to give our readers this valuable historical account of the Middlesex Forest; it will form part of a new edition of his well-known work on *Middlesex Antiquities*.—EDITOR.

² "*A limbo Ciltriae usque Lundiniam fere*" was one "*opaca nemora . . . Abundabat enim eo tempore per totam Chiltriae nemora spatiosa densa et copiosa in quibus habitabant diversa bestia lupi apri tauri sylvestres et cervi abundantur. Necnon et qui plus nocuerunt praedones latrones vispilonex exules et fugitivi.*" *Matt. Paris, Vitae Abbat Leofstano.*

³ Harefield, Ruislip, Pinner, Harrow Weald, Stanmore (2), part of Hendon: the St. Albans Abbey Manors of Edgware, Friern Barnet, Finchley, Hornsey, Enfield, Edmonton with S. Mimms and Southgate, and Tottenham with Wood Green.

⁴ *Survey of London.* Fitz Stephen, *temp.* Henry II.

⁵ "It is free for the king to hunt anywhere in his own country." Dimetian Code (S. Wales), B. II, c. 13, quoted in *The Forest of Essex*; Fisher.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

Hunting was also an act of necessity, since large numbers of cattle, sheep, and geese were kept, which required protection from wild animals, while venison formed a staple article of food. The woodlands which originally covered the face of the county, afforded, until cleared away, abundant cover for its wild denizens, and to keep their numbers down, and save the cultivated land from depredation by deer and wild cattle, as well as their sheep and poultry from wolves and foxes, large drives were organized to force them into parks and staked and hedged enclosures (*parcus haiae, septum ferarum*), where they could be easily taken and killed.¹ The two parks situated in Middlesex are referred to below, and there is little doubt that a somewhat similar enclosure once existed at Hayes (*Haege*, a hedge;² *Hesa*, in Domesday). Its original woodland character is shown by the names Woodend and Norwood, the latter place being now a separate district known as Southall-Norwood.

In the following age the Roman country gentlemen, aided by their British foresters, will hunt over and around their estates (*centuriae*) in the vicinity of Enfield, Sulloniacae, Breakspears, and Staines,³ or join the officers from the town garrison and other officials at Colney Hatch (entrance to the wood of the Colonia), when the state huntsmen (*procuratores cynegiorum*) go through the forests and wild lands belonging to the Augusta (Londinium) Colonia. In a few centuries later on, the common forest land will become "*silva regis*" and be gradually divided up and given away by Saxon kings, for the benefit of their souls and the stability of their throne,

¹ The wolf appears to have become extinct in England, *temp.* Henry VII. It was killed in Scotland in 1743, and in Ireland in 1770. Under a Scotch Act of 1457 the slayer of a wolf was entitled to a penny from every householder in the parish. If a man failed to appear three times a year at the district wolf drive, he forfeited a sheep to the sheriff.

² *Haiae* were parts of a wood or forest staked and paled off into which wild animals could be driven for slaughter. *Heimaris*, a sea hedge, was no doubt an enclosure for catching sea fish. *Domesday Book*. De Gray Birch.

³ Under Roman law "wild beasts, birds, and fishes as soon as they are taken become the property of the captor, and it is immaterial whether they are taken upon his own ground or that of another. Of course any one who enters upon the ground of another for the sake of hunting or fowling may be prohibited by the proprietor if he sees his intention of entering." *Inst. Justinian*, L. II, i, 12.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

to eminent ecclesiastics or leading laymen, who will hunt over their respective manors, unless the forest rights are reserved to the Crown, or are still recognized as common property by prescription from Roman times.

A forest has been defined as a portion of territory consisting of extensive waste lands and including a certain amount of both woodland and pasture circumscribed by defined metes and bounds, within which the right of hunting was reserved exclusively to the king ; and which was subject to a special code of laws administered by local as well as central officers.

A chase was like a forest enclosed and only defined by metes and bounds, but could be held by a subject. Offences committed therein were as a rule punishable by the common law, and not by forest jurisdiction. The terms "chase" and "forest" were occasionally used interchangeably, owing to the chase having been secured by the Crown, or the Crown having granted a royal forest to a subject

A park was an enclosure fenced off by pales or a wall. In certain forests there were various parks, and in most at least one or two.

A warren was used to denote either the exclusive right of hunting and taking certain beasts (*ferae naturae*) in a particular place, or the land over which such right existed.

The beasts of the forest, or king's game, were the red, fallow, and roe deer, and the wild boar ; while the swan had a claim to be considered a fowl of the forest.

The beasts of the warren were the fox, hare, and rabbit ; while the fowls included the pheasant, partridge, and woodcock.

The animals which were chased and hunted, though after very different fashions, were the deer, wolf, boar, hare, fox, and vermin such as the wild cat, martin, badger, and otter.¹

These definitions relate to the conditions of the chase in Norman times, though but little change has taken place in its practice from Saxon days. The earliest constitutions of the forest in England are those of King Cnut (1017-35) contained in thirty-four sections ; but though ascribed to him, they are rather a compilation in a later age of the traditional Anglo-Danish law, which in turn was founded upon ancient regulations and customs,² and constituted a code of oppressive rules to preserve the wild denizens of the wood.

Now the Domesday Survey, besides enabling us to estimate the amount of woodlands contained in the various Middlesex

¹ *The Royal Forests of England* J. C. Cox.

² Capitularies of Dagobert in the VII and of Charlemagne in the IX century. See *The Forest of Essex*. Fisher.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

manors within the forest area, records that at Enfield there was a park or enclosure (*et parcus est ibi*),³ and another at Ruislip for wild beasts (*parcus est ibi ferarum silvaticarum*), though the establishment of these parks probably dates back to early British times. The latter, situated on the verge of the forest, together with its purlieu, extended to the Colne on the west, and down to the Pinn on the south. The enclosed part has, however, survived to the present day, represented by a wood of 295 acres known as Ruislip *park*, and so described on modern maps. In the vicinity around lie Southcote, the cote at Breakspears, Woodcote Hill, and the hamlet of Eastcote, doubtless marking the sites of the Saxon cotes or cottages wherein dwelt the foresters and huntsmen who looked after the deer, and tended the hawks and hounds in the mews and kennels.

We can easily picture in ancient times a meeting of Catuvellaunian chief men who have come down in their *redas* (four-wheeled carriage) from Brockley Hill along the lines of Grimms Dyke, and Cassiobury close by, to meet in a woodland glade of the forest, through which the wild beasts will be driven into the park at Ruislip. But let us first notice the two distinguished persons who, with a retinue, have arrived from Verulamium. The tall man of noble mien with fair moustache and long hair turning grey, now stepping out of the *essedæ* (war chariot), which contains his gleaming bronze helmet, shield, and sheaf of iron-tipped spears, has stopped to speak to some of his tribesmen who happen to be present from the Chiltriae district. His tanned skin and hardy frame betoken the arduous campaign in Essex, just completed by the capture and death of his old enemy Imanuentius, King of the Trinobantes. He is the renowned Cassivellaunus, whom the southern tribes have elected to command their levies, which will shortly be raised to oppose Caesar's threatened invasion of the country. Considering his rank, he is dressed devoid of regal splendour. Deerskin moccasins with thongs confine the loose breeches around the ankles, a short-sleeved woollen vest, dyed with the tribal colour, reaches to the knee like a kilt, and is girt in by a belt relieved with disks of gold engraved and wrought with corals, while from it hangs a short bronze sword and sheath inlaid with

³ *Pairch*, Gaelic; *Parwg*, Celtic; *Pearroc*, Ang.-Saxon.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

bright enamels. This royal commander is on his way to inspect the camp at Hillen-dun, and then to meet his allied chieftains assembling at the Brentford frontier outpost, which commands the great Thames ford where the five trackways meet.

The lady with him is his daughter, the Princess Helena, who, leaving for once to others the care of her wounded tribesmen, and the wretched prisoners soon to be sold as slaves to merchants from across the seas, on this bright spring morning has ridden over to the last drive of the season,¹ for she dearly loves the chase, being a fearless rider and skilful with the bow. This golden-haired British princess, with lovely face and delicate complexion, is both kind and good as she is fair, and is adored by young and old throughout the tribe. Fine of stature and graceful form, she sits her horse with inborn grace, and whilst gaily talking to friends around her, makes a charming central figure in this ancient woodland scene. The wealth of hair, through which an ern's plume deftly thrust and held by a pin of bronze, is confined above the brow by a gold circlet, from which the breeze has loosened a few tresses, sweet in their waywardness. Above a garment of fine white wool fitting an exquisite form, a richly trimmed blue cloak, fastened by gold *fibulae*, falls to the beaver skin upon the horse's back, from whence a short white skirt, hatched with the Catuvellaunian colour, reaches the embroidered moccasins. A twisted torque of gold, suspending a little model of an animal, and light armlets, adorn the shapely neck and arms, while across the graceful shoulders a baldrick with bow and arrows hangs daintily behind.

Leaving her horse and accompanied by a trusty friend, she mounts an empty waggon (*carpenta*) hidden behind a tree by the side of the straggling glade, from either end of which two long lines of hedge, made with stout stakes and interlaced with boughs and undergrowth, gradually converge upon a gateway opening into the park. From her place of vantage Helena will see the driven animals blindly rushing towards these outstretched leafy arms, and with unerring aim will add to the spoil which the creaking waggon will take back. At

¹ The fence or forbidden month was in Norman times fifteen days before and after St. John's or Midsummer day. A law was passed by Richard I to preserve the deer from disturbance during the fawning season.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

the blast from a long bronze *carnyx*, the sportsmen scatter to their places, and with weapons ready, stand concealed behind leafy screens erected at intervals along the edge of the open glade. Close by are their attendants, some with spare spears and arrows, while others hold in the big hounds¹ which will follow and bring down the wounded animals which may turn and make for the Harrow weald (wood). A mile away the beaters in crescent line are gradually closing in, and the merry notes of the little Agasaeus hounds can now be faintly heard on the breeze as they busily work through the dense underwood,² and assist to push forward the increasing throng of deer, wild cattle, boars, wolves, &c., till at last the frightened beasts break from the covert and dart across the open glade, there to afford a ready mark for the weapons of the hidden hunters. Those which escape them race blindly on between the hedges of the treacherous lane, and swell the panting mass struggling at its narrow end to pass into the park beyond—a veritable trap from which there is no escape.

Again, in a later age, when this paled enclosure contains a goodly herd of deer, the well appointed Roman gentleman,³ retired from official life, and now living on his estate, in after years to be known as Breakspears,⁴ will come over with his friends from London and the neighbouring country villas for a day's amusement in the park. His British freedmen and slaves stand around, waiting to see the huntsmen lay on the hounds, and the deer driven into the toils. Afterwards they will help to carry home the venison and spread the tables for the coming feast.

¹ Claudian, II Cons. Stilicho III, 299. *Magnaue taurorum practurae colla Britannae.*

² Oppian (A.D. 140), Cyneget. I, 468, describes them as small, awkward, long-bodied, and rough-haired—like our present otter hounds.

³ "The squire hunted and feasted amid his retainers, who were usually slaves. . . . The villa was the hall of the period and was provided like the great country houses of to-day with all the best that contemporary life could give. It was the centre of a large circle of humble dependencies, wherein resided the peasantry of the estate and the domestics of the villa. The existence amongst these of huntsmen—as inscriptions tell—reminds us that not only was the chase then as now popular amongst the squirearchy, but that there was a far larger scope for its exercise." *Roman Britain*. Conybeare.

⁴ In Saxon times. *Hastafraga*: Haste or Hasta Hill lies close by.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

The beasts of forest and warren in the Middlesex woods had no rest when the Saxon ruled the land, for the chase was the engrossing pastime of the nobility, who "think it the highest of worldly felicity to spend their whole time in hunting. They pursue the wild beasts with greater fury than the enemies of their country : by constantly following this way of life they become as savage nearly as the beasts they hunt. The chief part of a young Saxon nobleman's education was hawking, hunting, running, casting of darts, &c."¹ King Alfred constantly practiced hunting of every kind himself, training his falconers and dog keepers. Peerless was he in the hunting field, ever the first and ever the luckiest.² Harold Harefoot was known as a swift-footed hunter. Edward the Confessor delighted to follow a pack of hounds, and cheer them with his voice,³ and his successor, Harold, is represented upon the Bayeux tapestry with hawk and hounds.

Little or nothing is known of the early history of the enclosure or park at Enfield, which seems to have lain within the "*parcus extrinsecus*," or the great or outer park at the eastern end of the forest, and which, in the time of Edward II, became known as the Chase.⁴ It is said that this chase was originally bounded on the east by the River Lea, which divided it from Epping Forest, and that in other directions it extended over and beyond the Manor of Enfield. However, in the course of centuries the area of the Chase became reduced. 500 acres which lay in Herts were enclosed within Theobald's' Park by James I, and when the end came in 1779, it measured four and a half miles from Parsons Lane on the east to Gannock Corner on the west, and half a mile less from Southgate to Cattlegate on the north, and contained 8349 acres.

If this Chase, with its metes and bounds, was non-existent as such in Roman days, then it was probably formed by one of the early Saxon Abbats of St. Albans, amongst whose earliest possessions were Enfield, Edmonton, and Stanmore, while later on they acquired the lands which stretched from Barnet to London,⁵ and in addition on the north, in Herts, the

¹ *Sports and Pastimes*. Strutt.

² *Alfred in the Chronicles*. Conybeare.

³ *Wm. of Malmesbury*.

⁴ Close Roll, 19 Ed. II, m. 16.

⁵ Stanmore, Enfield, and Edmonton, which later included S. Mimms and

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

neighbouring manors of Northaw, Ridge, Southaw (Chipping and East Barnet), Elstree, Aldenham, &c. Within this splendid stretch of country the lordly Abbats had every facility for the enjoyment of the chase. Wulsig, the third Abbat, hunted in his silken vestments, and must have presented a strange spectacle when galloping through the woods with his canonicals streaming in the wind. His successor, Wulnoth, was also a sportsman, and, let us hope, hunted in better style; it is recorded of him that he kept hawks, hounds, and huntsmen.¹

When the chase was fixed at some distance from the Abbey a temporary hunting lodge was, as then usual, erected for the accommodation of the Abbat and his friends.² In due course a permanent lodge near the deer park would be built, and the area of the surrounding chase marked out by metes and bounds, and so in some such manner was the well-known Chase of Enfield gradually defined within the ancient forest of Middlesex. But this excellent hunting district was destined to fall into lay hands, and before the close of the XI century the Abbats of St. Albans had lost all their Middlesex manors. Saxon thanes had become possessed of Enfield, Edmonton, and Stanmore, and the others were seized by King William

probably Monken Hadley, were gifts to the Abbey by King Offa (755-94), though subsequently lost or exchanged. Friern Barnet, Edgware, Finchley, and Hornsey were later acquisitions, since Matthew Paris states that the Conqueror seized the Abbey lands lying south of Barnet.

¹ *Gesta Abbatum Monas. S. Alban.*

* In the Boldon Book is a description of a hunting lodge which the *villani* of the Bishop of Durham had to provide for the great hunt of that prelate. "The hall was to be constructed in the forest and to be 60 ft. long by 16 ft. wide between the posts, and to have a chamber, a steward's room, and a private. A chapel 40 by 15 ft. was also set up." A parallel to this lodge is found in the description of the provision made for a Welsh king when travelling through his dominions. "The house consisted of poles of newly felled timber placed in rows of three, and fastened to the roof-tree; low walls of stakes and wattle shut in the sides. The roof was covered with branches and thatch, and behind the poles were placed beds of rushes. The fire was in the middle between the central parts." *Life in Early Britain*. Windle.

In 1529 "the Earl of Athol made a palace for James V for the time of their hunting which was built in a meadow. The walls were of green timber woven with bark and built in four quarters. At this time there was slain three score of hart and hind with other small beasts, such as roe, wolf, fox, and wild cat." *Forest of Athol*. Lindsay of Pitscottie.

TATSFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

on account of the opposition he met with on his march to London, from Fritheric, a nephew of Cnut, and last Saxon Abbat of St. Albans, who had felled timber across Watling Street where it ran through his lands. For this the King deprived him of the Manor of Redburn, and his Middlesex lands between Barnet and London, remarking "that the manors given to St. Albans had been taken from the military, and that was why England could not resist me. The Danish King may war against me, and I cannot defend the kingdom. I therefore begin with you, and take for the support of my knights some of your superabundant land."¹ So great were the changes at this time that, shortly after the Conquest, all the county, including the forest district from the Colne to the Lea, was in the hands of the King or his Norman followers.

[To be continued.]

TATSFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

BY JOHN SYDNEY HAM.

IT is surprising how comparatively few people there are, out of the many who throng our country lanes on bicycles and motor cars, who ever think it worth their while to turn aside from the highway and penetrate as it were behind the scenes. If they did so, they would be amply repaid by the discovery of rich treasures, which are reserved for the enjoyment of those whose delight it is to search out and study the manners and customs of the past and the art of bygone ages. True it is that the average tourist invariably makes a point of visiting places of note and going the rounds of our great cathedrals, and, after having been shown over some building remarkable for its architectural beauty, or its connexion with some notable event in the history of our nation, the escort being probably someone quite incompetent and unsuitable for the office, passes on with the remark, "Oh! how interesting!" And with that his or her enthusiasm dies a natural death. But there are other

¹ *Gesta Abbatum Monas. S. Alban.*

TATSFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

buildings beside cathedrals, which to a thinking mind inspire a feeling of veneration equal to that which is produced by the contemplation of the finest "show places," namely, some of our small, out-of-the-way parish churches, whose very insignificance in point of size, besides their comparative obscurity, arouse feelings of reverence which are intensified by their homely surroundings.

One of these is the parish church of Tatsfield in Surrey, which is situated on the chalk escarpment about a mile from the summit of Botley Hill, just off the road from Warlingham to Westerham. From the ancient burial ground which surrounds the sacred edifice, a magnificent view of the Weald is obtainable, the South Downs being plainly visible in the distance. Looking down towards the south one sees the country below in all its glory of cultivation, while beneath the turf on which the spectator stands reposes the dust of many generations, undisturbed by the few sounds of life that penetrate to this obscure spot. The situation brings home to one a sensation of intense peace and quietude, but the impression on the mind that the picture produces is different to that which is caused by the contemplation of an old country churchyard, the type of which is so often depicted by the author or painter, that of a church, embosomed in trees, with the spire just appearing through the branches, or else standing in a village street. Certainly there are many such churches; but the beauty of their surroundings, and very beautiful such surroundings are, is of quite a different pattern to the environs of the church we are considering at present.

Tatsfield churchyard is suggestive of romance rather than placidness; its exposed situation is such as would have appealed to the mind of the author of *Wuthering Heights*, and awakens the memory of those who have read that powerful novel to the recollection of the little burial-ground, where the remains of Catherine and Heathcliff were laid after their souls, so full of passionate love and hate, had left on their respective journeys to the unknown. But for all this, the sense of restfulness which comes to one at Tatsfield is very real, and there is grandeur about it, something large and vast; the solitude, the unbroken view, the elevation, produce feelings which would not be felt, say, for instance, in the equally beautiful churchyard of Stoke d'Abernon near Leatherhead, which is surrounded by rich

TATSFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

foliage, the river Mole winding its way at the foot of the boundary wall.

But it is time to enter the church and study the cunning and skill of long forgotten architects and masons.

The building consists of a nave and chancel, the northern wall of the former dating from the Norman period. The tower, which is situated at the west end of the nave, is modern, and without interest; the chancel was erected in the thirteenth century. The original entrance to the church was in the south wall of the nave, close to where the wall joins the tower; but this is now bricked up, the present doorway being under the tower. The most notable feature of the nave is a Norman window in the north wall, but the chief architectural interest of the church is to be found inside the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a thirteenth century arch.

The east window is an ordinary example of thirteenth century work, with bar tracery, but the finest feature of the chancel is a window of the same period pierced in the north wall. This window is really beautiful, the mouldings are deeply cut and the whole effect very graceful, and although it has undergone restoration it has in no way been deprived of its original beauty. There is also a quarterfoil low-side window in the south wall, probably of fourteenth century date. It is to be hoped that some day the use to which low-side windows were put will be discovered for certain, so many suggested theories having been discarded as improbable. There is a double aumbry in the south wall of the sanctuary, and a piscina and credence in the east wall, the upper part of which terminates in an ogee arch, the whole showing the work of skilled hands.

The reredos, although modern, is worthy of attention. The painting, which represents the Crucifixion, is really a work of art and well executed; it is noticeable that the feet of Christ are shown as being separately nailed to the Cross, which is rather unusual in this country; the more familiar representation shows both feet pierced by one nail. Unhappily, the chancel has been much disfigured by some very tawdry wall decorations, and it certainly behoves churchwardens and others to exercise great consideration before passing any design which may, as in this and many other churches, disfigure rather than beautify the building.

To the writer's mind the account of an ancient parish church

TATSFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

is incomplete without some mention of the parish registers, which contain so much valuable information relative to the history of the place.

The earliest Tatsfield register in existence is a vellum bound volume of the usual kind, the leaves being of parchment, as ordered by the Act of 1603. It is described as "The Register Book of Tatsfield in the year of our Lord 1690," the incumbent's signature following. The first entry records a baptism which took place on September 4, 1674. There is also given in this register an account of how the previous one was lost to the parish in the year 1810, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appears that the volume was in the care of the clerk's wife, who resided in a cottage near the church. A lady living in the neighbourhood applied for permission to inspect it. The clerk's wife, having occasion to leave her visitor alone for a few moments, returned to find that both she and the book had disappeared. The Rev. Henry Annesley Tyndale, who was rector in 1842, and who wrote the story of the register's disappearance, added a note to the effect that he did not give much credence to the tale. It seems remarkable that some steps were not at once taken to trace the offender, who was well known, and recover the precious volume. Even nowadays it is no uncommon thing to find the parish registers very insecurely housed, but the clergy are fast awaking to a sense of their responsibility in a matter of so much importance. There can, however, be no repetition of the Tatsfield case, as the ancient volumes are now stored in an iron chest at the rectory.

No ostentatious monuments disfigure the graveyard, but here and there plain headstones record the names of those who sleep beneath.

The foregoing is a brief account of a Surrey village church, and one that is but little known. Barely twenty miles from London, and yet in the heart of the country, it stands in solitary grandeur overlooking the Weald. Century after century has rolled by, and the venerable witness to Christianity is still the centre of local religious activity. No doubt in the past it has many a time welcomed the pilgrims going to or from the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as the ancient thoroughfare known as the "Pilgrims' Way" passes within half a mile of it.

BULSTRODE.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 275]

IT is now time, however, to turn attention to the house itself, and to the park in which it stands, and it is fortunate for this purpose, that an unusually complete series of fine drawings from various points of view, both of the park and the mansion, has been preserved, as will be presently mentioned in detail, which will add considerably to the history of the place, at that period.

So far, however, as regards the earlier mansion, as it may have existed before the time of Lord Jeffreys, there does not seem to be any precise account, but the supposition is that it may have been Elizabethan in character; and it is also said that some of the materials of which it was built, were made use of in the House built by Lord Jeffreys—a large and most carefully drawn map or plan of which is now in the present mansion. There seems to be no doubt that the old House was destroyed by fire at some time after Jeffreys purchased the estate, and it is not at all improbable that his sojourn at a house called The Grange, at Chalfont Saint Peter, was the result of this catastrophe, and that the new House of Bulstrode, built by him in, or about, 1686, was in place of the old one. The Grange was at that time in the possession of the Pennington family. The original house has long since disappeared, but another has been erected in its place, and to this day the workman on the road points out to the passer-by the site of the residence of the notorious Judge.

To return, however, to the map or plan of which mention has just been made, the title of this admirable specimen of the draughtmanship of that period is as follows:—

Mappe of a Particular Estate.

“George Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, Lord High Chancellor of England, containing certaine Farmes, Landes, Woods, and Tenements, and part of two Manors or Lordships, to wit, the Mannor of Temple Bulstrode, and the Mannor of Fulmore, all which Estate is freehold, and lying together entire and situate and being in the Parrishes of Upton, Hedgerley, and Fulmore and Cheshunt, in the County of Bucks, the principal House being commonly called or known by the name of Temple Bulstrode, and situate in the Parrish of Upton aforesaid, on which Mappe is expressed every particular field and wood, with its house and y^e Area or Content thereof in

BULSTRODE.

Acres, Roods, and Poles of Statute Measure. And also the Fronts of all y^e Farm Houses, Tenements, Barnes, &c., are described and set in their proper situation, whether they be toward the East, West, North, or South. And likewise all the Highways, Lanes, allowable Footpaths by, in, and through any of y^e s^d Lands, with the Gates, Stiles, Ponds, Ditches, Hedges, &c., and many of the principal Trees in each Field or Wood. And the names of all adjacent Lands, &c., remarkable places round about this s^d Estate that abutt thereupon and bound and limitt the same. All which was measured and drawn by John Fisher, Anno Domini, 1686."

At the top of this map, or plan, are two drawings, one of the south front, and one of the east front of the Mañor House of Temple Bulstrode, as it was then called, and as it existed at that date, 1686.

This drawing shows that the south front was about 200 feet long, and consisted of one principal story, with a basement below it.

The east front was about 170 feet long, with a fine central hall, two stories high. With this exception the principal rooms were only one storey high, and had no building over them.

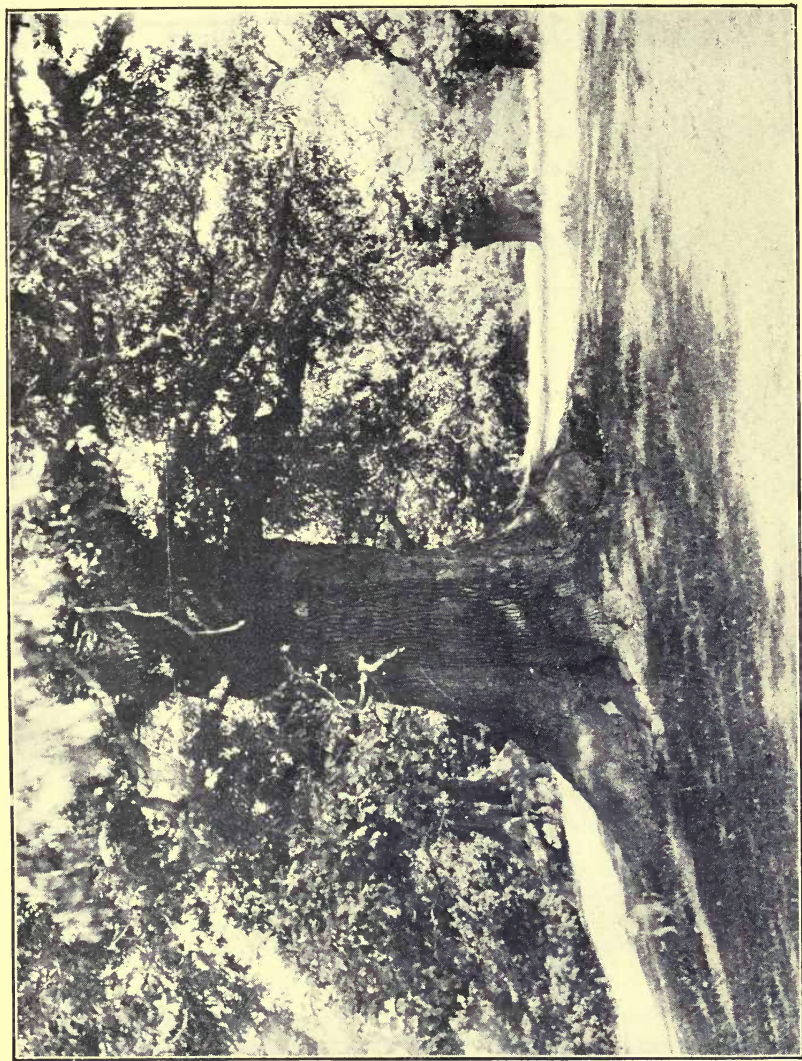
There is also a ground plan of the mansion and of the interior courtyard.

The principal rooms of this building are said to have been very handsome, but the bedrooms were not placed suitably according to modern ideas, being nearly all of them in the basement.

After the estate came into the hands of the Bentinck-Portland family, another plan was made, as would naturally be the case, showing the mansion and grounds as they existed during the early period of their occupancy of the property, and it was this plan probably which may have represented that "melancholy monument of Dutch magnificence," which is referred to by Horace Walpole in one of his letters, as has already been noticed.

This plan bears the title of—"The South Prospective of Bullstrod House and Garden," and it is described in the somewhat grandiloquent language of the period, as—"Bullstrod, the Seat of the High Puissant and Most Noble Prince Bentinck, Duke of Portland, and Marquis of Titchfield, Earl Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron of Cirencester."

There is no date to this plan, but as the Earl of Portland was created Duke in 1716, it must have been drawn after that date.



Bulstrode, Oak Tree on the Camp.

BULSTRODE.

The extensive formal gardens, with alleys of clipped trees, and with rows of pyramidal cypresses, so characteristic of the gardens of that period, are conspicuously delineated, without which no garden arrangement of that period seems to have been complete.

It may be as well now to look somewhat carefully at a series of drawings of the Mansion and Park of Bulstrode, which are preserved in the King's Library, and in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum.

These drawings arrange themselves practically into three sets, and they are all interesting, as showing what the mansion was like in the time of the Portlands, and during the first part of the possession of Bulstrode by the Dukes of Somerset.

In more precise terms, these drawings are dated from 1781, that is 19 years after the succession of the 2nd Duke of Portland to the dukedom, and about the time when he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to 1844, which would be about 34 years after the purchase of the estate from the 4th Duke of Portland by the 11th Duke of Somerset, in 1810.

The *first*, in order of date, of these sets of drawings is that which was drawn by Samuel H. Grimm, who was a well-known water-colour painter of that period, and who in 1769 was an exhibitor at the First Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Grimm was also employed by the Right Reverend Sir Richard Kaye, Baronet and Dean of Lincoln, to make drawings in various counties for his topographical collections, which were bequeathed by him to the Trustees of the British Museum, and it is some of these drawings in the Kaye collection which form the *second* set of these Bulstrode sketches.

The *third* set was purchased by the British Museum Trustees from the representatives of John Buckler, a well-known architect, and they consist of a very nice series of drawings in pencil.

It will be interesting to take these three sets of drawings and compare them with one another, so far as that can be done, in order of date.

The first of the Grimm series of drawings is entitled—"A View in Indian Ink of Bulstrode, the Seat of the Dowager Duchess of Portland, drawn by S. H. Grimm, 7th May, 1781."

This drawing is practically the same as one called—"A

BULSTRODE.

General View of the Mansion from the Park"—in the Kaye collection, which is a pen and ink drawing.

The subject is a long range of buildings, two stories in height, with lofty windows on the ground floor, and small square windows in the basement beneath them. A tower with a small cupola at the top rises behind this range of building, which evidently forms the front of the mansion. The size of this drawing is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches.

It may be noted with reference to the above quoted title of Grimm's drawing, that the Dowager Duchess of Portland, who is therein mentioned, would be the widow of the 2nd Duke, who died in 1762, so that it would seem as if Her Grace occupied the mansion at the time these drawings were made. There is also an "Outline View of Bulstrode," being apparently the sketch from which the preceding drawing was made. The size of this sketch is 1 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft.

The next of the Grimm series is entitled—"A View in Indian Ink of the Grotto in the Park at Bulstrode,"—and is also dated, 7th May, 1781. This is also practically the same as the sepia sketch in the Kaye collection. These drawings represent a rustic arch of stonework, with a smaller arch on either side of it. These lead into a sort of cavern, with interior arches at the sides. Over the grotto rises a high mound, having trees growing on it, which appear to be chiefly larch and fir. In the interior of the grotto is seen a small table and chair. The size of the Grimm drawing is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches.

Another of these drawings is entitled—"A View in Indian Ink of a Danish Camp in the Park at Bulstrode,"—and is dated 7th May, 1781. This also to all intents and purposes is the same as a drawing in the Kaye collection; but there is no title to the latter.

These drawings of the Danish camp represent simply a view in the park, with two large oak trees growing out of a bank in the foreground, but no attempt is made to indicate the so called Danish camp. In the distance is seen the mansion, situated among the trees, and conspicuous by its long rows of windows. The size of the Grimm drawing is 14×11 inches. There is also in the same collection a small steel engraving, representing the mansion, which seems to be much the same as the first of these drawings above mentioned.

The third set of this series of Bulstrode drawings consists of

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five very nice architectural drawings by John Buckler, a noted architect, who died in 1851.

The first of these is entitled—"A South-East View of Bulstrode, the Seat of His Grace the late Duke of Portland,"—and is dated "20th October, 1818."

What this date means is not altogether clear. In 1818 the Bulstrode estate had passed into the hands of the 11th Duke of Somerset, so it seems curious that this drawing should refer it to the "late Duke of Portland." In 1818, it may be noticed, Buckler would be only 23 years of age.

This drawing represents in one part of it a mansion of two stories in height, above a sort of ground floor or basement, which looks rather out of place in a building of this description. The top of the mansion is finished off by a battlemented parapet. Another part of the building, towards the right hand of the spectator, consists of a long erection of one story only, with large windows. There is an entrance in the centre of this range of building, with a lofty pediment over it.

The second drawing is entitled—"A South-West View of Bulstrode, the Seat of His Grace, the late Duke of Portland, 20th October, 1818."

This drawing exhibits a full front view of that part of the mansion looking towards the south-west. It consists of a long lofty range of building with two battlemented low turrets in the centre, and another larger turret at the end.

The third drawing is called—"A General View of the Mansion,"—and is evidently copied from the similar drawing in the Grimm series.

It is probable that these drawings of Buckler with the battlemented parapets represent the house which the Duke of Portland began, but never finished, and which stood on the site of the terrace, between the present house and the pigeon tower, which forms so conspicuous and charming a picture from the windows on that side of the present mansion.

The fourth drawing is a slight sketch of the entrance to an avenue, and is probably that of the avenue which is seen through the old castellated archway situated at the end of a formal garden, adjoining the present mansion, but there is no title to it.

The fifth, and last, of these Buckler drawings is entitled—

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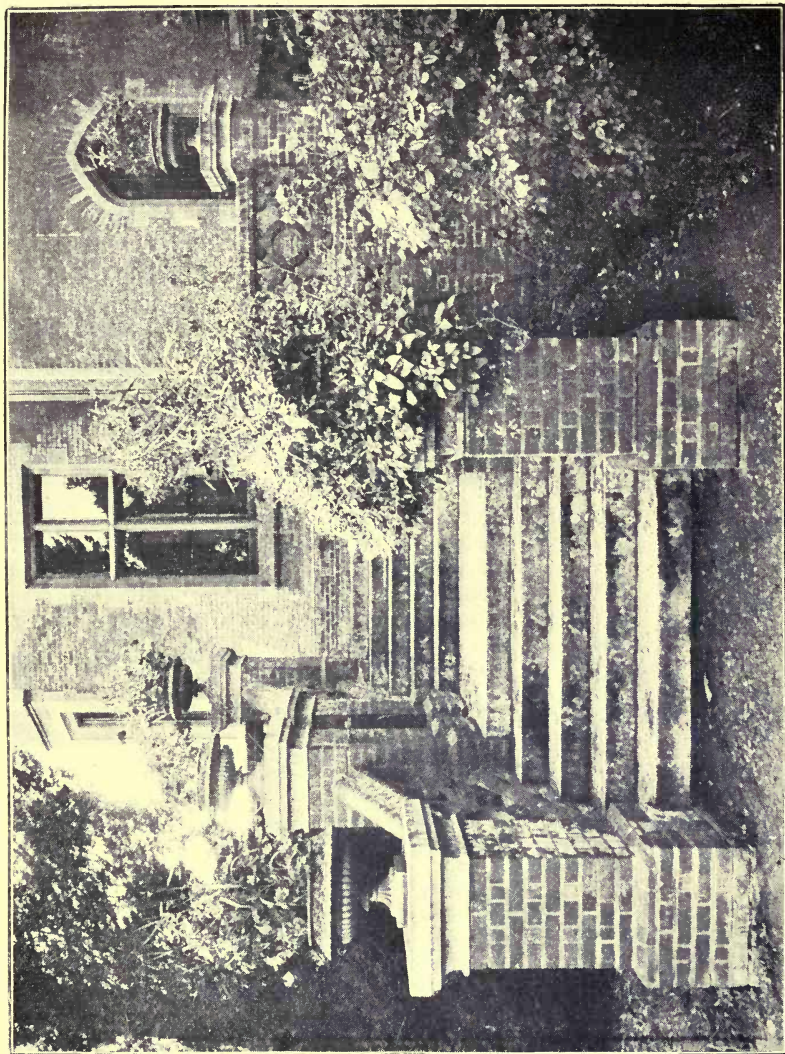
"The Grotto in the Park at Bulstrode, 7th May, 1781, drawn by Mr. Buckler, 8th July, 1844."

This drawing is evidently taken from the sketch in the Grimm series, which has been already mentioned.

Of these Buckler drawings, one is 15 inches long, four are about 12 inches long, and they are all from 6 to 9 inches in height.

When the Bulstrode estate, in the year 1810, passed into the hands of the 11th Duke of Somerset, he, like his predecessors, began to have thoughts of rebuilding, and plans of some pretensions, which would probably have satisfied the artistic views of the owner of Strawberry Hill, were ultimately prepared for that purpose by an eminent architect of that period, Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, who was employed by George IV to make considerable alterations at Windsor Castle in 1824, at the completion of which, the King sanctioned the addition of *ville* to his previous name of Wyatt, and also permitted him to take the word "Windsor" as the motto of his coat of arms. Wyattville died in 1840. Fortunately, however, perhaps for the architectural reputation of Bulstrode, these plans were never carried out. Preparations were, however, made for re-building, and various sales of portions of the older building took place, from the catalogues of which many interesting particulars may be gleaned. For instance, from a catalogue prepared by Mr. Christie in 1814, it appears that the manors of Fulmer and Temple Bulstrode extended into eight parishes, and contained upwards of 2000 acres; and sales of building materials, probably obtained from that part of the mansion which was demolished about that period, took place in 1811, 1818, and 1825.

From 1811 to 1816 also, considerable sales of timber took place. The Bulstrode estate had long had a great reputation for its forest trees, and the "capital naval timber" and the "oak timber, well worth the attention of ship builders, the principal part being unusually large, and of remarkable fine growth," are especially mentioned in the catalogues referring to the timber sales for that period. And indeed, when the short distance of the estate from the Metropolis, and the easy access by river and canal to the great ship-building yards of the Royal Navy on the Thames and at Portsmouth are considered, at a period too when there were none but wooden vessels,



Bulstrode, Steps in the Garden.

Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

BULSTRODE.

it may not seem at all improbable that ships which fought at Navarino, Camperdown, or Trafalgar, may have been built from the great oaks which grew upon the wooded slopes of Bulstrode.

“’Twas in Trafalgar’s Bay
We saw the Frenchmen lay,
Each heart was bounding then;
We scorned the foreign yoke:
Our ships were British oak,
And heart of oak our men.”

As the now forgotten song writer, S. J. Arnold, wrote for the also long disused opera of “The Americans.”

The amount of timber sales, chiefly oak, from the Bulstrode estate, for the years 1811 to 1816, appeared to have reached the very respectable figure of £21,358.

And in the year 1816 the “chapel furniture,” which dated from the time of the Portlands, and also a portion of the household furniture was offered for sale. The chapel furniture consisted of “the table with the needlework cover, two velvet cushions, and the kneeling stools, two antique chairs, with cane seats and back, and two elbow chairs.”

The prayer book which was used at the service of the Holy Communion in this chapel is now at Bulstrode; and in the private chapel attached to Denham Place, in the parish of that name, not far from Gerrard’s Cross, are the screen, the seats, and some other fittings, which are said to have been brought there from “a chapel in the old house at Bulstrode.”

In the catalogue prepared for a proposed sale a few years earlier, in 1814, amongst the attractions mentioned on the estate were “An Ornamental Sheet of Water,” and a “Turkish Pavillion”; and as a specimen of the original Mr. Christie’s descriptive powers at this date, it is amusing to learn that “the whole was disposed with the hand of taste, in a very superior style of elegance,” and the park—which, by the way, had been not many years previously the scene of a raid by the notorious Dick Turpin upon the Duke of Portland, who had just entered it from the public road, and was driving up to the mansion, when his escort was driven off by the brigands, and the Duke himself was robbed of his watch and its accessories—is described as “beautifully diversified with hill and dale, featured with masses of wood and ornamental plantations,

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and exhibiting in every direction, the most picturesque sylvan scenery," the charms of which were probably thrown away upon Dick Turpin and his companions. It is only fair, however, to add that this raid on the then owner of Bulstrode, is said to have been made in compliance with a wager to that effect, so it may be hoped that the Duke regained at some time or other his watch and trinkets at all events.

Again, in 1825, a sale of a portion of the estate buildings seems to have been contemplated and it is mentioned in the particulars prepared for that purpose, that the new and unfinished buildings have been estimated as materials at the sum of £3000. This seems to indicate the extent to which the operations for re-building the mansion had been carried; these however were not carried out.

On the death of the 11th Duke in 1855, and the succession of the 12th Duke, a new and brilliant future was in store for Bulstrode, and as soon as affairs permitted of his doing so, the Duke, now First Lord of the Admiralty, made preparations for the erection of a stately and picturesque building, from the designs of the late Mr. B. Ferry, two of the more conspicuous external features, of which, perhaps, may be said to be an attractive entrance, which has a hospitable look about it, and a charming terrace facing to the south, and looking over lawns and wooded slopes in the direction of the Royal Towers of Windsor, and away in a direct line to where Wootton nestles among the Surrey hills.

Wootton, the whilom abode of that extraordinary man, John Evelyn, who, in addition to his great political influence, was the celebrated writer on the dendrology of that period, and his *Sylva* will long remain as one of the most complete, though withal, one of the very driest treatises on that interesting subject, and it is John Evelyn, above all others, who, had he been now alive, would indeed have most thoroughly appreciated the Bulstrode of to-day with its sylvan scenery, its fine forest timber, and its grand and graceful ornamental trees, and pretty flowering shrubs.

On another side of the mansion stands the old ivy-clad, square, battlemented tower and its archway, beneath which an avenue of lime trees leads away through a woodland, carpeted in the spring time with purple orchises and with Milton's

"Yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose,"

BULSTRODE.

up to a column, upon which stands a solid leaden vase of heraldic design, on the contour of which run the lines—

“If by each Rose we see
A Thorn there grows,
Strive that no Thorn shall be
Without its Rose.”

The ivy-clad tower, commonly known as the Pigeon Tower, above mentioned, is inhabited by a colony of doves, which are ever floating down on their cream-white wings, and sipping at the tazzas in the garden below them, and so reproducing to the life, as it were, the charming *motive* of the beautiful old Roman mosaic, known as “Pliny’s Doves,” or the “Doves at the Fountain,” a treasure of art discovered at the Villa of Hadrian, and now preserved in the Museum on the Capitoline Hill, and which is the copy of a celebrated work by Sosus of Pergamum, mentioned by Pliny, from which circumstance it derives its name.

In another part of the grounds stands the very beautiful Venetian Well Head, of early date, on the sides of which are two finely sculptured shields, with armorial bearings upon them; and on its base may be noticed the circular water cups, cut out of the stone, for the birds to drink from, as was the custom at that period in Venice. This beautiful Well Head, which now rests so picturesquely placed in the pleasant Gardens of Bulstrode, came from the Palazzo Moro, situated on the Campe del Carmine, and built on the site of the traditional residence of Christoforo Moro, the presumed original of Shakespeare’s *Othello*, in his Play of that name; and on the facade of the Palazzo, looking over the Canal, is the statue of a Warrior of the 15th Century, which the Gondoliers are wont to call Otello.

No account of Bulstrode could of course be considered as altogether complete without some description and appreciation of the many valuable works of art with which the house is overflowing. On the present occasion, however, it is not possible to enter upon so fascinating a subject, which may perhaps be reserved for some future opportunity.

It would be impossible, however, to conclude this all too inadequate account of one of the finest, and most interesting, of the Historic Parks of Buckinghamshire, without adding that it has only been rendered possible by means of the aid and

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

information afforded by the owner thereof, Lady Gwendolen Ramsden. The author wishes also to record his thanks to Lady Gwendolen's daughter, now Mrs. Ford, for permission to reproduce her admirable photographs.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 251.]

XXXI.—SHELDWICH.

1560. They have no Vicar.

Margery, the wife of one Richard Terrye, is vehemently suspected of witchcraft.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 41.)

1561. Our Vicar is not resident but at Selling.

Their church is undecent; and they have not their quarter sermons; and Homilies are not read.

The heirs of George March hath two kine, price 8s. a piece.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 129.)

1562. The Vicar is not resident. He hath let the barn belonging to the vicarage fall down, and he hath carried away the timber. The vicarage is greatly decayed. The service is not done in due time. The church lacketh tyling and glazing.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1563. The vicarage barn is fallen down. They have no sermons.—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1567. Andrew Cooke sendeth not his children to learn the Catechism. Richard Harris and Thomas Moty for the like.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1569. Rectory—Impropiator, Christ Church, Canterbury. Vicarage, in the patronage of the same.

Vicar:—Dom. Thomas Huton, who is married, resides there,

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has one benefice, and is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher, has no licence to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 38. Communicants, 120. (p. 33.)

1572. We present unto your Worship that none of our parish have received the Communion since the Feast of Easter last past; the cause is that our Vicar is thought to have some infection in his head or body, by reason of the strong breath and savor which proceedeth from him. Also that parishioners do not send their children nor servants to the Vicar to be instructed in the Catechism for the causes abovesaid.

Pleaseth your Worship in God, because and for that it is against our mind and stomocke to receive and communicate with our Vicar; to call him before you and to take such order that our Vicar may provide one to communicate unto us, or else to suffer us to go to other parish churches adjoining, or some other way, as your Worship shall think good, for God's love.—(Fol. 37.)

That I, Richard Armstrong, Vicar of Sheldwich, do present John Mason and John Harwood, late Churchwardens, for keeping of vestments and copes, and the lack of a Communion cup; and for making of no account being Churchwardens, in going from their office.—(Vol. 1572-4, fol. 43.)

1575. We present that upon two Sundays since the last Visitation, Thomas Mason and Cyriak Mason, minstrels, for playing and maintaining of dancing contrary to the Queen's Injunctions, and having had knowledge that it is contrary to the law, use it in contempt of the same, insomuch that one of the dancers whose name our Vicar knoweth, hath said and wished the pox on them that find fault with them that dance on the Sabbath-days.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 139.)

1580. We say that the manison-house [*i.e.*, vicarage] is greatly a decayed, and is to be looked to.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 40.)

Also see under Badlesmere in vol. vii, p. 212.

1581. In the second article we present these things following as not sufficient:—The Book of Common Prayer with the new Calendar, the Communion table, and also a fair linen

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

cloth to lay upon the same at Communion time. Also a comely pulpit conveniently placed.—(Fol. 55.)

1583. Our church is in some things fallen to decay through such tempests as have happened this winter. Our churchyard walls be not repaired.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 109.)

1590. Mr. Michael Sondes for not repairing the north chancel of our church which he ought to do.

Mr. William Lewknor for not repairing the south chancel of our church.

The vicarage house is in decay.—Vol. 1584-91, fol. 173.)

1606. We have a bell not sound. Our churchyard is not lawfully fenced with walls, rails, or pales; and also is much overgrown with bushes.—(Fol. 6.)

1607. We present these persons following being lawfully cessed with the several sums following, towards the necessary reparations of the parish church, and the bells there, for that they refuse to pay the same:—William Hammon, 8s. 8d.

(On 15 July, 1608, when Hammon appeared at the Court, he alleged:—That he hath not, nor had at the time of the making of the aforesaid Cess, any lands or goods within the parish.—(Fol. 97.)

George Belke, 8s. 8d.; Thomas Southwell, 6s. 8d.; John Scott, 6s.—(Fol. 98.)

1608. That our chancel and vicarage house lacketh repairing.

On 14 November, when William Cowell, the Vicar, appeared in the Court, he confessed that part of his vicarage-house was by casualty of late burnt with fire.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 134.)

1611. We say that our churchyard is overgrown with bushes.—(Fol. 45.)

1615. Richard Harris for that he hath and keepeth in his hand five ewes or mother sheep which were given anciently to us for the use of the parish church, which ewes were delivered unto him to pay for the profit of them towards the

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

church two shillings yearly, for which profit the said Richard Harris is behind eight years last past, for the withholding of which sheep and profit we present him.—(Fol. 182.)

1616. We have all things except the flaggon we want for the Communion wine; and also we have not the Table of the Degrees wherein by law we are prohibited to marry.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 233.)

XXXII.—STALLISFIELD.

1560. They have neither Parson, Vicar, nor Curate.

That the Lords Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments are not taught on Holy-days, because our service is said every second Sunday. Our chancel is much in decay. Our church is also in decay. They lack the Paraphrase.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 48.)

1561. They lack the Paraphrase for lack of the Parson's money.

The Catechism is not taught.

The chancel is unglazed between one Mr. May of Canterbury and Mr. Parkhurst.

That John Balkain being in danger of death sent for the Parson of Otterden, having no minister, who came to him promising to minister unto the same John, but disappointed him so that he died without such comfort.

Their service is not done sometimes in three or four Sundays together.

John Drayson hath been long absent from his parish church.

Those whose names do follow did rip (*sic*) wheat upon the Sundays in Harvest, and came not to the service, and William Croft shewing the curate thereof, said that it was lawful for them to do good works on the Sabbath days, viz., Thomas Geoffrey, John Seffery, Richard Saffery.

Our Vicar is not resident.—(Vol. 1561-2, fols. 126-8.)

1562. The Vicar is not resident, neither keepeth any hospitality with us.

The Vicar keepeth not the Register Book by reason he is not as afore.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

The chancel is in decay for lack of glazing.

John Bucke hath one cow belonging to the church.

John Harrison hath one cow and seven ewes belonging to the church.

Thomas Elwyn hath one cow belonging to the church.

Agnes, wife of Ralph Milgate, daughter of the executrix of Richard Geffry, hath 50s. in stock belonging to the church, viz., three kine 40s., and five ewes 10s.

There is in the hands of John Dreyson 13s. 4d. belonging to the church.

They lack the Paraphrase for lack of the parson's portion towards the buying of it, which portion the vicar, Sir John Abbey, hath received of Mr. Parkhurst the farmer, and since the receipt thereof he preached openly in the pulpit that the churchwardens and sidesmen were presented for lack of the Book.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1563. They have no quarter sermons, but the Homilies read accordingly.

They lack a Paraphrase, and Mr. Parkhurst who hath the parsonage in farm, hath paid his part towards the buying thereof to the vicar, and it cannot be gotten of him.

The chancel windows are broken, Mr. May having the parsonage in his hands.—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1566. There is a boy of ten years of age being (as it is said) the son of John Mercer who died in the same parish, the administration of whose goods he committed to Avery Giles and William Crofte, who regardeth not the same child, but letteth him roam without any help of the same goods, and now is like to perish.

We lack the Paraphrase in the default of the Vicar, who hath the parson's part in his hands and will not disburse the same.

The chancel windows lacketh repairing in glazing.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1568. Our church and steeple lack reparations, by means that those whose names ensue do with-hold certain stock or duties belonging to our church:—

1. John Dreyson hath in his hands 24s. which is a stock belonging to our church, and hath had it these six or seven

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

years, and will neither deliver the stock nor pay farm for it.

2. John Harrison has six ewes.—(Vol. 1567-69.)

1569. Abp. Parker's visitation. See Vol. vi, p. 31.

1569. Rectory—Impropiator, the Abp. of Canterbury.
Vicarage, in patronage of the same.

Vicar:—Dom. John Abbye, he is married, does not live there, has also the Rectory of Otterden in the same Deanery, not a preacher or licensed to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 39. Communicants, 61.

1572. Our chancel is not sufficiently repaired, but is in decay.

John Wyse, late Churchwarden, for taking out of our church when he was churchwarden a Communion table, the which he hath not restored to the church again, being of him once or twice lawfully demanded.—(Fol. 34.)

John Drayson, for that he will pay us no clerk's wages, and is behind for four years and more, as our clerk saith.—(Vol. 1572-4, fol. 36.)

1580. See under Badlesmere in vol. vii, p. 212.

1583. Henry Wilson, in the time of divine service one Sunday, did keep disorderly dancing in his house, both to the alluring of divers ill-disposed persons thereunto, and also to the offence of honest persons.

William Crofte is a notable malicious, contentious, and uncharitable person, seeking always by unlawful means the unjust vexation of his neighbours.

Also that he stubbornly refuseth, upon a mischeivous stomach only, without any lawful cause, to pay the clerk his wages.

That violently he took away the key of their belfry door, where divers of the church goods lieth, from the clerk of their parish, with-holding still the same as he saith in despite of the Churchwardens, but to what evil or ungodly intent they know not.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1584. William Crofte and his son Henry for with-holding
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certain cess money which they ought to pay as others there, due towards the casting of a bell for our church, viz:—William Croft did agree to pay for himself 18s., and 6s. for his son.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1590. Thomas Jeffray with-holdeth 18*d*. which he was cessed at to pay to the reparation of the church, being often required to pay the same.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 174.)

1603. We, the Churchwardens and Sidesmen, present our church, chancel, and churchyard, not to be at this time so sufficiently repaired and fenced as they ought to be, and as we propose to have the same shortly repaired.—(Fol. 71.)

We present for negligent coming to their parish church—Thomas White, Stephen Biggs, John Randall, and James Elmstone, now gone hence to Leveland.—(Fol. 72.)

Thomas Devison, Eleonour Harris, Francis Jobi, and Joan Barrham, that have been heretofore presented, and do stand excommunicate for their several enormities.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 74.)

[To be continued.]

THE RED HOUSE, BATTERSEA.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

LONG before President Roosevelt set himself the unenviable task of reforming the orthography of the English language, it was the custom (by no means, however, exclusively among the *ignobile vulgus*), to speak, if not to write it, according to phonetic convenience. And we may be quite sure that the rabble-rout that flocked to Battersea Fields for the sake of the rough amusements which they afforded, never dreamt of speaking of the Red House, as we find indeed in *Sketches by Boz*, in any other way than as the "Red'us," just as back'us of old stood for back-house, ale'us for ale-house, and as vulgarly to-day the work-house is known as the work'us.



The Red House, Battersea.

From an Old Print.

THE RED HOUSE, BATTERSEA.

This Red House¹ was a famous place of entertainment, situated about 200 yards from the river bank, about 500 yards below the spot where the suspension bridge crosses the Thames, and nearly opposite to Chelsea Hospital and Ranelagh. Like all the public pleasure resorts of those days—the White Conduit House, Cuper's Gardens, Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and, later, Cremorne—the Red House afforded admirable opportunities for innocent recreation; but owing to inadequate oversight they invariably became abandoned to the vicious part of the community, and perhaps no part of London's outskirts, barring the Five Fields, and, earlier, St. James's Fair in its worst days, to say nothing of Mayfair, afforded such a scene of unmitigated blackguardism and profligacy as Battersea Fields. I remember the fields, too, close to Cremorne, where hundreds of working lads assembled on Sunday with nothing better to do than to toss and gamble. The usual thing seemed to be "heads and tails," for coins might be observed everywhere spinning in the air, a game of chance undoubtedly alluded to in Macrobius—"Cum pueri denarios in sublime jactantes, capita aut navia, lusu teste vetustatis exclamant."² Many hundreds of these lads, mostly of the hooligan type, were every Sunday assembled here in one large field, the site of which is now occupied, I think, by St. John's Church and the streets to the south of the "World's End" public-house, built at a time, when this part was still the western end of the London world.

It was into the marsh lands of Battersea that the Britains are thought to have retreated before Caesar. Sir Richard Phillips more than once surveyed the ford at Battersea where he, with good reason, assumes that the Romans crossed in their invasion of this country. In his time this ford from the Red House to the bank near the site of Ranelagh still remained. At ordinary low water, a shoal of gravel, not three feet deep, and broad enough for ten men to walk abreast, extended across the river, except on the Surrey side, where it *had been deepened by raising ballast*. Indeed, the causeway from the south bank

¹ The Red House is said to have formed a very picturesque and pleasing object on the bank, and has been often painted and sketched by artists. There is a very striking illustration of it in *London-on-Thames in Bygone Days*, by G. H. Birch, F.S.A., Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum. This is from an oil painting in the collection of the late Mr. Gardner.

² *Saturnalia Convivia*, lib. i, c. 7, quoted in Brand's *Antiquities*.

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was even then (1820) traceable at low water¹. This examination was no doubt suggested by Maitland's explorations. Maitland discovered that the greatest marshes on the Surrey and Kent side, before the embanking of the Thames, reached from Wandsworth to Woolwich. Then sounding the river, at several neap-tides, from Wandsworth to London Bridge, he discovered a ford (18th Sept., 1732), about 90 ft. west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College Garden. Here the channel in a right-line from north-east to south-west was no more than 4 ft. 7 ins. deep, where the day before, when the wind blew hard from the west, Maitland's waterman assured him that the water was above a foot lower. It was probable, therefore, at such tides, before the river's course was obstructed by either banks or bridge, that it was considerably shallower. But notwithstanding, what is alleged by Camden in favour of Cowey Stakes as the site of the crossing, where the water is not only deeper than by the Red House, but also on account of the existence of many other shallower crossings between the places mentioned, Maitland appears to be justified in assuming that here the Rubicon was passed which sealed the conquest of Britain. Certainly the legionaries of Rome are hardly likely to have gone far out of the course that the crow flies in their advance on London².

During the laying of the foundations of Chelsea Bridge in 1856, a number of skulls of two distinct types came to light, together with a series of iron and bronze weapons, the former being certainly Roman, and the latter, undoubtedly Celtic.³ The sole of the particular form of shoe, the *caliga*, worn by the Roman soldier was also found.

A remnant of the dykes which intersected these fields will, I think, be seen near Putney to the north-east of Barn Elms. The paths leading to the Red House were rather intricate, owing to the number of reed-grown pools which met the pedestrian at every point; but the said paths were well covered by a thick coating of "slag" by the then proprietor of the Red House. Upon the occasion of a notable pigeon-shooting

¹ *A Morning's Walk from London to Kew*, by Sir Richard Phillips, 1820, p. 35.

² Maitland's *London*, 1761, p. 8.

³ Mr G. L. Gomme in the *Guide to Battersea Park*, prepared by him in his capacity of Clerk to the London County Council in 1904.

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match, the unemployed from Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, Westminster, and other neighbouring towns would spend the day in "scouting," and bringing down those pigeons which the marksmen in the wooden enclosure failed to grass in the contests.

While the more leisured classes came to the Red House not only for pigeon-shooting but, before that, to drink asses' milk, and later, to witness rowing matches, all around was a pandemonium of gambling, swearing, shooting for nuts, pricking the belt or garter, thimble-rig, dicing, card-playing, boxing, dog-fights, skittles, and "cocking," and the "lords of misrule" were the owners of the low taverns surrounding the "fields."

In the accompanying rare and curious print of the Red House a more peaceful scene is presented. The place was in 1768 kept by Mary Heidegger, the stout "party" who, with her left arm over the ass's neck, is, with her right, handing to her patrons noggins of nourishing asses' milk, probably known then, as now, for the wonderfully revivifying results produced in certain forms of pulmonary complaints and other debilitating diseases. Mother Heidegger appears to have been either the widow or a relative of the famous *arbiter elegantiarum* of the time of George II, who died in 1749.¹ At all events it is remarkable that Barn Elms, close by, was tenanted in that king's reign, by this master of the revels, and it was while living so near Battersea that it was notified to Heidegger how it was the King's intention to sup with him one evening. But the monarch was, to all appearances, received in a manner which betrayed great inattention to his accommodation. However, after he had been suffered to vent a little of his ill-humour, the house and avenues were suddenly illuminated by a great number of lamps, so disposed as to communicate with each other. History adds "that his Majesty laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment."²

It was to a milch-ass probably kept for Mother Heidegger's purpose or by her predecessor at the Red House, that the

¹There are two or three portraits of him in the Collections of the Corporation of London. Wheatley, in his *London Past and Present*, says that Heidegger left his house in the north-west corner of Queen's Square to *his only daughter*, the wife of Admiral Sir Peter Denis.

²James Dugdale's *British Traveller*.

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following paragraph relates, twelve years before the date of the scene depicted in the print :

"On Saturday last, a boy playing tricks with a vicious ass in Batesea Field, had one of his Fingers bit off, an Arm broke, and his Belly miserably bit and torn. He was carried to the Westminster Infirmary,¹ but his Life is despair'd of."²

In the same year that the foregoing paragraph occurs was published :

"A Treatise of the Extraordinary Virtues and Effects of Asses Milk, in the Cure of various Diseases, particularly the Gout, Scurvy, and Nervous Disorders ; and of its peculiar nourishing and restorative Qualities in all Consumptive Disorders, and even the Decay of Old Age. By Frederick Hoffman, M.D., Principal Physician to his present Majesty the King of Prussia. Printed for J. Whiston and B. White in Fleet Street."³

But the rural charms of the scenery near the Red House were noticeable before the present Battersea Park was laid out so beautifully. They must have been familiar to the poet Cowley, who sought retirement here from the weariness of city life before he went to Barn Elms, and William Curtis, the beauty and botanical accuracy of whose plates in his laborious *Flora Londinensis* are well known, probably often wandered in the neighbourhood of the Red House in quest of Battersea's *flora* and *fauna*, for he lived for some time at Lambeth, and was buried in Battersea Church in 1799, where the lines inscribed on his tomb are as follows :

"While living herbs shall spring profusely wild,
Or garden cherish all that's sweet and gay,
So long thy works shall please, dear Nature's child,
So long thy memory suffer no decay."

¹ Westminster General Infirmary was in 1803 in James Street, Westminster, where it appears to have been founded in 1719. (See *Picture of London*, 1803, p. 366.)

² *Whitehall Evening Post*, Oct. 5, 1756.

³ *Whitehall Evening Post*, Jan. 13, 1756. In the year 1836, a M. E. Péligot laid some interesting experiments before the French Academy of Sciences concerning asses' milk. He was of opinion that the large quantity of sugar contained in this milk gives it the medical properties for which it is celebrated ; and he calculated that 100 parts of asses' milk will contain :—Solid substance, 9.53 ; butter, 1.29 ; sugar, 6.29 ; caseum, 1.95 ; water, 90.47. After trying various modes of nourishment, he found that beet-root made the milk richer in solid substance than any other food ; after this a mixture of lucerne and oats, then potatoes, and lastly carrots. M. Péligot also succeeded in impregnating the milk with mineral substances or alkalis. *Vide Athenæum*, Dec. 17, 1836.

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A writer recalls an autumn scene, near the Red House, in which, from Weirotter's etchings and other prints, he saw a resemblance to a view in the Low Countries. Here was seated a Flemish broom-girl who went about the country with her street-cry, "Buy a broom." Her brooms are on her lap, and with the Red House before her, immediately behind was an old windmill, with some low buildings among willows, on the bank of the Thames thrown up to keep the river from overflowing a marshy flat. And sooth to say the greater part of the surrounding land could be described in no other way than as that of "marshland," in many parts being one of the darkest and dreariest spots at a time when the Red House had reached that depth of moral decay, generally spoken of in connexion with such places, as being "notorious." It was near the Red House at this delapidated period of its history that the Duke of Wellington's "affair of honour" with the Earl of Winchelsea happened. The young Earl, one of the leaders of the anti-Catholic party, had published a violent attack on the Duke's personal character. The Duke in vain endeavoured to induce his assailant to retract his charges, with the result that he had to send him a challenge. Lord Winchelsea, after the Duke's bullet had missed its billet, tendered an apology. The duel was fought on March 21, 1829.

Considering that asses' milk is retailed even to-day at 3s. a pint, the drinking of it habitually must have run the expenses of pigeon-shooting very close as a luxury of the wealthy, for two pints every twenty-four hours, it will be seen, worked out at £2 2s. a week, and at the Red House shooting matches pigeons were sold to be shot at, at 15s. the dozen, starlings at 4s., and sparrows at 2s. The general distance was from 21 to 40 yards. At 21 yards a first-rate shot would back himself to kill 19 out of 21 pigeons.¹ All the crack shots around London assembled here, including Captain Horatio Ross, against whom "no one had a chance at pigeons," as Ross himself narrates that he was told by Lord de Ros on a certain occasion which led to another partridge-shooting contest of considerable sporting interest. That true sportsman and gentleman, the late Sir John Astley, had only visited the Red House a few times, but it was here in his day that all the best shooters of the time used to "try their prowess at the

¹ Cunningham's *London*

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trapped blue rock, and where the shooting principally consisted of matches at a certain number of birds for large bets." Sir John, in his delightfully frank narrative then, has an interesting note that when the Old Red House was done away with, and its site became part of Battersea Park, the venue of those devoted to a form of sport which requires much "nerve and quickness of aim," (*i.e.*, shooting pigeons from the trap), was changed to Hornsey Wood, and there the principal attraction became large sweepstakes, and the good, moderate, and bad shots were supposed to be all brought to a level by the astute handicapping of old Frank Heathcote (a near relative of the squire of that ilk), &c.¹

In 1825 one Swaine, "whose genuine goodness as a host is proverbial," seems to have been one of Mary Heidegger's worthy successors as landlord, and it appears to have been during his tenancy of the Red House that the first great amateur boat-race took place in 1825, in which Major Knox Holmes, then a young man, rowed second.

On August 18, 1825, Kean, the actor, gave a prize wherry, to be competed for by seven pair of oars. The first heat was from Westminster Bridge, round a boat moored near Lawn Cottage, and down to the Red House. The first three boats only of this heat started for the second heat, which was from buoys, off the Red House, rowing through Vauxhall Bridge, and returning up the Surrey shore, round a boat moored near Lawn Cottage, and back to the prize wherry, off the Red House. The tragedian himself fired the pistol as a starting signal.

At the end of the forties an enterprising builder erected a large public-house on the bank—"The British Flag"—where during the week, and especially on Saturdays and Sundays, an extensive trade was carried on in refreshments for the inner man. The story of Battersea Fields in the forties is well told by one well acquainted with their notoriety in *Country Life*, May 5, 1906. In the course of some enquiries in the neighbourhood of the south-east angle of the present park, the landlord of a little ale-house near the Rosary Gate end of the Prince of Wales Road, informed me that the landlady of the Queen's Arms in New Road close by possessed a picture of

¹ *Fifty Years of My Life in the World of Sport at Home and Abroad*, by Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart. ("The Mate"), 1895, p. 218.

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. V.

the Old Red House. Thither I repaired, to find another and similar little ale-house whose owner, Mrs. Riley by name, probably remembers more of the old Battersea Fields than anyone else in the neighbourhood, for she had been living on that spot for no less than fifty years, and possesses, as I found, a very interesting water-colour painting of the Old Red House on the banks of the Thames, of which she is rightly proud.

In 1846 an Act was passed empowering the formation of a park on the land known as Battersea Fields, and in 1851 another to alter and extend the powers of the Commissioners. In 1850 the Old Red House, which had become the headquarters of the Gun Club, was purchased for some £11,000 by the Government, and demolished, the Metropolitan Board of Works taking the Fields in hand for the formation of the park whose beauties yearly increase, to adorn the banks of that noble if muddy stream—

Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods!—
THE THAMES.

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. V.

STAUNTON *v.* SHUCKBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

Easter Term, 8 Henry VII, 1493.

(*Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VII, No. 59.*)

To the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lord.

IN most humble wise besechen your Highnes your true and feithfull subgettes, Thomas Staunton and Clemens his wif, late the wif of John Shukburgh, daughter and heire of John Horne, That where the seid Clement [*sic*] and the seid Shukburgh, late her husbond, in her right during the coverture betwene them, pecibly hadde and occupied the Maner of Reede, in your Countie of Hertf, and diverse other londes and tenementes in the same Countie, descended to her from her seid Fader; and after the decesse of her seid late

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. V.

husbonde, of her lovynd mynde [she] toke unto her in to the dwellyng place of her seid Maner, Thomas Shukburgh, son of her and of her seid late husbond, w^t his wif and iij of his children, and all them kept at her owne cost and charge; and forsomoche as she hadde diverse besynes to do at London, of grete trust and confidens left her seid son with his wif and children in her seid dwellyng place, w^t all her stuffe of housold in effect there to kepe till she come agayne. And, gratiouse Sovereigne Lord, so it is that forsomoche as she and the seid Thomas Staunton, your Oratour, entermaried togeder at London, contrarie to the will and mynde of the seid Shukburgh, the same Shukburgh of his maliciouse mynde and disposicion gate unto hym in to the seid place, one Will^m Ansty and one Will^m Mannyngham, son of S^r John Mannyngham, Knyght, wilde and rioutouse persons, as is openly knowen; and there they openly shewed that if your seid Orato^r come theder, it shulde cost hym his lif, and that nouthor of yo^r seid Orato^rs shulde have nouthor lond ne goodes there; and w^t suche force and myght they kept the seid place, w^t the goodes theryn. And yo^r seid Orato^r havynge knowlege of ther malicious myndes, entending to eschewe his jeopardie and to do nothyng that shulde be to the contrarie of yo^r lawes, sent yo^r seid Oratrice w^t iij servauntes unto her seid place, and at her commyng theder she founde there the seid rioutous persons. Nevertheles, they sufferd her to comme inne. And, graciouse Sovereigne Lord, so it is that forasmoche as the seid Shukburgh and Ansty made assaute uppon a servaunte of your seid Orato^rs, a litell from Ware, in the Thursday in the Ester Weke last past, and for suche manasses and thretenynges as he gaf unto your seid Orato^r, the seid Shukburgh was by the officers of the same Towne of Ware lafully arested to have founden suertie to kepe yo^r peace and to do further as shulde accorde w^t your lawes. Nevertheles, the same Shukburgh, by the helpe and assistens of the seid Ansty, John Haggar, and other rioutouse persons, was rescued and so departed, and the seid Ansty w^t other riotouse persons, aboute iij of the Clok in the nyght ensuyng, comme to the seid place, yo^r Orato^r then beyng absent, and assaulted the same place, and put yo^r seid Oratrice in grete feere and drede of her lif, and openly seid that if they myght comme inne they wolde slee as many as they coude fynde there; and by cause they coude not opteyne ther

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myschevouse p^rpose at that season, they daily threte and manasse yo^r seid Oratour to comme agayne and execute ther seid malicious mynde, to the grete feere and drede of your seid Orato^rs, and to ther utter undoyng onles yo^r speciall g^ace be shewed to them in this behalf. Plece it yo^r Highnes, the premisses g^aciously considered, to send for the seid rioutouse persons by a serjaunt of armes, or otherwise as shall plece yo^r Highnes, to answeere to the premisses, and to take further direccion theryn as shall accorde w^t right and consciens. And this in the reverence of Almyghty God; and yo^r seid Orato^rs shall contynually p^ay for the preservacion of yo^r noble and royall astate long to endure.

Letters issued on the 8th day of April, 8 Henry VII, for them to appear at Westminster on the month of Easter then next, under a penalty of £200 each.—[*Translation.*]

This is th^e answer of William Ansty and Thomas Shukburgh to the Bill of Thomas Stainton [*sic*] and Clemens his wyffe.

The same William Ansty and Thomas Shukburgh sayn that the seid Bill is insufficyent to putt them to answer unto, and all the mater therin conteyned is clerely determynable by the Comyn Lawe and not by this Courte, whereof they p^aye alowans; and th^eavauntage therof to them savyd, they sayn that as to all manassys, thretes, ryots and other mysbehavynges, surmysed by the seid Bill, thei arn in no wyse gylty of them, ner of none of them. And ovyr that thei sayn that the seid maner and other landes and tenementes, specyfyed in the seid Bill, of right belonge unto the seid Thomas Shukburgh, and not to the said Clemens. W^tout that the seid Thomas Shukburgh was lawfully rested by th^eoffycers of the seid town of Ware, to have found suerte for the Peas, or that at the tyme of the seid surmysed rescous eny warrant for the peas was directed to eny officers of the seid town, or to eny other person, to arrest the same Thomas for the peas, or eny warrant was to hym shewid or spokyn of at the same tyme. Alle which maters the seid William and Thomas ben redy to averr and prove as this Courte will award; and p^aie to be dismissed out of the seid Courte w^t ther resonable costes for ther wrongfull trouble and vexacion in this behalve.

The Replicacion of Thomas Staunton and Clemens his wif to

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th'answere of William Ansty and Thomas Shukburgh.

The seid Thomas and Clemens seyn that ther seid Bill is sufficient and true in every poynt, and the mater conteyned theryn is determinable before yo^r Highnes and the Lordes of yo^r most honerable and discrete Counsell; and seyn that the seid William Ansty and Thomas Shukburgh be gylty of all the manasses, thretes, riottes and other mysdemeanynge conteyned in the seid Bill of Compleynt. And over that seyn that the suertie of peace, wheruppon the seid Shukburgh was arested and afterward rescues made, as is conteyned in the seid Bill, was axed and taken before the same areste the same day before Humfrey Conyngesby, one of yo^r Justices of yo^r Peace in yo^r seid Countie, then sitting in the Court of the right honorable Princesse, my Lady yo^r Moder, in the seid Towne of Ware, there keypyng a laweday. And theruppon the seid Ansty before the seid areste hadde knowlegge therof, and comme to the seid Humfrey to the seid Court, and in the presence of Richard Lynne, Squyer, and a grete company of the most honest and discrete persons of the same towne, desired the seid Humfrey to shewe hym whether suertie for the peace were asked ayenst the seid Shukburgh or nay, and seid that the same Shukburgh was in his house, and if any suertie of peace were asked ayenst hym, he shuld noon [none] fynde; for he seid that no man shulde arrest hym but it shulde be to his grete jeopardie. And theruppon the seid Humfrey shewed there openly to the seid Ansty that he was to blame to have any suche langage, and advised hym to refourme hymself therin, and also to advyse the seid Shukburgh to doo the same; and if they wolde not so doo, the seid Humfrey seid he cowde not ne durst not any lesse doo then to cause suertie to be founden or the seid Shukburgh past the towne, accordyng to the lawe. And theruppon the seid Ansty, entending by subtiltie and feyned wordes to delyver the seid Shukburgh out of the seid towne without any suertie to be founden, promised to the seid Humfrey on his feith that he wolde goo and bryng the seid Shukburgh w^t hym ayen [again] to fynde suertie for the peace; and so departed. And forasmuche as it was there openly seid that the seid Ansty wolde not spare to breke his othe and promise, and that bothe he and the seid Shukburgh wolde contynue in ther rioutouse demeanynge, and like to execute ther maliciouse mynde onles than it were then refourmed by the

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seid Humfrey, the seid Richard Lynne, by sufficient warrant to hym and other directe by the said Humfrey, caused the seid Shukburgh to be arrested to fynde suertie accordyng to yo^r lawe. And theruppon the seid Shukburgh drew his swerde, and strake at one Nicholas, servaunt to the seid Richard Lynne. And after that the seid Shukburgh by the meanes of the seid Ansty and John Hagger, named in the seid Bill, was conveyde into the house of one Thomas Birche, at the seid townes ende. And there the same Shukburgh and Ansty, by the meanes of the seid Hagger, toke a chamber and kept it w^t force, openly seyng that no man shulde comme at them but it shulde cost hym his lif, rather then to cause them to fynde suertie for the peace. And there they so taried and abode, till that they, by the meanes of the seid John Hagger which hadde the seid Shukburgh in his keypyng before he and the seid Ansty were conveyde into the seid chamber, and also was commaunded by the seid Humfrey in yo^r name, graciouse Sovereigne Lord, to see them kept till they hadde founde suertie to kepe your peace, were delyvered at ther large, no suertie by them founden. And theruppon, the same neight folowyng, the seid Ansty and Shukburgh, w^t ther seid rioutouse companye, about iij of the clokke after midnyght, comme to the seid mansion place of yo^r seid Orato^rs, and there committed the seid riot, in suche fourme as is conteyned in the said Bill of Compleynt. Without that that the seid Maner and other londes and tenementes or any parcell of them belonge to the seid Thomas Shukburgh, as is surmitted by the seid Answere. All which maters they ben redy to prove as this Court will award, and prayen that the seid Ansty and Shukburgh may have condigne punysshement for ther seid riottes and offences, and also recompence your seid Orato^rs for the same trespates and offences to them doon, according to equite, right and consciens, etc.

NOTES.

The parish of Reed is in the Hundred of Odsey, Hertfordshire; it contains two manors, one known as the manor of Queenbury, and the other as the manor of Challers or Chamberleyns. It was this latter manor which belonged to John Horne. He also owned the advowson of the church of Reed and the manor of Buckland. As John Horne *alias* Littlebury, he presented three Rectors to Reed between 1474 and 1477. He died in 1478, leaving by his wife Catherine, daughter of John Tyringham of Bucks,

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Clementia, his daughter and heir, the plaintiff in this case. A son, William, died in the lifetime of his father. Thomas "Shukleborough" and Clementia his wife presented to Reed Rectory in 1479, and John "Shukleborough" in 1512.

The family quarrel here recorded seems to have been amicably settled. In Hilary Term, 1495, a Fine was levied of the manor of Chamberlayns in Reed, the advowson of the church of Reed, and lands and rent in Reed, West Reed, and Barkway, in which the deforciant was Thomas Staunton, Esq., Clementia his wife, and Thomas Shukborough.—(*Herts Genealogist*, vol. i, p. 4.)

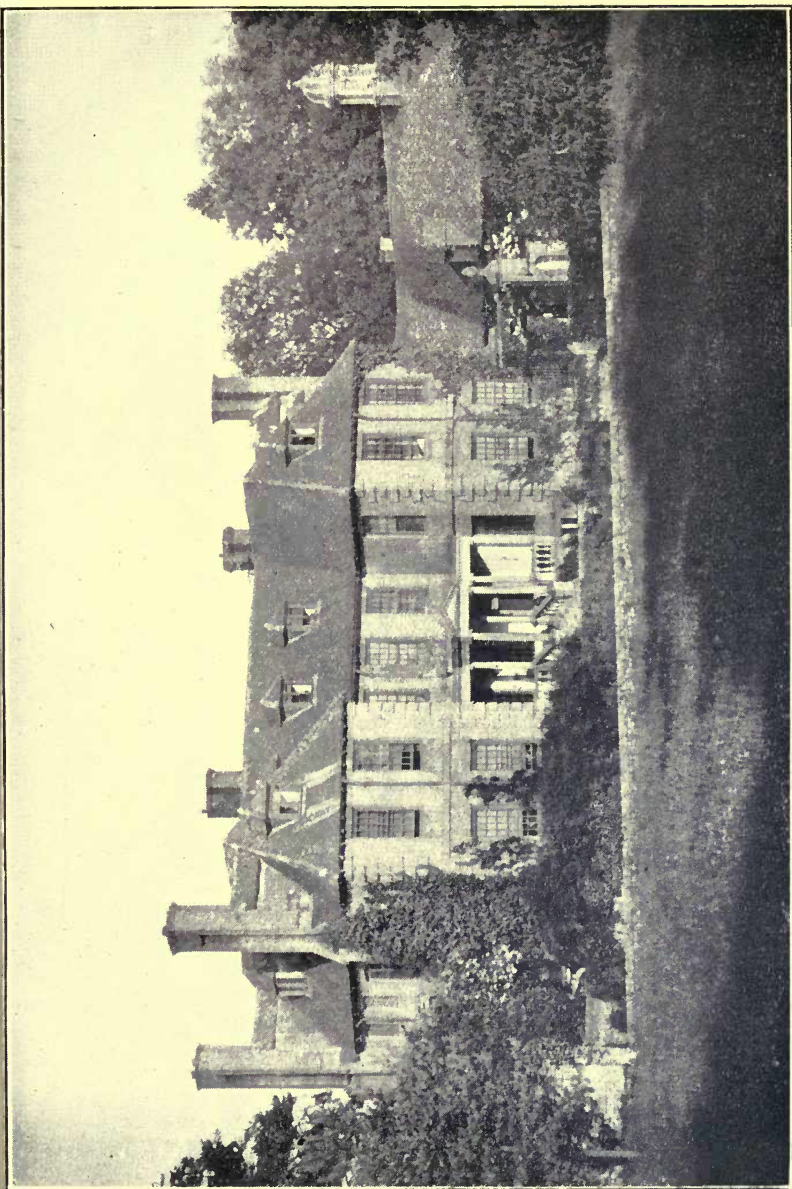
The King's mother was, of course, Margaret Beaufort, daughter of John, Duke of Somerset, and widow of Edmund Tudor. She is the "Lady Margaret," well known as a pious benefactor both at Oxford and Cambridge, the patron of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde. She died in 1509. The manor of Ware had been granted to her for life by her son, Henry VII, on March 22nd, 1487.

GROOMBRIDGE, KENT.

By AUGUSTINE J. PULLING, M.A., Rector of Ashurst.

TO travellers on the Brighton and South Coast Railway, Groombridge is best known as a junction of some importance, where the line from London to Tunbridge Wells is joined by branches to Brighton, Eastbourne, and other places on the system. The station stands in Sussex, and round it has sprung up a village of a very ordinary kind, which possesses no features of interest.

However, on leaving the station and proceeding for a short distance in a northerly direction, the little stream is crossed which divides the counties of Sussex and Kent, and the old village of this latter county is reached. It is quite an ideal spot, and has a charming old-world aspect about it. One seems to be transported back into the seventeenth century, rather than to be living in the twentieth, and the little place on the steep hill side, with its cluster of cottages round the village green, has lost none of its picturesque beauty, and has passed unscathed through all the perils of modern improvement and innovation. The village belongs to the Misses Saint, of Groombridge Place, who are model landowners and possessors of ancient property. These ladies administer their gentle rule



Groombridge Place.

Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

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with an affectionate and solicitous regard for the welfare of their tenants, and for the beauty and interest that attaches to the valuable inheritance that has been bequeathed to them.

On the higher side of the green the cottages form a delightful group in their irregularity and quaintness. In front of them is a paving of stone, and beyond this, on the grass, stands a row of pollarded lime trees, which have a fantastic appearance, especially in the winter, when the trees are leafless.

The entrance to Groombridge Place is on the right as one enters the village from Sussex. An avenue of lime trees leads up to the house, with a lake on one side of the drive, and the church, with its beautifully-kept churchyard showing through the trees on the other. At the end of the avenue it is seen that the house is surrounded by a moat, and a bridge across it leads to the broad gravel space in front of the mansion.

A house has stood on this spot for a long period of years, but the present edifice dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The property was then in the possession of the Packer family. John Packer built the present church or chapel, as we shall see later on.

I am indebted for a good deal that follows to the late Mrs. Charles N. Streatfeild, sister of the ladies who are the present owners of Groombridge Place, and who wrote some years ago a very interesting account of the house and church. Mrs. Streatfeild traces back the history of Groombridge and its owners to Norman times, but let it suffice that, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, the property was in possession of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. The Sackvilles never resided here, and the house was deserted for many years. The Earl of Dorset died suddenly in 1608, and his son, Robert, who succeeded him, also died in the same year; his eldest son, Richard, possessed Groombridge on the death of his father, and by him the estate was sold to John Packer, Clerk of the Privy Seal to Charles I. John Packer seems to have been satisfied with rebuilding the chapel, for we do not learn that he did anything to the old house. Those were troublous times to live in, and perhaps he was glad to end his days peacefully in the seclusion of his moated walls. The old mansion was fast falling into decay, and Philip, his son, on succeeding to the property,

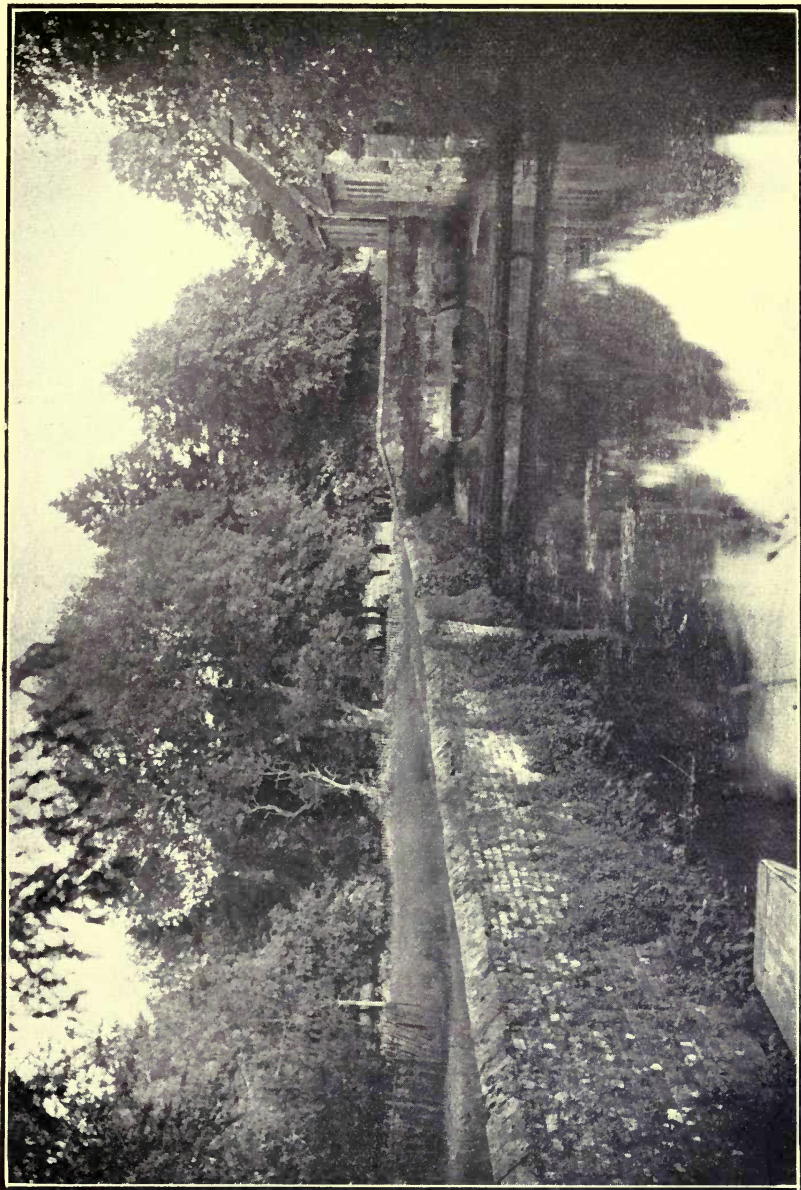
GROOMBRIDGE, KENT.

lost no time in deciding what was to be done with it. Philip was the friend of John Evelyn, and this in itself would secure for him our interest and respect. He married the daughter of Sir Robert Spetchley, "the honest Judge," as Evelyn calls him. This was the brave old royalist who, "when the Presbyterians burnt down his house at Spetchley, nothing daunted, converted his stables into a dwelling, and lived there with content and even with dignity for the rest of his days." There is a portrait of Sir Robert's daughter, Isabella, the wife of Philip Packer, still remaining in the present house.

Evelyn had just returned from a foreign tour, and spoke in rapture of the fine buildings and the stately gardens with their broad walks to be found in Italy. His friend shared his taste for the classic style of architecture then coming into fashion in England, and so the old mansion was razed to the ground and the present house was reared in its stead.

The wide portico is supported by pillars of stone, and was probably considered a *chef d'œuvre*, as these pillars form the background to a portrait of Philip himself. On entering the house through the narrow double door, which still possesses the original hinges and latch, one finds that the rooms are of good height and size, and are wainscotted throughout. The wainscot had been painted at a former period, but some years ago the paint was removed, and the rich old oak is now revealed in its natural beauty. The principal staircase is a fine example of woodwork of the seventeenth century. There are a large number of rooms in all, and spacious offices, and the whole place is surrounded by a broad, deep moat walled in with brick, and is abundantly supplied with water by a stream which flows through the garden, and falls in a picturesque cascade through an archway leading to the moat.

The flower garden is charmingly laid out, and the trim neatness of the period when it was first designed is still maintained. It is enclosed on all sides with brick and stone walls, which present a variety of beautiful tints formed by the soft grey lichen with which they are covered. The stately walks, the broad green terraces, and the trim hedges of yew and laurel carry the mind back to the days when Evelyn must have wandered there with his friends, and by his advice, no doubt, the gardens were first planned and laid out. Two fir trees, one on either side of the entrance to the house, are said to have been



Groombridge Place.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

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planted by John Evelyn, and one of these venerable trees still remains. Philip Packer, however, did not choose the site for his new residence that Evelyn would have preferred ; he built it where the old castle had stood, and part of the ancient foundation of the moat walls are untouched.

It must be confessed the situation indicated by his friend "on the south of the wood, on a graceful ascent," would have commanded a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and would, no doubt, have been in many respects more desirable ; but the character of the place would have been altered, and it is now what Evelyn so truly describes, "a pretty, melancholy seate, well wooded and water'd." It is fortunate that both the house and grounds have been so little altered and modernized, and if Philip Packer was to come to life again, he would find the place to-day very much the same as he left it. It only requires the dress of the period to be reproduced, to take us back to the time when many a courtly cavalier and his lady paced these terraces and occupied the wainscotted rooms and sat round the wide open grates with their handsome fire-backs.

The Church, as we have said, is situated at the entrance to the park, with its western end facing the village green. It is an endowed chapelry attached to the parish of Speldhurst. John Packer rebuilt it in accordance with a vow he had made, to offer it as a thanksgiving for the safe return of the Prince of Wales from Spain in 1625. He placed this inscription on a stone over the south porch : "*D.O.M.S. ob fælissimum Caroli Principis ex Hispanijs reditum hoc Sacellum d. d. 1625, J. P.*" It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist,¹ and though built in the seventeenth century the windows contain good perpendicular tracery. They are all now filled with stained glass ; the modern ones are from the studio of the late Mr. Kempe, and exhibit some of his best work. The pulpit and some of the seating are good specimens of the Jacobean period. The whole of the chapel is lighted by candles, which are placed in handsome brass coronæ and sconces, designed to match the style of the building. The chapel has been carefully restored

¹ Evelyn says that the dedication was to St. Charles, "but what saint there was then of that name I am to seeke, for, being a Protestant, I conceive it was not Borromeo." He also records that "the old house had ben the place of confinement of the Duke of Orleans, taken by one [Richard] Waller, whose house it then was, at the Battle of Agincourt."

SHERE AND ALBURY, SURREY.

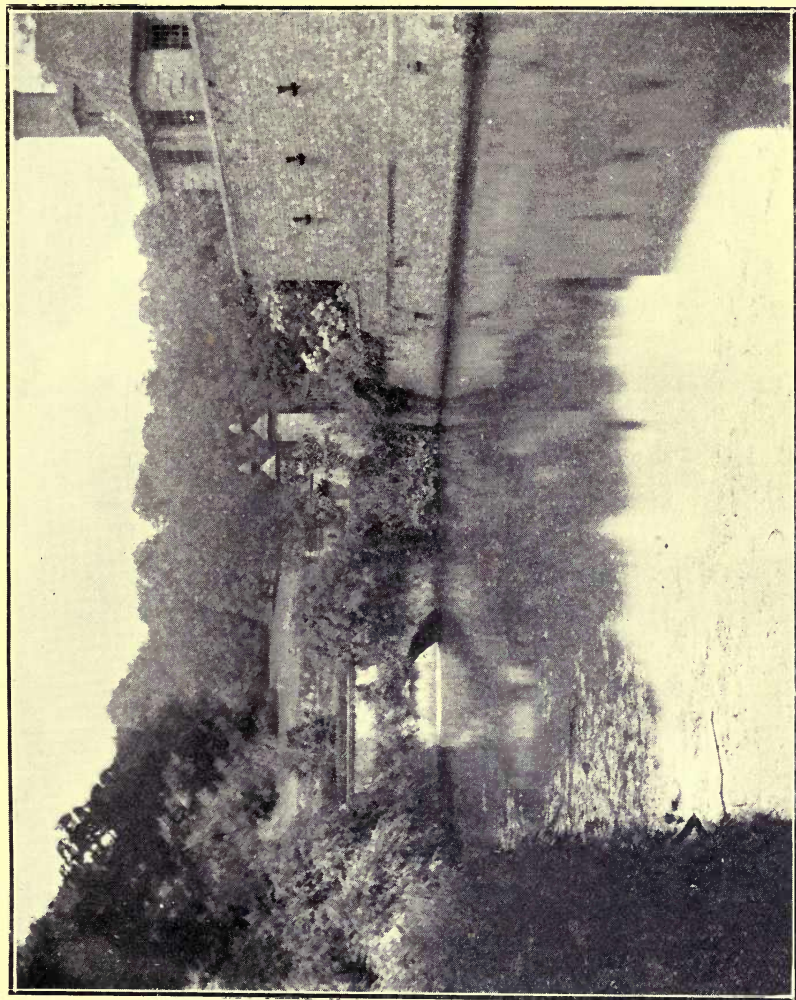
and decorated, and bears evident marks of the reverent care and attention bestowed upon it by the Ladies of Groombridge Place. The graveyard is beautifully kept, and is a model of what a country churchyard should be. Altogether, the village is well worth seeing, and through the courtesy of the Misses Saint, visitors can generally obtain permission to inspect the house and grounds by sending in their cards.

SHERE AND ALBURY, SURREY.

BY J. C. WRIGHT.

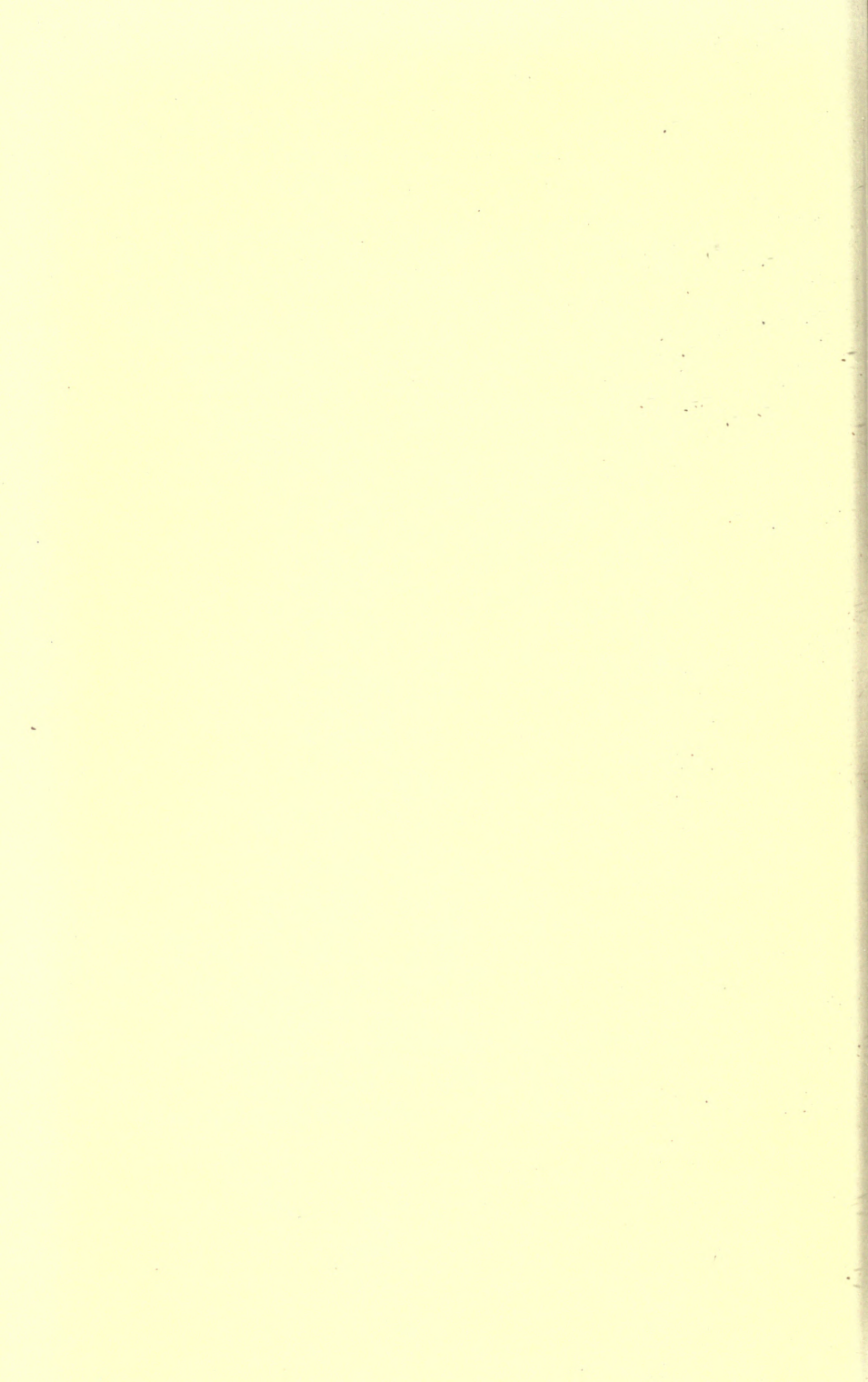
“**A**RTIST-HAUNTED SHERE” is easily reached from Gomshall station, on the South Eastern and Chatham line. The latter place does not impress one favourably. But once upon the road, notwithstanding its dust which the motor car raises to mar your sense of sight and smell, you feel instinctively that you are approaching one of those old-world villages which are still the joy of our country. In these days of travel, it is almost surprising to find that the accommodation of Shere is extremely limited. There is but one inn, The White Horse, and though it can boast that it possesses more than one bed, mine host was unable to give the writer a night's lodging, having all his rooms “booked.” Some of the old cottages have given place to modern structures; but, happily, the main characteristic features of the place have not been lost. No straight building line, that distinguishing mark of modernity, can be discovered here. “Curved is the line of beauty,” and the curves and twists at Shere are many and various.

The church is worth seeing, the doorway being a good specimen of Norman architecture; the greater part of the building is of later style. The spire reminds one of that well-known spot for ever associated with Gray's *Elegy*, but its position is not secluded like that of Stoke Poges, for here the church is in close proximity to the village, and, indeed, as is so frequently the case, only a few yards from The White Horse. It contains records of the wardens dating from the time of the seventh Henry, and there are some brasses, one of Lord Audley



Groombridge Place.

Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



SHERE AND ALBURY, SURREY.

and another of Robert Scarelyf, a former Rector, both going back to the fifteenth century.

It is worthy of note that not a few men who have distinguished themselves in the world of letters have resided in this locality. Not far distant, Grote, the historian, lived; and here William Bray edited Evelyn's *Diary*, and died at the advanced age of 96. Of the charming country round Wotton, Evelyn wrote: "I will say nothing of the ayre because the pre-eminence is universally given to Surrey, the soil being dry and sandy; but I should speake much of the gardens, fountaines, and groves that adorne it, were they not as generally knowne to be amongst the most natural and (till this later and universal luxury of the whole nation, since abounding in rich expenses) the most magnificent that England afforded, and which indeede gave one of the first samples to that elegance since so much in vogue, and follow'd in the managing of their waters, and other ornaments of that nature. Let me add the contiguity of five or six mannors, the patronage of the livings about it, and, what is none of the least advantages, a good neighbourhood."

Evelyn also records that on July 26th, 1677, he "din'd at Mr. Duncomb's at Shere, whose house stands environ'd with very sweete and quick streams."

Shere is interesting and highly picturesque, but it is more—it is the fringe, so to speak, of a delightful stretch of country as far as Dorking. And in this fine setting, Albury may be considered a gem. The approach to the village is charming, though it must be confessed there is more evidence of modern buildings than there used to be a few years ago; and we can well believe it had an even greater charm to the antiquary in the days when Marlin Tupper lived here and wrote his *Proverbial Philosophy*.

Just outside the park is the "cathedral" of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, built by Mr. Drummond, a banker, who was a foremost leader of this peculiar sect usually known as Irvingites. Of the Gothic style of architecture, and surrounded as it is by nature in all her luxuriance of fern and flower, the church presents a most pleasing appearance externally, while within it is flooded with a somewhat weirdly-coloured light, the effect of the stained glass in the chancel windows.

In marked contrast to Mr. Drummond's imposing edifice, is

SHERE AND ALBURY, SURREY.

the old parish church, one of the oldest in Surrey, and mentioned in *Domesday*, hard by. The tower probably dates back to Saxon times; and though the rest of the building is of much later date, it is in a state of ruin.

Evelyn refers several times to Albury.

"1648, August 28th. I went to Albury to visite the Countesse of Arundel, and return'd to Wotton."

"1649, February 26th. Came to see me Capt. Geo. Evelyn, my kinsman, y^e greate traveller, and one who believ'd himself a better architect than really he was, witness the portico in the garden at Wotton; yet the greate roome at Albury is somewhat better understood. He had a large mind, but overbuilt every thing."

"1655, Aug. 10th. To Alburie, to visit Mr. Howard, who had begun to build and alter y^e gardens much. He shew'd me many rare pictures, particularly the Moore on Horseback; Erasmus as big as life, by Holbein; a Madona in miniature by Oliver; but above all the Skull carv'd in wood by Albert Durer, for which his father was offer'd £100; also Albert's Head by himselfe; with divers rare achates, intaglias, and other curiosities."

"1662, June 19th. I went to Albury, to visite Mr. Hen. Howard soone after he had procured y^e dukedom to be restor'd. This gentleman had now compounded a debt of £200,000 pounds, contracted by his grandfather. I was much oblig'd to that greate virtuoso, and to this young gentleman, with whom I staid a fortnight."

"1662, July 2nd. We hunted and kill'd a buck in y^e park, Mr. Howard inviting most of the gentlemen of the country neere him."

"1667, Sept. 21st. I accompanied Mr. Howard to his villa at Albury, where I design'd for him the plot of his canall and garden, with a crypt through the hill." In 1826, this "crypt" was still remaining in part, but was stopped up at the further end.

1670, Sept. 22nd. To Alburie, to see how that garden proceeded, which I found exactly don to the designe and plot I had made, with the crypta thro' the mountaine in the park, 30 perches in length. Such a Pausilippe is no where in England besides. The canall was now digging, and the vineyard planted."



Groombridge Church.

Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

LETCOMBE REGIS: AN OLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.

"1687, Aug. 5th. I went to Albury, now purchas'd by Mr. Finch (the King's Solicitor, and son to the late Lord Chancellor); I found the garden, w^{ch} I design'd for the Duke of Norfolk, nothing improv'd."

Evelyn had tried to purchase this property in 1652.

One of the most interesting features of this delightful neighbourhood is the discovery of by-roads and paths that lead the tourist by devious ways, but never wrongly if the general direction be remembered. Shere may be reached by one of these paths, and if Gomshall Station is the goal aimed at, it is possible to accomplish the journey without going on the main highway, which, in these days of motor cars, may not be undesirable. There is another advantage in adopting such a course: you find yourself now and again by the side of a murmuring stream and, most likely, one of the water-mills, for which Surrey used to be so famous, will stand out picturesquely with its old black wheel that rumbles slowly round the moss-grown walls. At Gomshall there is one, and, further on, another. And "the mills are like the churches—each one stands on the site of an older one; till we go back to the days when county histories were not, and we cannot tell who first chose the place for his work or for his worship."

LETCOMBE REGIS: AN OLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.

BY H. J. DANIELL.

DOWN in a little hollow at the foot of the Berkshire Downs, "far from the madding crowd," lies the picturesque hamlet of Letcombe Regis.

From the hill at the back of the village, one looks down on to creeper-covered, thatched-roof cottages, nestling in a wealth of greenery round the hoary old church tower, which has overlooked the village for the past eight centuries. At one's feet a large piece of ornamental water glitters among the trees, while near it stands the Moat House, or, as it is now called by its rightful title, Antwick's Manor, whose puce

LETCOMBE REGIS: AN OLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.

coloured roof and sham stucco towers, show over the tops of the trees. Time was when King John had, or is said to have had, a hunting box on this site, the remains of which existed down to the beginning of the last century, but these ruins were replaced by the modern, early Victorian house, now, fortunately toned down by the wear of time.

Farther up the village the red roof of the vicarage shows up; while, beyond the church, standing in its own grounds, is the Manor House, once known as "The Benhams." In front of this house, the little trout stream which flows through the village has been dammed up, and widens out into a small lake, at the end of which is a picturesque cascade, prettily spanned by a rustic-looking bridge. Here the large, light-coloured trout of these streams, which rise in the chalk downs, love to lie, while moor-hen and duck add a charm to the scene.

At the upper end of the lake the stream flows down between steep and wooded banks, which form a regular Devonshire combe, whose local name is "The Lynches." Here, in this valley, is an old moss-covered water mill, now no longer working, one of the seven mills, no doubt, which are mentioned in *Doomsday Book* as belonging to the Manor of Letcombe, or "Ledencumbe," as it was known in those days.

In the Lynches are numerous water-cress beds, which afford employment to several inhabitants of both Letcombe Regis and Letcombe Basset, the next village higher up the stream, nestling at the foot of the Downs.

These Downs rise up straight from the back of the village, to a height of some seven or eight hundred feet. Once these were wide, open and grass covered, but now, alas! the latter herb is not so plentiful as it was, and in its place are tracts of ploughland and other cultivation, the result of the great agricultural depression at the time of the Crimean War, when corn was so dear, that even the worst land was given over to the plough. The soil on the downs, however, was too poor to be very useful, so the farmers of the day only succeeded in spoiling a beautiful stretch of country for their posterity, without reaping much benefit themselves. However, there is still plenty of grass left; the shepherd and his flock are still to be frequently seen as in the days of yore, when this was one of the greatest "sheep walks" in England, and the air is as pure as ever it was, for there is always a breeze blowing on the

LETCOMBE REGIS: AN OLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.

top of the hills. If one takes the trouble to climb to the top of the hill, Castle Hill is its name, by a road totally impossible for wheeled traffic, one will find a huge British camp, encircled by a single *vallum*, one of a chain of forts made to guard the old grass road, part of the Ickneild Way, which runs from Streatley along the summit of the Downs, finally terminating at Bath. This, in later days, was one of the great thoroughfares for cattle between London and the west.

The view from the camp is remarkably fine. Below us spread out like a map lies the Vale of White Horse, the red roofs, and yellowish church tower of Wantage, the birth-place of King Alfred, seeming to be a stone's throw below our feet.

Conspicuous in the Vale is Faringdon Clump, a circle of fir trees on a slight eminence, planted by Pye, once Poet-Laureate, who, to quote the Mrs. Botherby of the Ingoldsby Legends, "used to make verses about the King and the Queen, and had a sack of money for doing it every year." Pye was a relative of "Hamilton Tighe" of the Legends, who was a Hampden Pye.

Beyond Faringdon rise the blue slopes of the Cotswolds, joined farther along by the Chilterns, while before us, some sixteen miles away, rises Bagley Hill, behind whose shoulder Oxford lies hidden in the valley.

To the south of us the ground falls gently away in folds, here and there covered with woods, till the valleys of the Lambourn and Kennet are reached, from which there is a gradual slope upwards, finally terminated by the whale-backed ridge of Inkpen Beacon.

At the bottom of the hill there is a farmstead, while nearer the village there is another farm, now turned into a training stable, of which there are two in the village. The Downs afford excellent ground for the training of race-horses, and several noted prize-winners have been trained in the vicinity.

In the village itself the houses are mostly thatched, though, nowadays, there are several red tiled roofs to be seen.

The main village street is raised several feet above the level of the road; at the top is the oldest cottage in the village, dated 1660, while at the bottom stands the church, raised on a high green mound, round which the road, on a lower level, runs on both sides.

LETCOMBE REGIS: AN OLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.

The church itself, with the exception of the Transitional Norman, and early Perpendicular tower, was very much restored in the sixties; the greater part of the nave and chancel is Decorated. There are few monuments

“ of the Mighty Dead
That rest below, mostly buried in lead,
And above, recumbent in grim repose,
With their mailed hose
And their dogs at their toes;
And little boys kneeling beneath them in rows,
Their hands join'd in pray'r, all in very long clothes,
With inscriptions on brass, begging each who survives
To Praie for the Soules of themselves and their wives.”

There is a considerable wealth of XIII and XIV century stained glass in the east window, conspicuous therein being the coats of arms of Montacute, Mermyle, Langley, and Tame. It was a member of the latter family who built Fairford Church, Gloucester, towards the end of the XV century. The oldest monument is a small headless brass to Alicia, daughter of John Estbury, one of the Estburys of Lambourn. At the restoration of the church great havoc was made among the monuments, brasses being removed, and frescos covered over with plaster. The registers are very interesting, the first entry being made under the date 1536, the entry in question being the baptism of a Stone, a member of a yeoman family, which continued to reside in the village till the last century.

In the tower are six bells, the oldest of which is dated 1599. The present Vicar is a very enthusiastic and energetic bell-ringer himself, and occupies some of his spare time teaching the “young idea” of the village how to ring. “Bob Minor” seems to present considerable difficulty to the Berkshire mind, and, curiously enough, the most promising pupil is stone deaf.

This church is happy in possessing what is nowadays almost a curiosity—one of the old-fashioned race of parish clerks, a regular old countryman of the old type, who has worked ever since he was eight, at which time the staple diet of the labouring classes seems to have been rye bread. The clerk—“Willum” to his friends, “Mr. Willum” to the younger generation—is quite a character and somewhat of a celebrity, for mine host of “The Blawing Stwun” Inn, described in

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the opening pages of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, was his uncle. For the last thirty years he has fulfilled the duties of parish clerk. On Sundays he occupies a raised seat at the bottom of the church, and his deep toned "A-a-meng" seems quite a necessary part of the service. He can tell you stories of the noted "wrestlers" of these parts, when wrestling and back-sword were two of the chief pastimes in the Vale of White Horse. On the occasion of the funeral of one of these local celebrities, a nasty accident occurred to the clerk, the latter being taken up by one of the bell ropes, and then dropped. No permanent harm, however, occurred, and the old man seems as hale and hearty as ever.

There are several charities connected with this church, the chief being one which provides for loaves of bread being given to the poor at Easter and Whitsuntide. Another, bequeathed by Dr. Richard Aldworth, provides for a sum of money being divided at stated seasons between the poor communicants of the parish. This bequest dates from 1701.

The history of Letcombe Regis is interesting. The village was divided into two manors—the great manor of Letcombe Regis, and the manor of Anwix or Antwicks. The earliest mention of the suffix "Regis" occurs in a roll of the XIV century. Both manors of Letcombe belonged to King Alfred, and remained in royal ownership till about 1246. It then passed through various hands till, in the XVI century, it came into the Fettiplace family, afterwards to the Goodlakes, and from the latter, in the middle of the last century, to the Parrs, who sold it to the late Mr. S. W. Silver.

The advowson of the living in Saxon times belonged to the Abbey of Amesbury, Wilts, afterwards to the Abbey of Westminster, from which it passed to the Chapter of Windsor. The latter sold the living to the Chapter of Winchester, who exchanged it in the sixties with Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for the living of Stoke Charity, Hampshire.

The Fettiplaces, who for the best part of three centuries lived at Letcombe, were a family of great importance in the county. Tracing their descent from Adam Fettiplace, several times Mayor of Oxford in the XIII century, they numbered among their ranks many Knights of the Shire, Sheriffs, soldiers, and men of note. The main branch of the family were settled at Denchworth, in the county, with collateral

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branches at Childrey and Fernham. The Childrey branch, in a way the most important, had seats at East Shefford, Berks, and Swinbrook, Oxon, and also owned part of the manor of Letcombe. At the beginning of the XVII century a younger son of the Childrey branch married the heiress of the Denchworth family, and consequently the two estates of Letcombe and Denchworth were allied. The Letcombe branch of the family became extinct *cir.* 1745; the Childrey branch in 1806. One of the Childrey Fettiplaces was made a baronet by King Charles II for his loyalty to the royal cause.

The Goodlake family came to Letcombe from Hanworth, in Middlesex, in 1336, and residing at the Benhams, now the Manor, farmed the rectorial estate for the Canons of Windsor. They continued to dwell in the village till the middle of the last century, one member of the family being the author of a book on coursing; another, General Goodlake, obtained the Victoria Cross in the Crimea.

The chief yeoman families of note in the village were the Stones, Goldings, and Blandys; a farm still being called by the name of the latter.

Few ancient customs are now kept up in the village, the only ones now in use being "The Veast," (annually held at Whitsuntide, which has now dwindled down to a "high tea,") and the custom of ringing two of the church bells an hour before service, probably as a warning to dwellers on the Downs. The latter, by the way, will never live in a village for any length of time, as they say that the air below the hillside is quite stifling.

No account of Letcombe Regis is complete without mention of "The White Lady of the Lynches," the ghost of some wronged girl, who drowned herself and her sorrows in the little stream. The village quite believes in the ghost, and, indeed, it has been known to appear in daylight, and has been seen by several persons of repute. No such good evidence is given of the appearance of a Headless Horseman and a black dog, who are popularly supposed to haunt the neighbourhood, but the White Lady seems a very well authenticated "spook" indeed, though the writer himself has never seen her.

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BY CONSTANCE ISHERWOOD.

THERE are three villages in the near neighbourhood of Bedford, each one of which claims the honour of being associated with the name of one who had "burnt a mark," deep and lasting, on England's roll of honour. Elstow and John Bunyan are spoken of in one breath; Cardington and John Howard, the Philanthropist, are inseparable; while Cople and Samuel Butler are synonymous.

The beautiful old Church of All Saints, encircled by trees, stands in the centre of the village, and dates from the year 1272. The tower, with its angle-turret, is built of burnt sandstone, and is supported by massive buttresses. This is the oldest part of the church, and though the battlemented parapet has been restored, there are many signs of great age apparent that are ineffaceable, and cannot be "restored away." The double row of battlements that adorn the nave add to the beauty of the exterior, and one of the lower battlements is unique in that it frames an ancient sundial, bearing the legend, "The night cometh when no man can work," in old English characters. The inner doorway of the porch has a square head, with a large Tudor rose in one spandrel, and seaweed, which resolves itself into a man's face in the centre, in the other. Seaweed in the old days of superstition was thought to have had the power to ward off evil spirits. The door itself is of oak, black with age, and has massive hinges, curiously carved, that are remarkable both on account of their design and antiquity. The keys, too, as mediæval relics, bring joy to the heart of the antiquary. At the west end of the south aisle is a feature of more than ordinary interest, and one that is rarely seen inside a church. This takes the form of a buttress of two stages, which is situate betwixt the vestry door and the tower. This unusual feature is explained by the fact that the south aisle was added at a later date, and this buttress, originally outside the church, was left untouched to form part of the interior. The vestry door has hinges similar to those of the south door, and similar keys. The tower is separated from the nave by a high and massive arch. The interior is much worn by the friction of bell ropes. One of the five bells is inscribed with these words in old English characters, *Hydelis Mecuris nomen campana*.

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The nave is divided from the north and south aisles by two arcades of three bays, with clustered columns and moulded octagonal capitals, from which spring pointed arches with deep inner mouldings. There are six clerestory windows, three on either side, but only one contains stained glass with representations of St. Peter with the keys, and St. Andrew with his X shaped cross. The corbels that support the springers of the roof are grotesque and uncouth in the extreme, but their antiquity gives them a certain amount of interest in spite of their unpleasing appearance. The roof is of chestnut, and some of the ancient cross beams are finely fluted. In the south aisle is a piscina with an ogee arch of the Decorated period, the upper part of which inclines slightly to the left; this deflection, in the opinion of the writer, was intended to illustrate the inclination of the head of Christ upon the Cross.

The masonry of the window near it deserves attention, as it is unlike all the others in the church. As the pulpit formerly stood near by, the massive upper ledge was evidently intended to form a stand for a lamp or hour-glass. The roof of the south aisle has a number of fluted beams, with large leafy bosses in the centre, one of which is gilded.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, springing from clustered shafts with moulded octagonal capitals. The oak screen, which has been repaired, is very beautiful; the tracery in the upper panels is delicate and graceful, and each little cusp is tipped with a tiny Tudor rose, very pretty and shapely. The chancel is the most interesting part of the church, as it contains so many valuable brasses and memorials of the Rolond, Launcelyn, Bulkeley, Gray and Luke families. On the floor, before the altar, are the brasses of Nicholas Rolond and his lady, with this inscription:

*Nichol Rolond et Pernel sa femme gist icy,
Dieu de lour almes eit mercy. Amen.*

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass of a man in armour with this inscription:

*Walter Rolond gist icy,
Dieu de sa alme eit mercy. Amen.*

Although neither of the Rolond brasses bears a date, they are very old, and commemorate the members of a family which

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once owned the Manor of Rolonds.¹ Near the brass of Nichol Rolond is that of John Launcelyn, with a lion at his feet, and his lady, and this inscription: *Hic jacent Johan'es Launcelyn, Armiger, qui obiit vii die mensis Maij anno d'ni mill'imo cccxxxv^o, et Margareta ux' ei' quor' a'i'b's p'p'ciat' deus. Ame.'* The Launcelyn family did much for this church, and on four shields, supported by angels, on either side of the chancel arches are engraved the Launcelyn arms: (1) *Gules*, a fleur de lys *argent*; *argent*, a fleur de lys *sable*; (2) the arms of the family of Gray, barry of six, *argent* and *azure*, in chief three torteaux, which appear in the poem, the *Siege of Karlaverock*, as "the cognizance of Henri de Grai," as follows:

*Banier avoit e par droit conte
De VI piecis la vous mesur
Barre de Argent, e de Asur;*

(3) and (4) a quaint little hat in high relief on each shield, with the French word *icy* below. The reason why these two miniature hats adorn these shields is said to be explained by the fact that the Launcelyn family were privileged to remain in the Royal presence with their hats on. The Launcelyn helmet, surmounted by their crest, a bull's head, is preserved in the chancel, while the head piece of the Luke family surmounts their hatchment on the north wall of the chancel. The hatchment bears the Luke arms, "*sable*, a bugle-horn stringed and tasselled, *or*," and their motto, *Mors janua vitae*.

In the north aisle of the chancel is an altar tomb, with shields charged with the arms of the Luke and Waulton families; while, resting against the eastern wall, is the former stone superstructure, which has been moved, inlaid with the brasses of a man in robes, and a lady each kneeling in an attitude of prayer at a *Prie-Dieu*, and also those in miniature of their four daughters and five sons. The inscription runs:

"Here lyeth Nicholas Luke, esquier, one of the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, and Cecyle his wyfe, one of the daughters and heyre of Sir Thomas Waulton, Knyght, which Nicholas decessyd the xxii day of October in the yere of our Lorde God 1563. On whose soules Jesus have mercy." The labels that issued from their mouths have disappeared.

On either side of the altar is a massive altar tomb. The

¹ Mr. Druitt, *Costume on Brasses*, gives the dates of *circa* 1410 and *circa* 1415 for the two Rolond brasses.—EDITOR.

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one on the north side is in memory of Sir Walter Luke and his lady, and the other perpetuates the memory of Benet and Thomas Gray. Both inscriptions are interesting, and tell us what these men and women did for Church and King. One informs us that :—

“ Here lyeth Sir Walter Luke, Knyght, one of the justyces of the Plees holden before the most excellent prynce King Henry the eyght, and dame Anne his wyffe, Norysthe [Nurse] unto his seyde Majesty, and one of the doughters and heyre of John Launcelyn, Esquyer, whyche seyde Sir Walter decessyd the xxith day of July in the xxxvith yere of the reygne of our Sovraygne Lorde, and the sayde dame Anne decessyd the ix day of September in the xxx yere of the reygne of the seyde most gracyus sovrage lord. On whose soulls Jhu have mercy. Amen.” The other says truly :—

“ What can myght, pow’r, or aunceye’ bloode avayll,
Or els riches that men counte felicite ?
What can they helpe ferful dethe to assayll ?
Certes nothings, and that is p’vyd by me
That had thos’ giftis rehersid w^t all plente,
Nev’thelesse yit am I leyd lowe in clay
That whylom was squyer called Thos G’ye [Graye].”

“ Benet, my wyf, eke is fro’ this world past,”
Yit we trust to be had in memory
As longe as the paryshe of Coople shall last,
For our benefitis don to it largely
As witnesse xx^{ti} pownd w^t other giftis many,
Wherfor all cristen men that goe by this way,
P’y for ye soules of Benet and Thomas Gray.”

Both these altar tombs have fine brasses. That of the Luke family represents Sir Walter Luke in rich robes, and Lady Luke in a robe ornamented with a fleur de lys (the arms of the Launcelyn family, of which she was a member), and both are kneeling at a *Prie Dieu* in an attitude of prayer. The indents of the labels issuing from their mouths remain, but the brass labels have been removed, and the prayer at the end of the inscription has been mutilated by some vandal hand. The brasses on the tomb of the Gray family are in perfect condition, and represent Thomas Gray clad in armour, his lady, with their nine daughters and four sons. The east window is Perpendi-

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cular, and the four lights are filled with representations of the birth of our Lord, the Crucifixion, the removal of the body of our Lord from the Cross, and the Resurrection.

On the south side of the altar is an arched piscina. The arches of two bays that separate the chancel from the side aisles differ slightly from each other; those on the south side are the earlier. Some of the ancient poppy-heads still adorn the choir stalls, and some of the original "linen-fold" panels are preserved in the front. The church was restored some twenty years ago by Mr. Temple More and Sir Gilbert Scott.

On the wall of the south aisle of the chancel are two interesting brasses now much worn. One of them bears this inscription: "Hereunder lyeth Robert Bulkeley, esquier, and Jone his wyfe, hauynge betwene them vi sonnes and foure daughters, w^{ch} Robert decessyd the xviii day of June in the yere of our Lorde God 1550, on whose soules Jhesu have mercy, Amen." Above this little brass is a shield charged with the Bulkeley arms—eight lozenges, 3, 2, 3.

The other brass requires some close examination. First of all the inscription tells us that—"Here under lyeth buryd ye bodyes of Robert Bulkeley, esquier, and of Joane his wyffe, doughter unto Syr William Gascoyne, Knyght, who dep'tyd this lyffe ye yere of our Lord God, 1556, on whos soules, O Lord Jesu Crist have m'cy." Then, kneeling at a *Prie Dieu*, are the effigies of a man in armour and his lady, in quaint old-world attire, and from the man's mouth issues a label inscribed with the words "*Deus misereatur nostri*," and from that of the lady a label thus inscribed, as if to complete her husband's prayer, "*Et Benedicat nobis*." Above the miniature effigies of the four sons are the letters "T.E.C.W." and the daughters, "A.D.M.E.," which are supposed to be their initials, while above the shield in the centre, charged with the Bulkeley arms, and surmounted by their crest, is the motto "Thynk, and Thank God." Over all is an arc, inscribed with these words: "*Habemus Bonum Dominum + Habemus Bonum Dominum*."

In the jambs of the priest's doorway may still be seen the recess that held the ancient staple.

The Spenser brasses, which formerly reposed in the south aisle, have gone, and all that remains of them are the two miniature effigies of the daughters, and a minor part of the inscription which is to be found at the back of the organ. The

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original inscription ran—"Here lyeth Thomas Spenser of this towne, gent, and Anne his wife, da. to Robert Bulkeley, esquire, which Thomas deceased the 3rd of December, 1547, and Anne, departed the 28th of January, 1590, having had between them two sonnes and two daughters."

The silver chalice was presented to this church by William Spencer, and bears the date 1564. The registers, which are in an excellent state of preservation, date back to the same year, 1564. The brother of the poetess, whose name is known and revered throughout the length and breadth of the Empire for the beauty and purity of her hymns and poems—Frances Ridley Havergal—was at one time Vicar of Cople, and rests in the west corner of the churchyard. At the foot of the white marble cross is this simple inscription: "Henry East Havergal, M.A., Vicar of Cople 1847-1875. *Dominus Illuminatio Mea.*"

The Rev. H. Hocken is the present Vicar.

[To be continued.]

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 280.]

CONTINUING our extracts from the State Papers, the next document is a letter written at Wanstead by Sir Henry Mildmay to Viscount Dorchester:

My Lorde,

Whereas about the time of Lente laste paste your Lordship did answere a petition of one Captaine Dimes by his Ma^{ties} direction to the Master and Courte of Wardes, that the saide Captain shoulde have the gardenship of one Doctor Bankeworth and his estate, yf he proved to be a Lunituicke. Upon w^{ch} the Master of that Corte attended his Ma^{ty}, and acquainted him that by the lawes of the relme noe profit ought to be made of any Lunatick's estate, and that his Ma^{ty} had only the protection of such, and that my selfe

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beinge a very neere neighbor to the Doctor, out of a care to keepe him out of dangerous handes, was the first that did petition the Corte of Wardes for the Gardenship of him and his estate, and that it coulde not be graunted from me wthout much disgrace and wronge to me, and allsoe wthout breatch of his Ma^{ties} instructions to that Corte, that he that first petitions, beinge a man able to be answerable for his estate, shall have him yf he be not nexte a kin ; wherevpon his Ma^{ty}s answeere to the Master of that Corte was that the Captain shoulde then looke out for somewhot els.

Nowe (my Lorde) in regarde that I heere an intention in some to move his Ma^{ty} to have the Custody of him and his estate, I intreate you to put his Ma^{ty} in minde of his former answeere to the Master of the Wardes, and I am confident his Ma^{ty} will not give way to any thing to my prejudice in this, my desire beinge only out of charrity as a neighbor, and allsoe beinge moved by his neerest freindes to take upon me the gardenship of him and his estate to protect boath. Thus much I hombly intreat your Lordeship, by way of prevention, to doe for him that is at

Your Lordship's service to commande,

Henry: Mildmay.

Wonsteede, August [6th], 1631.

To the right honor^{ble} my Lorde Vicount Dorchester, Principall Secretary of Estate.

There was an outbreak of the plague in London in 1636, and the King therefore proposed to spend the summer out of town. As a precautionary measure, the following letter was sent by the Privy Council to the Justices of the Peace near Oatlands, Hampton Court, Havering and Wanstead, and to the Bailiffs of Kingston on Thames.

Whereas Wee vnderstand that by reason of the Infeccion in and neere London, multitudes of Tradesmen and others flying into the Country Tounes doe there inhabite 2 or 3 families Inmates in one house ; w^{ch} is not only contrary to lawe, but in this tyme of Contagion may proove very dangerous to such Tounes and the Country adjoining. And whereas his Ma^{tie} Intends to be at Havering Parke and Wanstead oftentimes this Sommer, [Their Ma^{ties} doe intend to reside at Hampton Courte and at Oatlands most of this summer. *Marginal note.*] Wee have therefore thought good in his Ma^{ties} name straitely to charge and command you, w^{thin} yo^r severall devicions, strictly to enquire and examine what houses in that Countie w^{thin} 10 miles of Havering or Wanstead doe receive severall Famelies as Inmates or sojourners [or are otherwise pestered

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with lodgers. *Struck out.*] And to take effectuall and speedie order for the present removeing of them and reformeing of abuses in this kinde, and punishing such as contrary to lawe have or shall receive and harber them, whereby to prevent the danger of Infeccion that may otherwise be brought thether by such disorder. And thus, not doubting of yo^r care and best endeavors in a service so much importing the safetie of his Ma^{ties} person, and the lives of his subjects, Wee bid you, &c. Dated the 19th of June, 1636.

(Signed)

Lo. Keeper	Ea. Sterline	Lo. Cottington
Lo. Privie Seale	Lo. V. Wimbledon	Mr. Sec. Coke
Ea. of Holland.	Lo. V. Wentworth	Mr. Sec. Windebanke

[Endorsed.] 19 June, 1636. A minute for 4 letters to be written for removing [of] Inmates, &c., from inhabitating neare his Ma^{ties} houses in this time of Contagion.

The following letters relate to the collection of Ship Money.
1636, July 9. Sir Humphrey Mildmay to Secretary Nicholas.

MR. NICHOLAS,

This letter heere Inclosed from one of the Highe Constables of Onger Hundred. The Contents I pray cause to be read on Sunday Nexte, before the Lords. I was att Eppinge on Friday in the Whittson Weeke, the Constables of Hundreds wth me; att that day I made this Rate Inclosed for Stanford Rivers, wth the good Consente of M^r. William Petre, made John Glascocke of Morreton, and Thomas Sumpner, Collecto^{rs}, both of them beinge riche men, and Principall Inhabbitaunts of the same Parrishe; their answeere you may see by the Highe Constable. I hope the Lords will Consider of me in this Sullen answeere of theres, and will have them both Convented before their Lo. I must much commende the Highe Constable, whoe hath bene very forewarde and aydeing unto me, and hath payde me the greateste partes of the Monny of his parte. I wishe his fellowe had donne the like, and then I shoulde be the nearer to my Jorneyes Eande. In that Hundred M^r Petre hath longe and much Complained of the backwardenes of his Neighbours In this Servis, whoe hath bene allwayes ready and willinge to doe his parte. Yf it please the Lordes to call for these fellowes, I will not be idle, but will Leavy 31^l. of their goods. Lett them smarte well, for they are in the galle of Mallis towards the Servis. To answeere the letter from the borde, I doe not believe that there is 3,100^l. behinde in the County of Essex. You knowe that I have p^d 1,400^l. and have 600^l. att home ready to paye; that the Towne of Colchester hath 400^l., all this beinge p^d in 2,400^l., and to emagine that there is 2,000^l. more to gather, is more then I dare presume of. I will doe the uttermost of my Duety to bringe inn all behinds, and what I finde I will trewly paye wthout fraude, and doe hope that there Lo. will thinke that I doe what I am able, by peece and peece, for I proteste there is noe penny p^d that is not forced; god helpe

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me amongeste the people yf there Lo. favor me not. I have shewed there Lo. letters to S^r Cran. Harris, whoe hathe a Coppye thereof.

One worde more. I doubte not but that I shall bringe inn all the Monny behinds, wth their Lo. favor and helpe, in tyme when I shall require it, as I shall Complaine in cases of moste Importance. And wth my Servis I am and reste, by you to be comaunded,

Wanstead this 9^o Jul., A^o 1636.

H. MILDMAI.

To the Right wor^{ll} and his very Loveing friend, M^r. Nicholas, one of his Ma^{ties} Clarkes of the Privie Councell.

1636, July 9th. Sir Henry Mildmay to Secretary Nicholas.

MR. NICKLAS,

Vpon tusday last, whilst my Brother the Highchreife of Essex came up to attende my Lorde Thresurar, he sente the Baily of the Hundared of Onger and this yonge man, his servant, to receave some of his Ma^{ty}s monnies due at a towne caled Stamford rivers, the hole towne beinge a very great parrish haveinge paide noe penny of the Shipmoney, except one, w^{ch} I impute rather to be the faulte of the Collectors there, the perticcular inhabbitants wthin that parrish^l; the carridge of one of the Collectors boath in refusinge to be collector and rescuinge his catle by force out of the hands of the Baily of the hundard, haveinge a warrant from the Highchreife, I leave to this man's relation, together wth his ill wordes ; but I perceave many in those partes make a stop of payinge untill they heere whot becomes of this Collector. My Brother beinge nowe at the other ende of the cuntary, dilligent in his Ma^{ty}s service, I thought fit to write to you to acquaint my Lordes wth the true state of his busines, w^{ch} is of importance, that this fellowe, whoe in other services hath beene refractary, may be punnished accordinge to his demerret, for I perceave as this man speades it will either further or retarde his Ma^{ty}s service in those partes ; w^{ch} I thought fittinge to acquaint you before my Brother proceede against him, accordinge to that authority w^{ch} he hath, that he may receive their Lordships directions, wh^{ch} he shall immediatly performe.

The nuse of this busines came to me by my Brothers man, to Wonsted, this Satterday, beinge the 9 of July, at 4 of the clock afternoons.

Your assured loveinde freinde,

HENRY MILDMAI.

To his very worthy good friend M^r Nicholas, or in his absence to any of the rest of the Clarkes of his Ma^{ty}s most hono^{ll} Privie Councell, now attending att the Court att Otelandes.

1636, November 17. Sir Humphrey Mildmay to the Privy Council.

May it please your Lordshippes :

That on friday laste, beinge the 11th of Novembre, I sawe by accident that letter to the nowe Sherriffe of Essex and that

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

postscripte that Concerned me, the late Sherriffe ; and since that, on Monday laste, beinge the 14th of the same Moneth, beinge on the waye towardes S^r William Russell, I had deliverd vnto me a letter by one of the Messengers, of the 7th of this November in Windsor. The Contents are, vnder your Lo. favour, as I doe Conceyve, that I shoulde gather upp all such sommes and arreres as are behinde in the County of Essex, and farther that I shoulde Certefye your Lo. and the bordes what are the Causes and delayes that his Ma. Monny hath not beine payde in soe longe a tyme. Nowe may it farther please your Lo. to knowe that beinge the County is very lardge and that I coulde not possibly attende in all places, I made Schedules to the Balleiffes of Hundreds of all the defaulters in every devision, Parrishe and Hamblett, in soe plaine a manner that he or they could not Ignorantly erre in such a servis, yf they had pleased. And att the laste Quarter Sessions w^{ch} was after Michelmas, the Balleiffes beinge all there attendinge, and Callinge them to Accoumpte howe they had proceeded, I founde Manny of them soe false that they had not soe much as demaunded those Somes att all ; yett nott withstandinge I employed some men of my owne, that did bringe inn some Monny to make vpp my last payement. And wheras your Lo. Comaundes me to give the names of all such as have not payde or have beine distreyned, the bulke woulde be very greate, yett under favour I doe Conceive that youre Lo. Meaneinges are of those beinge of ranke and Quallety, the w^{ch} are not Manny, and such as I doubt not but beinge in the presence of any one of your Lo. woulde be perswaded to such reasons as your Lo. shoulde require of them ; but yf I may offer to intreate that a reformation may be had vppon some of the Cheefe Constables, some untowarde Londoners and the Bayleiffes, I doe conceyve, under favour, that the worke that your Lo. Comaundes me to doe woulde be very easie, and woulde render such exsample and terror, that the evill affected woulde quake att the noise thereof, And his Ma. Monny woulde come in roundely. I have made boulde to drawe a shorte Schedule of the Names and places of such as I knowe have beine untowarde in this Servis, And such as I doubt not but your Lo. will finde (beinge examined) to be Agreeable to what I write of them. All wh^{ch} I humbly submitt to your Lo. Considerations, And doe most humblie intreate that youre Lo. wilbe pleased to Move his Ma. that In regarde of my Meane Estate, greate Chardge, and the Intollerable paines and labours that I have taken, both in boddie and Minde, in this servis, that I may be spared and May resigne both My Accoumptes to the nowe Sherriffe, wth all such papers as doeth Concerne this Servis. And I shalbe ever bounde in all dewtie to Blesse his Ma. and your Lo. And wth pardon for my sadenes, I doe Crave pardon and remaine to be

Youre Lo. Humble servaunte,

17^o November, A^o 1636. In Wanstead. H. MILDMAV.

To the Right Honorable the Lordes of his Ma. Moste Hon. Privye Councill.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

1638, July 11. Sir Henry Mildmay to Secretary Nicholas.

MR. NICHOLAS,

I thanke you verie much for lettinge me see the order made by the Lordes before y^r hand went to it. But wheras it is written to search from Hen. 8, may you please (yf you may) with y^r penn to put that out, and write, to search from the first of Queen Elizabeth, you shall exceedingly oblige me; however, yf you can not doe it so, I leave it to you as you thinke best, and shalbe readie ever to approve my selfe

Your assured, true freinde,

Wonsted, July 11, 1638.

HENRY MILDMAI.

To his worthy good freinde, M^r Nicholas, Clarke of the Councell of Estate, neere Eggam, these.

[To be continued.]

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 309.]

1535. John Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, to Cromwell. "*Gracia Dei tecum.* Honourable Sr, hytt may please y^r M^rshyppe to appoynt y^e Charterhous monks to be att y^e *Crosse* to hyre [hear] y^e sermons there weekly, y^t therby hytt may please God to lyghttyn ther harttes wythe knowlege, wherby aswell there wrechyd bodes [bodies] may escape syche paynys as they ar wurthy to suffre as there sowlys to escape y^e Jugement off God for syche demeryttes as ther ygnorant hartt hathe concevyd, &c.

J. ROFFENS, yo^r oratour.

To y^e ryght honourable M^r Cromwell, Primar Secretery unto y^e Kynges Hyghnes, delyver y^s byll."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 94, fo. 140.)

1536, January 18. Cranmer to Cromwell. "Right Wurshipfull, In my right hertie manner I commaunde me unto you, likewise thankyng you for the good favore which ye bayr to

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

this berer, Doctor Mallet, my chaplyn, declaryng your benevolence to hym in his preferment unto the Mastership of Mychel House in Cambridge. . . . And where it is appoynted by the Kinges Graces Visitacion that he sholde bryng up to you or yours all manner statutes, munymentes, and wrytynges that apperteyneth unto his College and to the foundation theroff, before Candilmas next, I pray you, in as moche as I have occupied hym here in pretyching w'tyn my Dioces all this quarter last past, and have appoynted hym to prech at *Poules Crosse* the Sondaie immediately before Candilmas, that you will give hym libertie till a fortnyght after Candilmas Day, And by that tyme he shalbe redye to accomplishe his injunctyon in that behalffe. . . . At Knolle, the xviiijth day of January.

Yo^r own assured ever,

T. CANTUARIEN."

(Cotton MS., *Vespasian*, F. xiii, fo. 79b.)

1537, February 6. "This yeare also, the first Sondaie after Candlemas, being the sixt daie of Februarie, the Archbishopp of Canterberie, called Thomas Cranmer, preached at *Paules Crosse*, my Lord Chauncelor of England [Thomas Audley] being then present at his sermon, and their he approved, by scripture and by the decrees of the Popes lawes, that the Bishop of Rome, otherwise called Pope, was Antichrist, and also brought divers expositions and holie saintes and doctors for the same; and how craftelie, and by what meanes, and how long, he had taken upon him the power of God and the auctoritie above all princes christened, and how his auctoritie and lawes was contrarie to scripture and the lawe of God, as he then honorably declared and approved to the cleere understanding of all the people."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 33.)

1536, February 13. "The seconde sermon, being on Septuagesima Sundaie, their preached at *Powles Crosse* the Bishop of Rochester" [John Hilsey].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 34.)

1536, February 20. "The Sondaie of Sexagesima preached at *St. Poules Crosse* the Bishop of Lincoln" [John Longland].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 34.)

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

1536, February 27. "The Soundaie of Quinquegesima, being the 27th daie of Februarie and Leepe yeare, A.D. 1535[-6], preached at *Paules Crosse* the Bushoppe of Durhame, named Dr. Dunstall [Cuthbert Tunstall], sometime Bishopp of London, and afore that being M^r of the Rolls; and their were present at his sermon the Archbishop of Canterberie [Cranmer] with eight other Bishoppes, sittinge at the *Cross* before the preacher, and the Lorde Chauncellor of Englande [Audley], the Duke of Norfolke, the Duke of Suffolke, with six Erles and divers other lordes stoode behinde the preacher within the pulpitt; and also fower monkes of the Charterhouse of London were brought to the said sermon, which denied the King to be Supream Heade of the Church of Englande. And their the said preacher declared the profession of the Bishopp of Rome when he is elected Pope, according to the confirmation of eight universall General Counsellis, which were congregate for the faith of all Christendome; and everie Pope taketh an othe on the Articles, promising to observe, keepe, and houlde all that the said Counsellis confirmed, and to dampne all that they dampned; and how he, contrarie to his oth, hath usurped his power and auctoritie over all Christendome; and also how uncharitably he had handled our Prince, King Henrie the Eight, in marying [him to] his brother's wife, contrarie to Godes lawes, and also against his owne promise and decrees, which he opened by Scriptures and by the Cannons of the Appostles; and also how everie Kinge hath the highe power under God, and ought to be the supream head over all spirituall prelates; which was a goodlie and gracious hearing to all the audience being their present at the same sermon. And in his prayers he said after this manner, 'Ye shall pray for the Universall Church of all Cristendome, and especiall for the prosperous estate of our Soveraigne and Emperour, King Henrie the Eight, being the onelie supream head of this Realme of Englande.' And he declared also in his said sermon, how that the Cardinalls of Rome bee but curattes and decons of the Cittie and Province of Rome, and how that everie curate of any parrish have as much power as they have, according to Scripture, save onelie that the Pope of Rome hath made them so high auctorities onelie for to exhalt his name and power in Christen realmes, for covetousnes, as by his owne decrees he evidentlie their approved."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 34.)

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

1536, March 5. "The first Soundaie of Lent preached at *Paules Crosse* the Bishopp of Salisberie" [Nicholas Shaxton].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 35.)

1536, March 12. "The second Soundaie of Lent preached at *Paules Crosse* the Bishop of Worcestre" [Latimer].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 35.)

1536, March 19. "The third Soundaie of Lent preached at *Paules Crosse* the Bishopp of Bangor" [John Salcot].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 35.)

1536, June 25. William Stevyns to John Sturgeon.

"25 daye of June, a^o 1536. Master Sturgeon, in my most hartie and lovyng maner I recommande me unto you. I have receivid yo^r lettre of the 10 daye of this present moneth, thankyng you of your good newis in the same. And I have knowlege by lettres w^e have byn send hyther to other men, that the Bisshope of Worsetur [Latimer] prechid also at *Paules Crosse* the xvij daye of this present moneth, wher he openlye purged hym selffe of suche false lyes as the enemyes of the truthe had surmysed and sclanderuslye brought upe apone hym. Yete nevyr the lesse the Disciples of Anticryste cowlde fynde the means to fyll this towne [Calais] full that Lathemer the Bisshope of Worsetur had openlye at *Paules Cross*, and that apone his kneys, denayed all that evyr he had preched in tyme passed. Wiche thinge, when I harde hyt, vexed me not a litle, so that I rested not to the tyme I hade hunted oute the partie that brought hit to this towne, wiche is one S^r William Bragges, Parson of Harveling^am here in the contreye. Which, when I fyrste had communicacion w^t hym, affyrmed boldelye that he harde the Bysshope of Worcetures sermone at *Paules Crosse*, wher (he said) the said Bisshope denayed all that he had prechid in tyme passed. . . . So after long communicacion, this Impe of Antichrist confessid that he stode so fare of that he coud not here what the Bisshope of Worcetur said, but my Lorde of London [Stokesley] tolde me so (saide he). Well (said I) ye ar a naughty shameles felowe thus to spred abrode suche abhominable lyes. . . . Yow maye lett my Lorde the Bisshope of Worcetur have knowlege of this mater, if hit so please you, for hit is to abhominable to be suffered, and all that

NOTES AND QUERIES.

I have written you I wyll byde by hit. As knoweth God, who preserve you. From Calles, ut supra,

Youres to his power,
WILL^AM STEVYNS."

(*Letters and Papers*, Henry viii, vol. 104, fo. 221.)

1536, July. John Stokesley, Bishop of London, to Thomas Bedell.

"This is to signifie unto you that it lyked my Lorde Preve Seale [Cromwell] after his departour from the Chapitour House, was well contentid that I shulde sende unto his Lordeschipe the names of soche as I thowght meete to occupie the *Crosse* here untill Michaelmas. And his Lordeschipe wolde upon the vew of their names and the remembrance of odres [others] make a convenient mixture, and soo appoint against this next mornyng soche as shulde occupie the same *Crosse* for this saide tyme untill Michaelmas. Wherfor I pray yow to delyver this day this schedule enclosed unto his Lordeschipe, for the saide consyderacion and purpose, etc., as my truste is in yow. Vale.

Yo^{rs} of tholde manere,

JOANNES LONDON.

To the right honorable M^r Bedell, oone of the Kynges moste honorable Counsell."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry viii, vol. 105, fo. 198.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 313.]

1729. Draft deed of partnership between John Chaplyn, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and George Kent of Ludgate Hill, London, Mercer, to trade as Mercers for 7 years, from 29 Sept. then next, with the joint stock of £2,400 in money and wares to be subscribed in moieties, in the shop, &c., of a messuage then taken on lease for 21 years, and known as the Wheatsheaf and Crown, on the north side of Ludgate Hill, then in possession of Thomas Hinton, mercer, and in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, the rent being £70 per annum, each partner taking a moiety of the net profits. 14 pp.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1732 Draft deed of partnership between John Purcas of London, Merchant, and Abraham Purcas of London, Merchant, to trade as Merchants for 7 years, in the warehouse on Ludgate Hill, with the joint stock of £12,000, subscribed in moieties, each partner to take a moiety of the net profits. 26 pp.

1727, 3 October. Agreement between John Mosden, Citizen and Draper of London, and Edward Baugh, Citizen and Painter Stainer of London, and Matthew Hewytt, Citizen and Grocer of London, to enter into a partnership before 29th September then next, to trade as Mercers at the house of the said Baugh, known as the Wheatsheaf and Star, on Ludgate Hill, for 7 years, with a joint stock of £7,500, £3,000 being subscribed by Mosden, £3,000 by Baugh, and £1,500 by Hewytt; the rent of the house to be taken as £70 per annum, and the partners to divide the profits in the proportion of 2/5^{ths} to Mosden, 2/5^{ths} to Baugh, and 1/5th to Hewytt. Signed and sealed by all parties.

1710, 8 September. Indentures of Apprenticeship between Isaac Cox of Streatham, co. Surrey, Yeoman, and Hannah Cox, spinster, his daughter, and Susanna Chamberlain of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, Mantua Maker, whereby it was agreed that the said Hannah should dwell with and serve the said Chamberlain as an Apprentice for 3 years then next, the said Isaac supplying her dress and the said Chamberlain her food, board and washing; and she also agreed in consideration of £4 to teach the said Hannah the making of mantuas, petticoats, scarves, and men's gowns. Signatures and seals removed. Endorsed with receipt for £4 signed by Susanna Chamberlain.

1687, 23 September. Draft Indemnity by James Bonniwell of Oxford, Malster, to hold Samuel Metcalfe, Citizen and Upholder of London, indemnified from actions, &c., concerning the teaching of his trade to John Bonniwell, son of the said James, who had been apprenticed to him under indentures of 19 September, 1683, for 7 years, during the remaining 3 years, which had been agreed to be given to the said John. 2 pp.

1700, 30 September. Draft Indentures between Edward Bee, Citizen and Painter Stainer of London, and George Bingley, Citizen and Skinner of London, whereby Bingley, in consideration of a dissolution of a partnership then lately existing between them, and of £800 paid to him in respect thereof, agreed to serve Bee in the trade of a Mercer for 2 years then next, or for one year only with one month's notice and a payment of £20 to Bee, who was to provide board and lodging. 3 pp.

1700, 19 August. Draft Indentures of Apprenticeship between Jemima Mackey, spinster, daughter of John Mackey, then late of London, Mariner, and Robert Everingham, Citizen and Stationer of London, whereby Jemima put herself apprentice and household servant to Everingham for 5 years then next; he was to teach her the business of stitching books and provide her with board, lodging, clothes and washing. 1 p.

"BIRCH'S."—In these days of effacement of London's landmarks, it is pleasant to record that the artistic frontage of our old friend, "Birch's," situate at 15 Cornhill, E.C., has of late undergone an elaborate painting and scraping, with a view, let us hope, to further prolonged preservation. I take it there are few shop fronts left to us in the Metropolis of the type of this noted confectioner's, with its small panes and elegant borderings, or one where windows have been "dressed" in so curious a style, and with so little variation, for centuries.

How the familiar double doors have contrived to hang together for so many years is a marvel. But there they are to-day, just as active as ever. May they long continue to swing gaily at the entrance of that slim, five-storied house of turtle soup and punch renown!

Hampstead.

CECIL CLARKE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORY OF BARKING ABBEY (vol. ix, p. 212).—In the July number of the *Home Counties Magazine* it is stated :—

- (1) That Queen Maud, wife of King Henry I, was one of the most important and well-known of the Abbesses of Barking.
- (2) That she also founded the Leper Hospital at Ilford.

I venture to ask if there is any historical or documentary evidence which would throw any light on these two points.

As regards the first point, it is true that Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, states that Maud, Queen of Henry I, took the government of the Abbey into her own hands, and further that Maud, Queen of King Stephen, followed her aunt's example, but soon resigned, and was succeeded by Adeliza ; but no authority is given. The last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon* merely says, "It is stated" that Queen Maud was Abbess, etc.

As to the second point, Lysons and others say that the Leper Hospital at Ilford was founded by Adeliza.

As the history of Barking is involved in so much obscurity, it would be interesting to know if any evidence can be given in support of these two statements.—R.A.V.P.

OLD CONDUIT, ISLEWORTH.—Opposite the gates of Syon House, Isleworth, Osterley Lane leaves the high road, and leads northwards over a branch of the L. and S.W. Railway to Osterley Park. From the bridge which shortly carries the lane over the railway, on looking westward may be seen in a field, on the north side of the line, a small square building of ancient red brick, apparently an old conduit house of Tudor or earlier date. The writer would be glad to hear of any particulars of it, or if it has had any connection with the destroyed monastery buildings of Syon House. When visited by some members of the Archæological Cycling Club some time back, it was seen to have early stonework in the lower part of the walls, with irregular small brickwork above, and to have been repaired at a later date with modern bricks. The entrance is by a four-centred arched doorway, with stone dressings, and there is one tiny window. Within the wall is an old lead cistern, and a pointed brick arch over a channel still conveying water from a direction at an angle to the building.—S. F. S.

PEWTER AT GRAVENEY CHURCH, KENT.—There are two pieces of Pewter in this church, viz. :—

- (1) A dish about 6 in. across and about 2 in. deep, marked underneath with a Crown and (? Rose).
- (2) A flagon-shaped vessel with no lip, handle, or lid, about 9 in. high, having underneath the name ALDERSON.

Are these a Lavabo, or used at the font for baptism? What is there probable date? Alderson may have been a local Faversham maker, as Graveney is only three miles from that town.

Chalmers, Wynn Road, Tankerton, Kent.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

REPLIES.

PONTIFEX FAMILY.—I should be glad of any information as to who the parents were of Sir William Pontifex, a Catholic Priest. He was Chaplain at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in the parish of East Ham, Essex. In his Will, dated '9th June, 1517, he desires to be buried within the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen of East Ham. He mentions Thomas Guge and William Guge, his Godchildren, and his niece, Agnes Guge, wife of Thomas Guge. The Will was proved 10th July, 1518, in the Consistory Court of London.

Dublin Castle.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY, *Cork Herald*.

REPLIES.

HARLESDEN AND WILLESDEN SPELLING (vol. viii, p. 64; vol. ix, pp. 156, 317).—Whilst appreciating Mr. Dexter's complimentary reference to my thirst for information, I should like to point out that owing to my desire to be concise, my remarks on Harlesden have been misunderstood. The earliest name of the place was Heorowulfes-tūn, and of this word there were of course many variations as time went on. Mr. Meiklejohn had stated (vol. viii, p. 164) that the original name was Heorowulfes-den, and the use of the word "invariably" in my remarks was intended to apply to the termination only. I wanted to show that the last constituent of the name was *tūn* and not *den*. Mr. Dexter gives an exceptional instance—H'lesdon—but this was probably a clerical error of the scribe. The curious point is that the two places, Harlesden and Willesden, have been each given in modern times a termination which does not properly belong to either, and which in the latter case denotes the exact opposite of the original word. *Den* is the A.S. *denu*, a valley (misprinted *denn*, vol. ix, p. 156), but originally the terminations were in one case, *tūn*, an enclosure; and in the other, *dūn*, a down or hill. It is a pity that the intelligent "local authority," in whose hands these matters rest, cannot bring about a reversion to the more correct spellings of Harleston and Willesdon. Perhaps this reform might be undertaken in connection with the movement for the incorporation of Willesden.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"Tot" IN PLACE-NAMES (vol. ix, p. 315).—In such words as Tothill or Toothill, the first syllable is derived from the A.S. *tōtian*, to peep, or spy about. A "tot-hill" was an elevation from which a look-out could be kept over the surrounding country. The name is fairly common everywhere. A son of mine at this moment is residing in Toothill Road, Loughborough. Tottenham signifies the *hām* of Tota

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or Totta, a not uncommon A.S. name. Prof. Skeat thinks it probably signifies a spy or look-out man. Totterdown in Surrey is probably referable to the same name, the *r* being intrusive, as in Totternhoe in Hertfordshire. Tooting may be either a participial form from *tōtian*, or a place inhabited by the Totingas or descendants of Tota. Personally, I incline to the former view.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

ST. ALBAN AND ODENSE (vol. ix, p. 313).—I have received a communication from Miss Jørgensen of Copenhagen on this subject. This lady's opinion is deserving of respect, as she has devoted much time to historical research in Denmark and in England, and has recently been awarded the Gold Medal of the Danish Royal Society for an essay on the ancient connection between the Churches of England and Denmark. Miss Jørgensen agrees with Herr Rasmussen that the supposed relics of St. Alban at Odense were taken there by Canute VI (St. Canute) on his return from one of the expeditions to England. As the authority for this theory, *The Passion of St. Canute*, was written at Odense shortly after the year 1095, only about 25 years after the return to Denmark of the first expedition in which Canute took part. She says, however, "Herr Rasmussen is wrong in stating that the German St. Alban was known in Denmark earlier than the English one," and that "the early Danish calendars were copied sometimes from English and sometimes from German sources, and accordingly they give both 21st and 22nd June as St. Alban's Day." (See also Freeman's *Norman Conquest* for evidence of Canute having been a member of the expeditions to England in 1069-70 and 1075).—WM. R. L. LOWE, St. Albans.

SIR HENRY MILDMAY (vol. ix, p. 276).—The October instalment of Mr. Dawson's valuable article on Wanstead begins by stating that Sir Henry Mildmay was the purchaser of Wanstead, and lower down suggests that it was given to him by King James. I have it that he bought it with his wife's money from the Duke of Buckingham, and that it was said to be worth £1000 per annum at that time. It is also stated that Sir Henry sat three times at the trial of Charles I, but in fact he sat on January 6th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 23rd (twice), 25th and 26th—eight times out of the twenty-two sittings; once in Westminster Hall, and the other times in the Painted Chamber. Alderman Haliday's name is spelt with one *l* on his tomb in St. Lawrence Jewry Church.—HERBERT ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Lieut.-Col.

HOGARTH'S "MARCH TO FINCHLEY" (vol. ix, p. 315).—Mr. Cox will find in the following transcript from *William Hogarth* ("The Makers of British Art") by Professor G. Baldwin Brown, the information of which he is in search:—"The 'New Road,' now called the Marylebone and Euston Roads, had been previously laid out as an improvement on narrow and crooked lanes leading eastward from Paddington, but it

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was a country road and made no alteration in the actual town. Soon after it had skirted the country hamlet of Marylebone, it passed what was known as Tottenhall, Tottnam, or Tottenham Court, an old manor-house quite in the fields, beside a turnpike on the road from St. Giles's to Hampstead, just where the 'New Road' was crossed by it. Near this point were one or two places of entertainment, so that the whole formed a little hamlet. The spot is at the present junction of Tottenham Court and Euston Roads. In Hogarth's time there were gardens here called the 'Adam and Eve,' and opposite them a tavern with the sign of the 'King's Head.' Here he fixed the scene of perhaps the most famous of all his pictures and plates—the 'March of the Guards to Finchley,' and it is a fact of much interest that at this very day an 'Adam and Eve' faces a 'King's Head' public-house at the corners of Hampstead and Euston Roads, and they are the lineal successors of the houses shown in Hogarth's print. The first side street up Hampstead Road is now called 'Eden Street,' and this is a relic of the 'Paradise' attached as a garden to 'Adam and Eve.' "

Carlisle.

S. BUTTERWORTH, Major.

(Late Royal Army Medical Corps).

HOGARTH'S "MARCH TO FINCHLEY" (vol. ix, p. 315).—The scene of the picture is laid at Tottenham Court Turnpike, at the junction of the present Tottenham Court Road with the Euston Road. The Hampstead Road is seen stretching away to the north. The "Adam and Eve" tavern is shown on the left of the picture, and the "King's Head" on the right. There is a good description of the picture in *St. Pancras Notes and Queries*, p. 212.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

STAPLETON FAMILY AT DORKING (vol. ix, p. 316).—My query under this heading has elicited an obliging communication, by post, from a Godalming gentleman, who mentions "Stapleton House," in South Street, Dorking. He tells me that it was formerly occupied by Mr. Heathfield Young (after whose death it remained empty for some years); that some part of the house dates from the 17th century; and that latterly it has been converted into "Stores," and the garden destroyed, presumably for building-land. But my correspondent is unable to tell me when or from whom "Stapleton House" acquired its name. I should be pleased to know whether such information be on record.—A. STAPLETON, 158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

REVIEWS.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN KENT, by Walter Jerrold; with illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Macmillan; pp. 447; 6s. net.

Mr. Jerrold and Mr. Thomson have achieved a notable success in this volume, which is one of the best of an excellent series. Mr. Jerrold is, indeed, a guide after our own heart. Bright, chatty, learned, full of antiquarian and legendary lore, with a wealth of appropriate quotation, this book will at once commend itself to all lovers of Kent, whether "Men of Kent" or "Kentish Men," or mere "foreigners." The author seems equally at home with his theme, whether he is describing a cathedral, a castle, a city, an old-fashioned village, or a landscape, or whether he is painting some historical event, or recording (and sometimes poking quiet fun at) some local legend. As for Mr. Thomson's sketches, of which there are more than 150, those who admire his work (and who does not?) will find him here at his best. Kent is in many ways one of the most beautiful and most interesting of English Counties, and the publishers are to be congratulated on having found an ideal combination of author and artist to do it full justice.

THE SURREY PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY; vol. iv.

We have here, in one volume, the Registers of Farleigh, Tatsfield, Wanborough, and Woldingham, of which Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., edits Farleigh and Wanborough, Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., Tatsfield, and Mr. Bannerman and Mr. P. G. Palmer, Woldingham. In each case there are illustrations of the church, copies of monumental inscriptions in church and churchyard, and full indexes of persons and places. The next Registers to be issued are Addington, Chelsham, and Warlingham, edited by Mr. Bannerman, the Hon. Sec. of the Society.

ALLEGATIONS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by the Commissary Court of Surrey between 1673 and 1770, transcribed and edited by Alfred Ridley Bax, F.S.A. Norwich: Goose & Son pp. x, 870.

We are lost in admiration of Mr. Bax's courage in starting a work of such magnitude and his perseverance in completing it. To copy and edit 708 pages, averaging some thirteen or fourteen entries on each, and to prepare an index filling 162 pages in double columns, is a task in face of which the stoutest heart might quail. Mr. Bax has earned the lasting gratitude of all persons, present and to come, interested in Surrey genealogy. We extract the following list of uncommon Christian names from the introduction. *Women*: Achsa, Aphara, Anastasia, Aquila, Avarillar, Bathana, Bedia, Bathia, Cassandra, Damaris, Dionisia, Dufiner, Dulcibella, Emmaritta, Emlin, Grachauna, Gratitude, Hephzibah, Israel, Jacobinea, Jaminia, Kimbra, Melior, Pamela, Parthenia, Paterniller (can this be a corrupt form of the old English name Parnel, generally latinized as Petronilla?), Protesia, Silvestria, Sina, Statira, Temperance, Tryphena, and Virgin; *men*: Ananias, Bivel, Chrusophilus, Demetrius, Deodatus, Derik, Gershom, Haman, Nazareth, Offspring, Ono, Prew, Rulove, Truth, Zacheus, Zenas, and Zeuler.

CREMORNE AND THE LATER LONDON GARDENS, by Warwick Wroth. Elliot Stock; pp. viii, 102; 6s. net.

Mr. Wroth's work on *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century* is well known to all interested in London topography and social history, and here we have the story brought down to our own times. The list is a fairly long one, though most of these resorts are now forgotten even by name. The preservation and record of the history of these places of recreation is useful work, and its value will increase in time

REVIEWS.

to come, as the people who are old enough to remember them join the great majority. Mr. Wroth has been most successful in making a readable book, and he adds greatly to its value as a permanent work of reference by giving lists of illustrations and newspaper accounts, etc. The volume is well illustrated, with reproductions of old prints, plans, tickets of admission, and so on. There is a good index.

WHERE TO LIVE ROUND LONDON ; Southern side. With a chapter on the geology and subsoils by W. H. Shrubsole, F.G.S. Edited by Prescott Row. Second edition. Homeland Reference Books ; pp. 204 ; 1s. net.

A useful and well-compiled handbook to the suburbs and towns on the southern side of London ; it covers a wide range, including Basingstoke, Brighton, Henley, Horsham, Maidenhead, and Windsor, but it is difficult to understand why a number of places in Middlesex, such as Acton and Ealing, are inserted. Details are given as to railway fares, rents, rates, schools, recreations, places of worship, and so on. There are numerous illustrations and some useful maps.

NORTHAMPTON, with its surroundings, by S. S. Campion, J.P. ; with notes on the Geology of the district by Beeby Thompson, F.C.S., F.G.S., Botany by H. N. Dixon, M.A., F.L.S., and Ornithology by the Rev. W. A. Shaw, M.A. Homeland Association ; pp. 107 ; 6d. net.

This is one of the best of Homeland Handbooks yet published ; Northampton and Mr. Campion are alike to be congratulated. The historical sketch of the town, and the description of its streets and buildings are excellent work ; the illustrations are well chosen and printed. In the chapter dealing with the neighbourhood are capital accounts of Althorp and the Spencers, Castle Ashby and the Comptons, Earl's Barton with its Saxon tower, Brington and the Washingtons, and Holdenby House. The bibliography might be enlarged and improved ; dates of publication should be given. The index is poor. We notice one new feature. The frontispiece is a nice coloured representation of the arms of the borough, two lions supporting a tower. This is an excellent idea, and we hope it will be repeated in all new volumes and new editions.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN FORTRESS AT PEVENSEY.
First Report. 2s. 6d.

All visitors to Eastbourne are familiar with the ruins of Penensey, with its towering Roman walls and its Norman castle in the corner. Archaeologists have long urged that a thorough examination of the sight should be made, but it was not until the autumn of last year that work was begun, though Roach Smith and Lower had done a little desultory digging in 1852. The result of the first season's work is embodied in this Report, the precursor, it is to be hoped, of many. A portion about the middle of the north wall was thoroughly trenched and explored, and though no important remains were found, the result is not without interest. A considerable number of tiled hearths were found, running parallel to the wall, and from eighteen to nineteen feet apart. No foundations were found round these, and there were indications that they had been enclosed by structures of wood and wattle. Early Roman coins and pottery were found in conjunction with these hearths, but the question of their date must remain open for the present. Parts of the walls and bastions have also been examined, with interesting results. Much remains to be done, and funds are urgently needed if the work is to be continued. It would certainly be a great pity if the excavations were stopped for lack of support, and we hope that some of our readers will contribute. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. L. F. Salzmann, 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.

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SURREY SKETCHES IN OLDEN TIME

By S. W. KERSHAW, M.A., F.S.A.
Author of "Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library," etc.

CONTENTS.—The Palace and the Castle—Past Authors' Homes—War Cloud in Surrey—Our County Town—Past Arts and Industries—Miss Burney in Surrey—Our Old Playgrounds—Portraits in Stone.

This volume does not profess to be a summary of County Annals, but is designed to link together not only events, but the lives of those who claimed Surrey as their home, their scene of work and action, with the human interest gathered around those past days. The chapter on "Past Authors' Homes" treats of the home life of some statesmen, men of letters, etc., who resided in the County. Other chapters are devoted to "Past Arts and Industries," once of local fame and interest. The Spas, Wells, and Gardens of Surrey will be found described under "Our Old Playgrounds."

READY IN JANUARY. Orders received by

LONDON:

REDHILL:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO., LTD.

THE HOLMESDALE PRESS, LTD.

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NOTICES.

It is particularly requested that all communications for the Editor be addressed to him *by name* at 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. The *Office* of the Magazine is at 44, Chancery Lane, W.C., where all communications for the Publishers should be sent.

The annual subscription to the Magazine is 6s. 6d. post free. Quarterly Parts, 1s. 6d. net each, by post, 1s. 8d. Cases for binding, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the Publishers.

Copies of some of the Plates which have appeared in the Magazine are for sale, and certain Blocks can also be purchased at moderate prices.

REYNELL & SON, 44 Chancery Lane, W.C.



11 NO. 1250 11 1911 Sanderstead Church.



Sanderstead Court.

Photographs by W. C. Dendy.

THE PARISH OF SANDERSTEAD.

BY WILLIAM C. DENDY.

NOW that this parish on the breezy Surrey downs, which was until quite recently a purely agricultural and pastoral district, is rapidly becoming more populated, forming, as it does, a suburb of the busy town of Croydon, a few notes as to its history will perhaps be welcome to those whose interest lies more especially in the County of Surrey.

The Parish of Sanderstead is bounded on the north by Addington, on the east by Farley, on the south by Warlingham, and on the west by Coulsdon and Croydon; it has an area of 3151 acres, and its highest elevation is about 562 feet above sea-level.

The earliest mention of this place is found in the will of Duke Alfred, 871 A.D., where it is written *Sonden-stede*;† the name is probably derived from *sandy* and *stede*, meaning "sandy place," a name very appropriate, considering the character of the soil.

The following is an extract from *Domesday Book* relating to the parish:—

The Abbey of St. Peter of Winchester holds Sandestede. In the time of King Edward it was rated for 18 Hides, now for 5 Hides. There is land for 10 ploughs, of which one is demense, and there are 21 Villans and 1 Cottar with 8 ploughs. There are 4 serfs. Wood for 30 Hogs; in the time of King Edward it was worth 100s., afterwards £7, and now £12, yet it yields £15.

Among the deeds relating to the manor is an early and interesting one of the time of King John, with the seal partly broken, of the Abbey of Hyde (at Winchester) attached. It is an exchange between John, Abbat of Hyde, and Hugh de Wrongeham, of half a hide in Sanderstead belonging to the former, for some land called Papeholt. This John was John Suthill, Prior of Cluny; he succeeded in 1181, went in 1185 to Rome to bring back the pallium for Baldwin, Archbishop-elect of Canterbury, and died in 1222, which would fix the date of this deed between those years. In 1539 Henry VIII gave license to the Abbat to alienate the manor to Sir John Gresham, but the dissolution taking place shortly after, on the 4th November, 1540, the King granted to Sir John the manor and

† Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, ii, 195.

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the advowson of the Rectory and the church. In 1591 Richard Gresham, grandson of Sir John, sold the manor to John Ownsted of Addington, who was Serjeant of the Carriages to Queen Elizabeth for 40 years, as mentioned on his monument in the church; the duty of his office was to provide carriages for the Queen and her servants on her removal from one house to another and on her progress, and was not a military employment, although the figure on his monument is in armour. The manor then descended from the Ownsteds, through the Atwoods and the Wigsells, to the Arkwrights, the present Lord of the Manor being Mr. Esmè Arkwright.

The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is situate on the road leading from Sanderstead to Addington; it is built of flints with stone quoins and window frames, partly in the Perpendicular style. The edifice is a small one, consisting of nave and chancel, with north and south aisles extending the length of the nave only, and separated by obtuse arches. At the west end is a slender tower, rough cast, containing two bells, and surmounted by a shingled spire. The entrance is by a porch on the south side. In the east window, a triplet in the Decorated style, were some slight remains of painted glass. The organ is at the west end of the church. In 1832 the chancel was completely renovated by the Rev. John Courtenay, the Rector, and in 1847 the church was thoroughly restored at a cost of £1100. The present Rector is the Rev. Graham Jones. A new District Church has recently been erected near Purley Beerches for the accommodation of residents in the lower part of the parish.

In the church are several interesting monuments. On the north wall of the chancel is the bust of a young man in a large flowing wig, and underneath the bust is the following epitaph:—

“Here lies a Youth who Virtue’s Race had Run
When scarce his years of Man-hood were Begun.
So swift a Progress call’d for early Rest
And plac’d his Soul Betimes among the Blest.
Another such our Age despairs to find
Of charming Person and accomplish’d Mind
Where manly Sense and sweetest Temper join’d.
But Fame’s large Volumn wou’d be fill’d to tell
Those Qualities in which he did excell.
Then, Reader, dropp a Tear, and only say

THE PARISH OF SANDERSTEAD.

Death saw the Virtuous Youth prepar'd to Pay
Great Nature's Debt—and Call'd Before its Day."

Over this flattering inscription are the arms of the Mellish family, and a black marble gravestone on the floor informs us that the young man was "Henry Mellish of this Parish; he died on November 18th, 1693, in the 23rd year of his age." There are other stones on the floor of the church recording the decease of other members of the family of Mellish, one of whom, a merchant of the Levant, was "a person truly generous, who, having with great virtue and industry indured the inconveniences of several yeares' travell in foreign countries, which contracted a lingering weakness on his body, died in 1677."

On the south wall of the chancel is a monument of white marble, with a kneeling effigy in armour; the inscription runs :—

"Here lieth buried the Bodie of John Ownsted,
Esquier, servant to ye most excellent Princess and
our dread Sovereigne Queene Elizabeth, and Serjant
of her Ma^{ties} Cariage by y^e space of 40 yeres; he
died in y^e 66 yere of his age, on the 9th of August,
1600."

Another mural tablet has the following inscription :

"Sacred to the Memory of
Henrietta Mildred Smith,
Widow of Oswald Smith.

Born 6th January, 1805 ; Died 19th November, 1891.

Leaving at her death

One hundred and eleven

Direct Surviving Descendents.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Prov. 26, v. 28.

At the east end of the south aisle is a low altar tomb on which is a full-length effigy in white marble of a lady in a winding sheet lying upon a mat; her head rests on a cushion, and her right hand is placed over her heart. The execution of the figure is unusually good, and from the inscription, which is in Latin, we learn that it was sculptured in memory of Mary, daughter of Matthew Bedell, Esq^{re}, and the wife in succession of Ralph Hawtrey and Lewis Audeley, Esquires. She died in 1655 aged 45.

The full text of this inscription is as follows :—

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Maria

*Mathaei Bedelli Armigeri Filia
Radulphi Hawtrei Vxor & Vidua
Ludovico Audleio Armigero Renupta
Filium peperit Ludovicom Franciscam Filiam
Mulier Optima Melior Marita
Post secundi Coniugii Septenne Curriculum
Diutina infirmitate Victa Victrix patientia
Die Junii xxix Anno Christi MDCLV
Aetatis Suae 45 Divortium sensit
A Mole Corporis hanc Amore coniugis
Ovippe Radulphi tumulo Ludovici pectore condita
Vtroq. Viduata, fit consors Vtriusq. sine Zelotypia
Dum Anima Feliciore Contubernio Consors Carlitum
Redivivi Corporis perennes expectat Nuptias
Hic iam sepulti, mox hinc prodituri.*

The churchyard is entered from the road through a lychgate, and contains some fine old yews. Near the entrance gate is a tomb to the memory of Sir Francis Bond Head, who died in July, 1875; he was a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, having fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; he became Lieutenant Governor of Canada and quelled a rebellion there in 1837.

The parish register dates from the year 1565 and is in excellent preservation; it is, however, singularly devoid of those touches of interest and of parochial and family gossip which many of these early registers contain.

Close to the church is Sanderstead Court the manorial residence, a spacious mansion of red brick, erected in the reign of Charles II, as appears from the date on the south front, 1676. Over the entrance is a shield with the arms of Atwood, the lord of the manor, who built the house—a lion rampant between three acorns, surmounted by his crest, a woodman's axe. The principal apartment is the hall, which occupies two storeys of the house; the ceiling is supported on fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, similar in character to those some of the civic halls in London of the same date. A few years ago a secret chamber was discovered behind the chimney in the great hall, but this has since been partially closed up. Considerable additions were made on the north side some years ago, and new offices and stables have been built. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once slept here, and one of the bedrooms

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is called the Queen's room; there is nothing, however, about the room to give it an earlier date than the rest of the house, so that if the Virgin Queen ever stopped at Sanderstead Court, it must have been in another building. The house stands in a park of between 50 and 60 acres, in which are some stately elms.

It has been stated that there was an old monastery in this parish, founded in the reign of King John, and that an old well, some 350 feet deep, which still exists, was within the precincts, and that traces of the foundations can be seen in a dry summer. It is said to have stood in the corner of the park, to the south-west of Sanderstead Court; that at the dissolution a manor-house was built out of the materials of it, and that the new building went by the name of Sanderstead Place, or the Place House. It is further recorded that it was a large old family residence; that its last occupant was a Captain Mercer, who had married into the Wigsell family, by whom it was pulled down and the ground thrown into their park. There appears to be some doubt as to whether a monastery ever stood on the sight of the Place House, and more probably was an old grange belonging to the Abbey of Hyde. It is quite clear that there were two principal houses—the one called Sanderstead Court and the other Sanderstead Place—and as far back as 1568 the Atwoods are described as of Sanderstead Court at the time when the Place House was in the possession of the Greshams.

The village of Sanderstead is very small, consisting of the Rectory, some farm-houses, and some cottages. The Rectory, the first house on the right as one approaches the village from Croydon, is an old-fashioned brick-built house, erected in 1680, and lying well back from the road; additions have been made to it from time to time. The parish school was built in 1875, and close to this building are some quaint old cottages, one of which is the village post-office, a board over the door announcing that one Ann Frosel is licensed to sell beer by retail, not to be drunk on the premises, and that she is a dealer in tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff. Teetotalers will rejoice to hear that there is not a public-house within the confines of the parish. The modern portion of Sanderstead, consisting for the most part of "desirable villa residences," lies in the lower part of the parish nearest to Croydon.

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Near Sanderstead Station, on the Croydon and Oxted line, is situate the most beautiful spot in the parish, known as Purley Beeches. This lovely beechwood, which is described by Mr. Basil Holmes, secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, in a letter to *The Times* pleading for its preservation as boasting trees quite as fine as those in Burnham Beeches, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent and is now open to the public for ever.

Some of the residents of Sanderstead subscribed for the rent and maintenance of the Beeches for several years up to February, 1907, when the option to purchase expired. A committee of the inhabitants, with Captain Alfred Carpenter, R.N., as their secretary, succeeded in raising by private subscription the sum of £1474 towards the price, £5400, asked by the owner, Mr. Esmé Arkwright, for the freehold, this price being about half the value of the land for building purposes. A poll of the parish was taken on the question as to whether the balance of the purchase money should be raised by the ratepayers, who fortunately, by 178 votes to 114, decided in favour of this course being adopted. When one learns that, as a result, the rates are only increased by the small addition of two-pence in the £, which addition will automatically decrease as the loan is paid off, one can only stand aghast at the stupidity and short-sighted policy of the 114 ratepayers who voted against the proposal. The writer, who has wandered through the leafy glades of this lovely beechwood in the early summer and has seen the various shades of green on these grand old trees, with the sunshine glinting here and there between the branches, cannot but feel that it is a duty which one owes to posterity to have helped to the best of one's ability in the good work of acquiring this beauty spot for the enjoyment of the people for all time.

Close to the main railway line to Brighton is an old house called Purley House, or Purley Bury, which was formerly used as the dower-house of the manor, and is interesting as having been the residence of the regicide Bradshaw, and of John Horne Tooke, the Author of the *Diversions of Purley*. John Horne started in life as Vicar of New Brentford, but in 1773 he threw up his Orders with the view of studying for the Bar; while so engaged he afforded some assistance to a Mr. William Tooke, an old friend of his, in resisting an inclosure Bill, and in return

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for his services Mr. Tooke made him his heir, and he assumed the additional name of Tooke. On the breaking out of the American War, Horne Tooke vehemently attacked the conduct of the Ministry, and opened a subscription for the widows and orphans of the Americans, "murdered," as he said, "by the king's troops at Lexington and Concord." The Ministry retaliated by prosecuting him for libel, and he was found guilty, condemned to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. In 1801 Mr. Horne Tooke entered Parliament as the Member for Old Sarum, to which he had been nominated by his friend, Lord Camelford. This action of his gave rise to the principal church question at the beginning of the last century, namely, as to whether a clergyman was eligible to sit in the House of Commons, and, after some discussion, an Act was passed (41 George III, Cap. 63), by which clergymen of the Church of England and ministers of the Church of Scotland were excluded from the House. The effect of this Act, which is still in force, was somewhat modified in 1870 by an Act (33 & 34 Vict., Cap. 91), which enabled clergymen to divest themselves of their Orders, in which case they may be elected to the House. The closing years of Mr. Tooke's life were spent in retirement at Purley; he died at Wimbledon in 1812, and was buried at Ealing.

Lying between Sanderstead and Addington, but within the confines of the former, is the little village of Selsdon. In the early days of its history "Selesdune," as it was then called, formed part of the Manor of Sanderstead, but later on it became separated from it. Selsdon Park is a handsome building situated on an eminence, and commanding extensive views over Surrey and Kent; it forms an example of the castellated Gothic character, with a conservatory from the designs of Messrs. Wyatt & Brandon in the Elizabethan style.

On the right hand side of the road leading from Selsdon to Croydon is Croham Hurst, one of the finest open spaces which the writer has seen, and one upon the possession of which the town of Croydon is to be congratulated. Croham Hurst is about 80 acres in extent, and consists of a tree-clad hill rising to a summit 477 feet above sea-level, whence a splendid view is obtainable. The Hurst formed part of the original endowment of the Whitgift Hospital in Croydon, which was built in 1599. The steepest approach to the summit is up Breakneck Hill, and

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the path up this hill consists of beach pebbles, known as the Oldhaven Pebble Beds, thus proving that at one time Croham Hurst was a sea-cliff. Every pebble of flint has had to be wormed out of the chalk by the gradual denudation of the chalk area, and then by constant attrition be reduced to the small beautifully rounded pebbles which, for the most part, form these beds. Portions of this same old beach are met with in small patches on the Downs as far south as Caterham.

The botany of the Hurst is no less interesting than the geology. On the top the purple ling grows in profusion, and in the autumn presents a lovely appearance; the purple heath and the dwarf furze are also found. Along the western border the greeny moschatel is common; mosses, lichens, and fungi grow in profusion in their proper season, and other wild flowers that are met with are honeysuckle, wild thyme, small burnet, rock rose, hairy violet, and many other woodland plants.

Croham Hurst came into the possession of the Croydon Corporation in 1901, and it is pleasant to think that as the sea of bricks and mortar flows round the base of this beautiful hill, the tide will be stayed there and will never cover it.

In conclusion, the following extracts from a quaint description of the parish in 1799, by T. Harding, may be of interest to the reader :—

“ Proudly situate on a spacious eminence on one of the Surrey hills, at a small distance from Croydon, is the village of Sanderstead; remarkable, not only for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its scenery (which is of the most romantic and perspective of its kind), but likewise from its seeming seclusion from the busy bustle of country towns; its almost inaccessible sides towards Croydon are partly concealed by the luxuriance of woods, shubberies, and copses which nearly surround it. In the midst of this cluster arises the spire of the parish church in awful and unadorned sublimity, and this beautiful and rural village with its cottages, villas, and herds, presents to the view of the spectator the splendid and most pleasing scene of rustic tranquility.

“ Its peaceful inhabitants, ignorant of the many wants which luxury excites, find comprised in the spot of their nativity every enjoyment they can imagine, and every convenience they can devise; healthy, frugal, and laborious, they wake with the earliest dawn, and repair with cheerfulness to their several occupations in the fields.

“ Animated by the desire of supporting their families, they pursue their tasks with ardour through the day, and, when the sun descends below the horizon, retire to their respective habitations with delight; satisfied with the necessaries of life, they enjoy with thankfulness the homely meal which awaits them, and happy in the endearing

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caresses of the partners of their choice, and the children of their wishes, sink into that repose which industry invokes and contentment affords.

"Flattering, indeed, is the picture which fancy loves to delineate of those who are ignorant of the manners and untainted with the vices of the world ; and if such a picture was ever realised, it appears to be so in the lives and manners of the inhabitants of Sanderstead. Within its peaceful district intemperance is banished ; all is quietness and tranquility, and no noise (excepting the melodious chaunting of the hounds) disturbs this happy, thrice happy spot.

"Here as to a little paradise the neighbouring citizens acquainted with the proprietary, were wont to resort for the pleasant enjoyment of social society, and the rural recreations of this fine country. And 'twas not uncommon to see gentlemen of high rank and respectability amusing themselves at this place with the peasants in the laborious, but healthy pursuits of husbandry. The soil about the village appears to be of a very luxuriant nature, and abundantly to repay the toil of the husbandman.

"The prominent situation of this village likewise affords a wonderful scope to assist the designer in tracing out some of the most pleasing picturesque landscapes of nature. The Royal Castle at Windsor, and the vessels gliding on the River Thames in clear days, add occasionally to the beautiful prospects intervening, which are richly embellished with woods, cottages, and fields, finely cultivated, extensive downs, and sheepwalks well stocked. Although these beautiful scenes may in a great measure be overlooked by many who constantly reside on the spot, yet the inquisitive stranger who is an admirer of nature will find a vast fund of mental entertainment."

After describing the church, the manor house, etc., etc., Mr. Harding concludes :—

"This cursory description of Sanderstead being all that my short stay enabled me to attempt, I must recommend the curious stranger to visit those pleasing haunts, and thereby form a more tolerable idea of the situation of the place, fresh improvements to which are constantly being made, and add to those delightful prospects of the surrounding country which are here presented to the view of the contemplative traveller."

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 34.]

XXXIII.—TEYNHAM.

1560. The chancel lacketh glazing, through the fault of Mr. Archdeacon.

Our chancel is not lawful and lacketh amendment, by my Lord of Canterbury.

Our vicar hath another benefice, named Faversham.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 42).

1562. The churchyard is decayed through the fault of the farmer.

The chancel is greatly in decay for lack of tiling and glazing, and the fault therein is in Mr. Archdeacon,

They lack the Homilies for the gänge days and the Book of Prayers.—(Vol. 1562-3).

1563. That the churchyard lieth unclosed and uncomely, in the default of John Fyke, farmer of the Court-Lodge of Tenham, the fence being now decayed.—(Vol. 1563-4).

1569. Rectory :—Impropriator the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Vicarage, in the patronage of the same.

Vicar :—Richard Calver, M.A., who is married, does not reside, and has also the Vicarage of Faversham ; he preaches and has licence to preach.

Curate :—Dom. Richard Webb ; he is married, has no benefice, does not preach, is not a graduate.

Householders, 48. Communicants, 145. (p. 33).

1579. That Thomas Marshall hath not performed a legacy, by his brother Walter Marshall given to the poor, and his cause alleged is that the will is not proved ; and that he cometh not to his parish church.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 14).

1580. *See under* Badlesmere in vol. vii, p. 212.

1581. We present that the Communion against sinners is

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

not read accordingly; neither have we any service the Wednesdays and Fridays.

We have a Curate newly come; whether he be licensed or no, we know not.

Randolph Wilcock and his wife have not received the Holy Communion this year.

Our Register Book is not kept because our Vicar is absent.—(Fols. 56-7).

1583. That there is a glass window in the chancel broken, and some paving there to be amended.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 107).

1584. The churchyard is not sufficiently fenced.

We have none that sayeth service but our Curate, except our clerk, some certain times when our Minister is otherwise busied in preaching.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 13).

1593. John Banister, Churchwarden, for that on some Sunday or Holy-Day, or one Sabbath Day since Easter last past, a sermon being made in the forenoon of the same day, and a sermon being made also in the afternoon of the same day in the church of Tenham, and warning being thereof given; at the sermon in the afternoon there were not above six or a small number there present, the parishioners being at an ale and dancing in the same parish in contempt of law.

When he appeared in Court, he stated:—That there was a poor woman who had provided a barrel of beer, but for that there was no company she could not sell her beer; and saith there were minstrels there, being one Symons and Hunt of Faversham, but he knoweth not of any dancing.—(Fol. 17).

1594. Our church being decayed by tempest of weather, we have made a cess for the repair of our church, and received some of the money; and the rest we shall have, saving one Robert Watson, who doth deny to pay it, wherefor we do present him. The cess is 3s. 4d.—(Vol. 1584-91, part 2; fol. 112).

1604. That our Vicar is not resident as yet, and that he keepeth no hospitality among us, neither distributeth the fortieth part to our poor, yet we think his benefice £20 a year.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 129).

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1606. We find that the Churchwardens of the last year were to give us a just account of such money as they have received, and how they have bestowed the same. Therefore we present William Harris and John Brewson, Churchwardens of the last year, for that they have not done accordingly.

The vicarage house wants repairing, and therefore we present Mr. Christopher Pashley.—(Fol. 27).

1608. That William Taylor and his man did work all or most part of St. Matthew's day last.

On the 28 November, 1608, he appeared in Court and said :—That on St. Matthew's day last past, he and his boy did bind a little barley, which by reason of the wet weather was almost spoiled.—(Fol. 141).

1610. That Simon Pye, Churchwarden, having warning to provide wine for the celebration of the Holy Communion in Tenham church, within this month last, did provide wine but kept it by him in his pew or seat, and would not bring it to the Communion Table to be consecrated by the minister; by reason whereof the communicants, then assembled with purpose to receive, did depart without receiving.

On 17 September, when he appeared in the Court and stated :—That he did provide bread and wine for the Communion, and brought it to the church; but because the Minister, presently after his sermon ended, went up into the chancel, and there stood, and did not put on his surplice nor prepare himself to administer the Communion, he did keep the wine in his seat, and did not carry it up unto the Communion Table for the cause aforesaid.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 224).

1615. That our Churchwardens intend to buy a tin flaggon.—(Fol. 212).

1626. John Sheppard and the Widow Tritton, for not repairing the east and south chancel of our church, whereby we are most shamefully annoyed with pigeons.—(Vol. 1610-17, part 2; fol. 270).

1640. Mr. John Stone, our Curate, for neglecting to read afternoon service upon divers Sundays.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

He doth not refuse to bury any that ought to be buried in Christian burial, only the child of Richard Daniell was brought to church to be buried, and was kept in the church all night unburied, by reason Mr. Stone was not to be found.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 39).

[To be continued.]

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

BY MONTAGU SHARPE, D.L. MIDDX.

[Continued from p. 15.]

FROM the charters of the early Norman kings to the City of London, we find that during the Saxon rule the citizens had possessed rights of warren in the Chiltern district, and over Middlesex and Surrey, etc. In order to ascertain the probable origin of these ancient privileges we must for the moment revert to Roman days. Under the *Lex Colonica*, when the State brought settlers into a district, it assigned to them a considerable tract of country (*limites*), through which roads were laid out, and at a central point (*umbilicus*) was built the town of the district, which became the centre for local government, as well as a place of refuge in troublesome times. In this way the town of Londinium grew up, where six roads met on a low-lying *dun* protected by marshes. It is possible "that the *pagus*, or the territory of London south of the Thames, extended to the Cray, as this was the bound of the citizens' right of chase in the Middle Ages . . . which may have been drawn from the rights of the Roman burghers."¹ Thence perhaps along the wooded slopes above the Cray, and the north downs of Surrey, as far as the old frontier of the Attrebates, and their intrenchments on the Wey. North of the Thames it would include Middlesex, with some portion of the wild woodlands of the Chiltern district on the west of the county, up to the southern boundary of the

¹ *The Making of England*. Green. "The citizens have liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Herts, all Chiltron, and in Kent to the water of Cray." Fitz Stephen, temp. Henry II.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

Verulamium Municipium, which probably ran along the upper Colne, Colney Street, London Colney, and Colney Hatch—names evidently originating from the London colony—and on the east included parts of Essex.¹ The territory was surveyed, and where the land was suitable for cultivation (*ager cultus*) it was laid out into estates (*centuriæ*) and given to settlers and retired soldiers. The rest, and by far the larger portion, consisting of forest, heath, and marsh lands, remained public property, over which the inhabitants of the *pagus* (province) could hunt and sport and cut timber for their houses or for fuel. Evidences of Roman rural habitation in Middlesex have come to light at Chiswick, Ealing, Hanwell, Brentford, Highgate, Shepperton, and Sulloniæ, etc., and assuming that the Domesday vineyards originated under the decree of the Emperor Probus (A.D. 276-82) we may add Colham, Harmondsworth, Kempton, and Staines. The principal stretches of public land would therefore be—the forest district along the northern and eastern sides of the county, the heath lands at Hounslow and Sunbury, Ealing and Hanwell south of the Uxbridge Road, Finchley, Hampstead and the moorland swamp above Staines.

Towards the end of the sixth century, when the East Saxons captured Augusta (London), and overran Middlesex, their king, when distributing the estates of the conquered Romano-British inhabitants, seems to have reserved to himself the broad lands around Harrow, with an adjoining residence at Kingsbury, from whence the latter place took its name. This was only natural, for whoever held Harrow and Horsadun Hills held Middlesex in his hand,² and it is borne out by Domesday, which indicates the Manor of Harrow (and some other land at Stepney and Ebury) as of ancient demesne. The public forests and waste lands of the *pagus* of London now became the *silvæ regis* of the Saxon king, over which his citizens of Lundenbyrig

¹ The traditional right of the citizens of London to hunt in Epping Forest was claimed before the Epping Forest Commissioners in 1871, "but no documentary evidence could be found to support it." The omission of Essex from the early Norman charters (*infra*) points to the loss of the citizens' rights, when by the frith of A.D. 886 the lands east of the Lea and Watling Street went to Gunthrum and the Dane law, while London, Middlesex, etc., were placed under King Alfred's rule.

² *Herge*, an army. *Horsa-dun*, the hill fort with the Saxon standard of the white mare.

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continued to enjoy the hunting rights of its former inhabitants—though gradually the *silvae regis* would be cut up into manors and given away. We have seen how Offa (755-94) gave to St. Albans, Stanmore, Enfield, and Edmonton; and to St. Peter's, Staines, Ashford, and Teddington;¹ but the prescriptive rights of warren of the now important town of London could not be ignored, and so the inhabitants continued to exercise them over lands formerly common property, but now held by King, Abbat, and Thane.²

But the respective rights of manor lord and citizen were ruthlessly swept away by the Conqueror, and large tracts of Middlesex forest and cultivated land turned into royal preserves; for the St. Albans possessions had been forfeited as well as those of Harold's thanes, most of whom had either fallen at Hastings, or had fled away to escape the clutches of the Norman king.³

The afforestation of the extensive Abbey lands in Herts soon followed upon the flight of Fretheric to the Ely Marshes, for the king sequestered the Abbey property and enjoyed its revenues⁴ until Paul was appointed to the Abbacy in 1077; and so the broad stretch of country from Hornsey to St. Albans was made a royal forest at the will of a powerful autocrat.⁵

¹ Dugdale's *Mon. Ang.* and *Cod. Dip.*, 555.

² As to the ancient law of the chase, Blackstone says: "Among the Saxons there were woody and desert tracts called the forests, which having never been disposed of in the first distribution of lands were held therefore to belong to the crown, and these were filled with great plenty of game, which our royal sportsmen reserved for their own diversion on pain of pecuniary forfeiture for such as interfered with their sovereign. But every freeholder had the full liberty of sporting upon his own territories provided he abstained from the king's forests, as is fully explained in the laws of Cnut. Afterwards, upon the conquest, the Norman race of sovereigns exceeded even their predecessors in the eager enjoyment of this branch of the prerogative: for not only did they extend the limits of the ancient forests by encroachment upon the lands, and lay out new ones at their pleasure without regard to private property, but they established a particular system of forest law under colour of which the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions were exercised. Stephens, *Coms.* I.

³ William "loved the red deer as though he had been their father," and is said to have held in England by right of conquest upwards of sixty forests, chases, and parks.

⁴ The King even sought to destroy the Abbey, but was hindered from so doing by Archbishop Langfranc. On the death of Paul in 1093 the revenues were for some time appropriated by William II.

⁵ When bestowing a forfeited manor within this Middlesex "forest" upon

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

But this arbitrary action on the part of the Conqueror soon caused a discontent to arise in the county which could not be ignored, and so we find his son, Henry I (1100-35) restoring by charter the right of the citizens of London to

“Their chaces to hunt as well and fully as their ancestors have had, that is to say in the Chiltern¹ and in Middlesex and Surrey.”

Later on Richard I (1189-99) and Henry III confirmed this right of the citizens to have hunting wheresoever they had it in the time of Henry I. Either Henry and his successors did not allow in practice what they had granted on parchment, or what most likely happened was, that they allowed the citizens to resume their rights of warren within the limits of the old Roman pagus of London, excepting Essex and those places where the royal preserves had been established, in which naturally the best sport was to be obtained. But what with the change in ownership of the land consequent upon the upheaval at the Conquest, and with the extension, if not the creation, of two royal forests (Middlesex and Staines), with new boundary lines in the county, the bewildered inhabitants would hardly know where they could freely hunt without molestation. On this Dr. Stubbs observes:

“The vast extension of the forests with their uncertain boundaries and indefinite privileges had brought their peculiar jurisdictions and minute oppressions into every neighbourhood, and imposed on all the inhabitants of the counties in which they lay burdensome duties and liabilities . . . the snares of legal chicanery, the risk of offence done in ignorance, lay in double weight on all.”

But the irritation of the people in Middlesex, as elsewhere, at these oppressive forest laws, was becoming more and more pronounced and could no longer be disregarded, and one of the early acts of Henry III (1216-72) was to grant, with the assent

an adherent, William undoubtedly reserved his forest rights. “All lands within a king’s forest were never entirely demesne; there were various woods which were private property, but they were subject to general forest jurisdiction, such as the free ingress and egress of the king’s deer. Nor could the owners, without the king’s licence, do anything, such as cleaning away growing timber for cultivation, building houses or sheds, establishing forges or burning charcoal, that might be held to do damage or cause annoyance to the deer.”

¹ Chiltriae—supposed to be the wild district which lay between Watling Street and the Chiltern Hills from Dunstable to the Thames.

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of his Parliament, the great Charter of the Forests, which, in brief, was to this effect :

That all forests which King Henry II afforested shall be viewed, and if he made a forest more than his own demesne it shall be disafforested. That all woods made forests by King Richard or King John shall be disafforested unless it be royal demesne. That no man shall lose life or limb for killing the king's deer, but may be fined or imprisoned, and That every freeman might keep hawks and agist his cattle in his own wood within a royal forest, and drive his swine through royal demesne forest.¹

Camden observes that under this statute the Forest of Middlesex was partially disafforested, especially in those parts adjacent to London. It "gave the citizens an opportunity of purchasing land and building thereon, whereby the suburbs of the city were greatly increased."² Notwithstanding the statute and previous charters to London, the Crown does not appear to have fully allowed the ancient rights of the citizens, for a century later Richard II granted in 1388 to the county of Middlesex, that

"All the warren with the appurtenances be unwarrened and disafforested so that the citizens of London may have the franchises of the warren unblemished."

This may relate to Tottenham in particular, which, as Lord Coleraine states in his history of that manor, "did of old belong to the Court, and was a pleasant place where the king's hawks were kept . . . there was abundance of game about it for hawking and hunting."³

The neighbouring manor of Enfield with its Chase, which had previously belonged to Asgar, Master of the Horse and Constable of the Army of Edward the Confessor, was at the Domesday Survey (1080-86) in the hands of Geoffry de Mandeville,

¹ 9 Henry III. Ruffhead's edn. Forest law had been previously dealt with in clause XI of the Assize of Woodstock, 1154, and remedies for forest abuse were wrung from King John in Magna Carta (sec. 46) in 1215. This charter was reissued in 1217, but the forest clauses were renewed and expanded under the charter of the Forests in 1225.

² *Hist. of London.* Maitland.

³ This manor, over most of which the forest originally extended, was taken from Gospatrick, the Earl of Northumberland, and given to Wallef, son of the Earl Siward. Wallef, in 1069, married Judith, daughter of Odo, and niece of the Conqueror. Wallef was afterwards beheaded, and his widow, Judith, became possessed of the manor at the Domesday Survey. There is a tradition that Odo had a hunting lodge in the adjoining manor of Hornsey, which had been taken from St. Albans.

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whose descendant, William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, granted to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem five bucks and five does out of the chase.¹

The subsequent history of this Chase may be briefly mentioned. The manor subsequently passed to the De Bohuns, and on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, was apportioned to his daughter, Mary, wife of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV (1399-1413), and so it was merged in the estate of the Crown as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Enfield Chase was eventually placed under the care of the Chancellor of the Duchy, with a master of the game, a forester, ranger-keeper, and steward; but these offices usually vested in one individual, either a nobleman or some person of position. The under officers were those of woodward, bailiff, and verderers, annually chosen by the King's Court of the Manor of Enfield. On Gunter and Rolfe's map of the Chase, prepared in 1658 for the Commonwealth, seven entrances or gates are shown, viz., Lift, Hooke, Cattle or Morey hatch, Park, Winsmore, South, and Bourne. Within the Chase, as at Ruislip, were three cotes or lodges, called respectively East, West, and South Bailey. The Chase was dischased by Parliament² from 1st January, 1779, and the deer, which were very numerous, were taken to the park of the Earl of Bute at Luton, Beds, while the land was allotted between Enfield and the adjoining parishes.³

Little now remains in Middlesex to mark the extent of its ancient forest. Unlike the neighbouring forest of Epping, long continued as a royal hunting ground, and which possessed twenty-five hatches or entrances, only three are now known: Hatch End at Pinner, Colney Hatch, and Morey Hatch or Cattlegate. Amongst place-names of a forestal character we have Harefield, Harrow Weald, Wealdstone, Highwood Hill, Bush Hill, Woodside Farm, Finchley, Coldfall Wood, Brownswood, Tottenham Wood, Whetstone (White-stone), and Wood Green, etc.

THE FOREST OF STAINES.

A brief reference can only be made to this "forest," a forest in a legal sense, which lay along the south-western border of the

¹ *Close Roll*, 18 Ed. II, m. 34.

² 17 Geo. III, c. 17. 1777.

³ *Hist. of Enfield*. Robinson.

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county, and wholly within it. "From Staines to Brentford," says Camden, "all that which lies between the high road along Hounslow and the Thames, was called the Forest or Warren of Staines till Henry III disafforested it." This royal forest therefore extended into fourteen parishes, and covered some 23,000 acres of land, and included Sunbury Heath and a large portion of the great heath of Hounslow. Being situated in the Thames Valley the land was of a flat and uninteresting character, and if less timbered and picturesque than its northern neighbour twelve miles distant, the soil had been more extensively cultivated. Of this we obtain some evidence from the absence of place names of a forestal origin within the area of the Staines Forest; also by comparison of the value of respective manors as given in Domesday, *e.g.*, Isleworth £80 K. E., or £70 K. W. with 9,280 acres, and Enfield £50 with 12,600 acres. The enclosure within the forest, like those at Enfield and Ruislip above-mentioned, was probably what is now known as Littleton Warren. As Staines Forest was not disafforested under the general Statute of Forests, it would seem that the order, turning this district into a royal preserve, was made by one of the earlier Norman kings at some period anterior to the reign of Henry II (1154). The effect of this arbitrary decree upon a cultivated district is well pictured by John of Salisbury writing in the twelfth century: "Husbandmen with their harmless herds and flocks are driven from their well cultivated fields, their meadows and their pastures, that wild beasts may range in them without interruption."¹

However, the long desired relief came by a special charter of Henry III in 1227, which will fittingly conclude this article:

Know ye that we have granted and by this charter confirmed for us and our Heirs to our Archbishop, etc., and to all the County of Middlesex. That all the *Warren of Staines* with the appurtenances be unwarrened and disafforested for ever, so that all they aforesaid and their heirs and successors may have all benefit and liberty of warren and forest in the aforesaid warren, wherein they may till or plough all their lands and cut all their woods and dispose of the same at their will without the view or contradiction of our Warreners or Foresters and all their ministers. And within the which no warrener or forester or Justice of our Forest shall, or may anything meddle with their lands or woods—neither with their herbage or hunting or corn—neither by any summons or distress shall cause

¹ It is said that quantities of sweet chestnut trees were planted in this forest for the deer.

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them, their heirs or successors, to come before our Justices of the forest or warreners by occasion of the lands and tenements situate in those parts where the said warren was wont to be. But that they and their heirs and successors and their lands and tenements contained in those parts be quit and free of all exactions, demands, and attachments, and of all things which belong to warrens or forests.

Wherefore we will and steadfastly command that all they aforesaid holding lands and tenements within the said parts, and their heirs and successors, for ever, have the aforesaid liberties and freedoms, and that their lands and tenements aforesaid be unwarrened and disafforested for ever, and quit from all things which either to warren or forest warreners or foresters pertain as is aforesaid.

These being witness,

HUBERT DE BURGO.

Given by the hand of the Reverend father Richard
Bishop of Chester our Chamberlain at Woodstock,
18th Aug., xi of our reign.¹

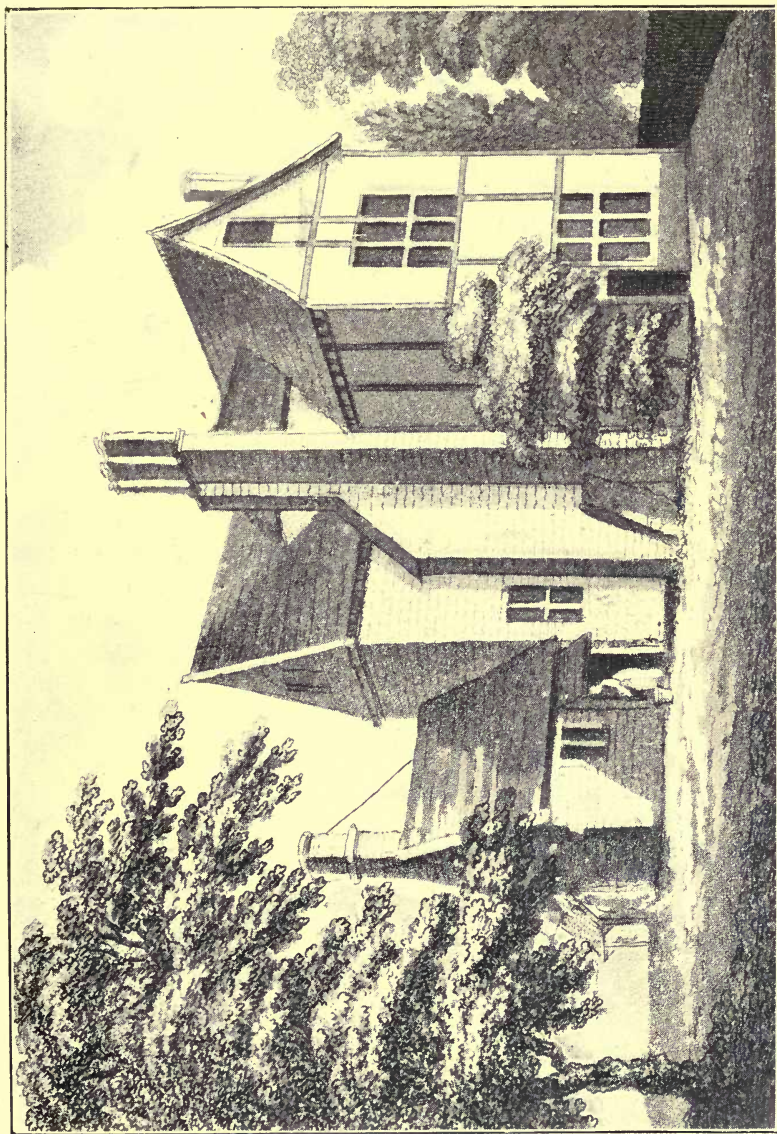
COPLE, BEDFORDSHIRE.

BY CONSTANCE ISHERWOOD.

[Continued from p. 64.]

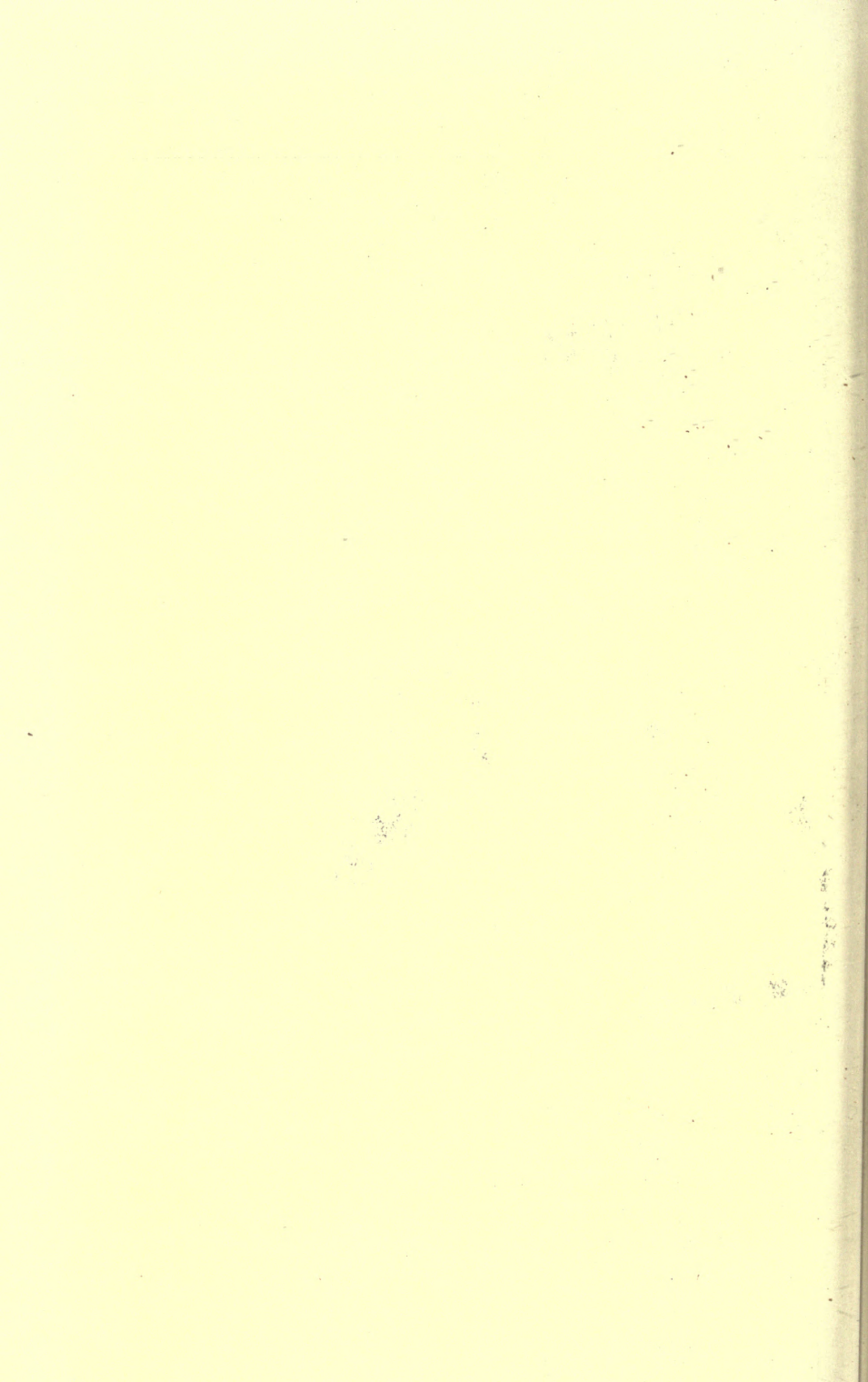
ABOUT one mile from Cople Church is a farmhouse called "Woodend." Much interest centres round this homestead on account of the fact that it occupies the site of the home of the Luke family, and the gardens surrounding it still retain some features that existed in their time. A drawing of the old house shows us that it was considerably larger than the present one, and the large walnut tree that still flourishes (now some short distance from the house), used to spread its branches over the great chimney stack, and occasionally let fall a shower of its hard green fruit down the shaft into the kitchen below. Part of the original moat is still to be seen, and, although many alterations have taken place within recent years, there is no doubt that Woodend Manor House must have been a typical old English country mansion. The broad white flagstones in the entrance hall are the same as those in the older house, and are all that remains of it. The home of the Luke family was pulled down about 30 years ago,

¹ *Hist. of London.* Maitland.



Sir Samuel Luke's House, Cople.

From an old Print.



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by order of a former Duke of Bedford, and this act of vandalism swept away for ever a place of world-wide interest, for here it was that Samuel Butler, the famous satirist of the 17th century, held the humble post of clerk to Sir Samuel Luke. Here he wrote *Hudibras*, the "best burlesque poem in the English language," taking Sir Samuel as his original, and showing up all his hypocrisy and double-dealing in a manner so trenchant and forcible, that it has held him up to eternal ridicule, and made him the butt to excite the laughter and derision of generations of whole-hearted Englishmen. Samuel Butler dipped his pen in vitrol and spared no one who earned his scorn, and the very spirit of mischief must have possessed him when he penned this description of Sir Samuel Luke's beard, about which, it appeared, he had "made a vow not to cut it till the Parliament had subdued the King":—

"His fawny beard was th'equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face ;
In cut and die so like a tile,
A sudden view it would beguile ;
The upper part whereof was whey ;
The nether orange mixed with grey."

Butler's description of his form and figure was not calculated to flatter that worthy knight, who was far from 'being an Adonis, and the account of his courtship with a rich widow, who, despite his amorous speeches and persistent advances, would have none of him, is extremely humorous,

"Sir Knight, you take your aim amiss,
For you will find it a hard chapter,
To catch me with poetic rapture";

and her final reply is very much to the point,

"'Tis not those orient pearls, our teeth,
That you are so transported with ;
But those we wear about our necks,
Produce those amorous effects ;
Nor is't those threads of gold, our hair,
The perriwigs you make us wear ;
But those bright guineas in our chests,
That light the wild fire in your breasts."

Of the many gems that sparkle and scintillate through the pages of the inimitable *Hudibras*, two shine with brilliant lustre. One is the allusion to Fame :—

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“ There is a tall, long-sided dame
(But wondrous light) yclepd Fame,
That like a thin camelion boards
Herself on air, and eats her words ;
Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, lin'd thro' with ears
And eyes and tongues, as poets list,
Made good by deep mythologist,
With these she through the welkin flies,
And sometimes carries truth, oft lies.”

The other is Butler's tribute to the Royalists :—

“ This, when the Royalists perceiv'd
(Who to their faith so firmly cleav'd,
And own'd the right they had paid down
So dearly for, the Church and Crown),
Th'united constanter, and sided
The more, the more their foes divided.
For though outnumber'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war run down,
Their duty never was defeated,
Nor from their oaths and faith retreated ;
For loyalty is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game ;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shin'd upon.”

Samuel Butler sprang from a lowly stock. His father farmed a few acres in the parish of Strensham in Worcester-shire ; and there the poet came to life in 1612. His schooling he got in Worcester ; but the want of money prevented him from enjoying the benefit of a college education, although he is thought to have resided for some time at Cambridge, hovering round the walls of learning without being able to find an entrance there, like a Peri at the gates of Paradise. Fortune smiled on him for a brief space, however, and he took up his abode with a Mr. Jeffreys of Earl's Croomb, Worcester-shire, in the capacity of secretary. After a while he went to reside in the mansion of that great encourager of learning, Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, where he had not only the opportunity to consult all manner of learned books, but to converse also with that living library of learning, the great Mr. John Selden (author of *A Treatise on Titles of Honour and*

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History of Tithes, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower), who then was steward of the household. What position Butler held in the house of this rich, wise, and noble lady is not known, but he had the run of the fine library, which must have been to him as a mine of wealth, into whose depths of treasure he could delve with ever renewed zest. These golden days gladdened the heart of Butler, and he repaid the genial kindness of the learned John Selden by rendering him literary help. (It is interesting to note that the benefactress of Butler was Lady Elizabeth Talbot, Countess of Kent, second daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and the wife of "Henrie, Earle of Kent, sone and heire of Earle Charles." She died at "hir house in Whitefriars" on Dec. 7th, 1651, and the inscription on an elaborate marble tablet in the Kent Mansoleum, Flitton Church, Beds., tells us that she was a "most excellent person, illustrious and incomparable for her true pietie, charitie, bountie, vertue, honor, and all goodness.")

How little did the Countess dream that the humble secretary she had befriended would one day carve for himself, with his "sharp-pointed pen," a name that is immortal! Yet it is possible to entertain a genius, as well as an angel, unawares, and this was never more clearly illustrated than in the cases of Samuel Butler and the Countess of Kent; and of Jonathan Swift and Sir William Temple. It has truly been said that the life of Butler was "full of gaps," and "knocked about from one employment to another, he acquired by his very misfortunes that rare and varied knowledge of human life, which he displays so admirably in *Hudibras*." The next harbour of refuge (which, however, was not so congenial as the house in Whitefriars), was the "grave household of Sir Samuel Luke, a strict Puritan of Bedfordshire," who held the office of Scout Master for Bedfordshire, Surrey, and other counties, under Oliver Cromwell, and who took an active part in the Civil Wars. Butler's new patron was not popular in the neighbourhood of Cople, and, in order to throw his enemies off the trail, he resorted to a curious device, notably that of reversing the shoes on his horse's hoofs, so that they appeared to go in a contrary direction to that which he had really taken. Furthermore, there existed in his mansion a secret room, reached by climbing up the interior of the chimney stack (which, in later years, went by the name of "Hudibras' hole"), into which he

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could retire when he was particularly "wanted," and remain *perdu* until the storm had blown over. How "little did the Roundhead knight and his quiet household think that the poor tutor, whose bubbling, irrepressible wit, no doubt often scandalized the circumspect decorum of the dining hall, was, like a traitor in the camp, taking silent notes, soon to be printed with a vengeance"; and how little did Sir Samuel imagine that all his bad habits and pet foibles were being impressed on the tablets of his clerk's memory, soon to be crystallized into verse! Had such a suspicion dawned on his mind, Samuel Butler would have been summarily ejected; but, as it was, Butler kept his own counsel, and penned *Hudibras* and *Dunstable Downs*, and in the last-named he expressly styles Sir Samuel Luke, "Sir Hudibras." After a sojourn at Cople, "another gap," and Butler appears before us in the role of secretary to the Earl of Carbery, President of Wales, who conferred on him the Stewardship of Ludlow Castle. It was then, after the Restoration of King Charles II, that brighter days seemed to be dawning for the Royalist wit. So good were his prospects that . . . he ventured to marry, as he thought, a fortune. But ill-luck still pursued him; his wife's money vanished through the failure of the securities, and Butler found himself as poor as ever. Then it was that he first came before the public as an author. The first part of *Hudibras* was published and sprang at once into fame. The moment was most propitious, for the Puritans afforded a favourite mark for the shafts of courtly ridicule. The loud, insulting laugh of the Cavalier party rang everywhere, as they read verses which chimed in with every feeling they had. The Merry Monarch was so tickled with the debates between the Presbyterian justice and the Independent clerk (Squire Rapho), that he often quoted witty couplets from the book. Yet fame did not mend the fortunes of poor Butler. The pie-crust promises of his friends at court were of no real use to him, and the giddy, thoughtless butterflies of King Charles's court never troubled to peer below the surface, and to discover that their favourite poet, whose ready wit was ever on their tongue-tip, was "suffering deeply from the bitter pangs of that hope deferred, that maketh the heart sick."

In the year 1680 he died in Rose Street, Covent Garden, "admired by all, though personally known to few," and of the

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utter neglect of the Merry Monarch the satirist wrote these pathetic lines, which are nothing less than a standing reproach:—

“ Among the rest, this prince was one,
Admir'd his conversation ;
This prince, whose ready wit and parts,
Conquer'd both men and women's hearts,
Was so o'ercome with Knight and Ralph,
That he could never claw it off ;
He never eat, nor drank, nor slept,
But *Hudibras* still near him kept ; . . .
Now, after all, was it not hard
That he should meet with no reward,
That fitted out this Knight and Squire,
This monarch did so much admire ?
That he should never reimburse
The man for th'equipage or horse
Is sure a strange ungrateful thing
In anybody but a king.
But this good king it seems was told,
By some that were with him too bold,
' If e're you hope to gain your ends,
Caress your foes and trust your friends '—
Such were the doctrines that were taught,
Till this unthinking king was brought
To leave his friends to starve and die,
A poor reward for loyalty.”

Samuel Butler was interred in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, at the charge of his friend, Mr. William Longueville, of the Temple.

Long afterwards Mr. John Barber, a printer, caused a marble monument to be erected in memory of the satirist in Westminster Abbey, which bears a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Butler, Who was born at Strensham in Worcestershire, 1612, And died in London, 1680.

A man of extraordinary learning, wit, and integrity ; Peculiarly happy in his writings, Not so in the encouragement of them ; The curious inventor of a kind of satire amongst us, By which he pluck'd the mask from pious hypocrisy, And plentifully exposed the villainy of rebels ; The first and last of writers in his way. Lest he, who (when alive) was destitute of all things, Should (when dead)

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want likewise a monument, John Barber, Citizen of London, hath taken care, by placing this stone over him, 1721.

When this monument was set up, Mr. Samuel Wesley wrote some telling lines regarding it, which terminate with the trenchant words:—

“The poet’s fate is here in emblem shown,
He asked for bread, and he receiv’d a stone!”

So much for Samuel Butler, now for Sir Samuel Luke.

This worthy was interred, with his ancestors, in the Church of All Saints, Cople, in 1670, but he fared worse than Butler, for there is no monument to commemorate *his* virtues. Nicholas Luke and Sir Walter Luke, knight, are both represented by elaborate brasses, with their wives, but Sir Samuel has not even a stone! The last of the Luke family, George Luke, died in 1732, and was interred in Cople Church.

Cople does not appear in the *Domesday Book*, but mention is made of it in a Charter of Pain de Beauchamp and his Lady Roisia, of the lands belonging to Chicksands Priory—“Coupill—20 acres.” In Pope Nicholas IVth’s Taxation, 1291, in the valuation of Chicksands Priory this entry has been made:

“Coupol—land, rent, and meadows—8^l.

—fruit, flocks, and herds—2^l 8^s 8^d.

In the third year of the reign of Edward II, William de Rous appears to have held *inter alia* divers tenements in “Coupel,” and then Johannes de Nevill de Raby (the head of the house of Nevill), Chevalier, and Elizabeth, his wife, held, in the twelfth year of the reign of Richard II, twenty knights’ fees pertaining to various manors, mostly in the County of Bedford, among which “Coupell” is mentioned. In the twenty-second year of the same reign, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held rents and services in the Manor of Cople. In an Escheat of the following year the manor is mentioned, the name being written “Coupill.” In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the time of Henry VIII, the benefice of Cople is thus recorded “Cowpull, Rectoria impropriata Prioratui de Chicksaund, Adam Mulsworth vicarius ibidem habet in minutis x^{mis} et aliis ad vicariam suam pertinentibus per annum £vij. In sinod’ and procur’ solutis Archidiacono Bedd’ per annum iij^s et remanet ultra vij^l xvij^s Inde (x^{ma}) xv^s vij^d.”

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The Manor of Rolands, which had been held by the family of that name from time immemorial, passed into the Spencer family in the middle of the 16th century. The old Manor house, the residence of the Spencers, was pulled down about 20 years ago. The Manor of Cople, which had been held successively by the Beauchamp, Mowbray, and Gostwick families, passed into the hands of the Duke of Marlborough, who, in 1774, sold it to John, Duke of Bedford. The Duke of Bedford is the Lord of the Manor.

NOTES ON SHORNE, KENT.

BY H. J. DANIELL.

SHORNE, anciently known as Scorene, Schornes, or Sones, is a parish in the hundred of Shamel, and the Diocese of Rochester. Hasted gives a very full account of the successive owners of the manors. He tells us that in the time of King Henry II the demesne was in the hands of that monarch, but that at the end of the reign Jordanus de Nevile held one knight's fee, in the manor, of Walter Fitzhelt, who himself held the same of the king *in capite*. John de Nevile succeeded Jordan, and in 1246 he gave the manor to Roger de Northwood, who died possessed of it in 1285. In the year 1293 his son, Sir John de Northwood, claimed and obtained the right of free warren in this manor. This right, however, he did not obtain without a struggle, for the king laid claim to the manor, and, his claim being disallowed, endeavoured to make Sir John pay a yearly rent of four marks and four pence. This claim, too, was given against the king. Hasted goes on to tell us that this Sir John changed the tenure of the manor from gavelkind to knights' service. According to Philipot, who wrote in 1776, it was Sir John's father, Roger, who changed the tenure, or to quote the historian's own words: "Disdaining to have his lands held in that lazy and sluggish tenure of gavelkind, changed it into the more active one of knights' service in the fourteenth year of Henry the Third." Thus Hasted and Philipot do not agree as to the date at which Roger de North-

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wood gained possession of the manor. For, whereas Hasted gives it as 1246, Philipot makes it 1230.

Sir John was succeeded by his grandson, Roger, who held the manor by the service of carrying a white standard for forty days at his own expense whenever the king went to the wars in Scotland. Dying in 1361 Roger was succeeded by his widow, Julian, daughter and co-heir of Sir Geoffrey de Saye, who at her demise left the manor to her son Roger, who in his turn was followed by his widow, Agnes, who afterwards married Christopher Shuckbrooke. On her death, which occurred in 1405, the property was sold, and was purchased by Sir Arnold Savage of Bobbing, who had been Sheriff of the county in 1382 and 1386, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1404, and a Privy Counsellor. He died in 1411, and the property passed to his daughter Eleanor, who married twice. Her first husband was Sir Reginald de Cobham, her second William Clifford, who came of a Herefordshire family. William's great grandson sold the manor to Sir George Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, who had a seat at Comfort in the parish of Birling. Sir George handed on the property to George Brooke, Lord Cobham. On the attainder of his grandson Henry, the estates came to the Crown.

King James I gave the manor to Sir Richard Cecil, who alienated it to Sir John Leverson, succeeded by his brother, Sir Richard, who, *temp.* Chas. I, sold it to George Woodyer, Alderman of Rochester, who lived at Satis House in that city. Eventually it came into the possession of the Earls of Darnley.

The manor of Randall or Rundale, in this parish, in the reign of Henry III, was held by John de Cobham, who had two sons, John and Henry. From John were descended the Cobhams of Cobham, and from Henry the Cobhams of Randall. To Henry was left the manor of Randall, and as his brother John had a son Henry, the pair were distinguished by the elder Henry being known as Henry le Uncle. This Henry married Joan, daughter of Stephen de Pencestre, and was succeeded by his son Stephen, who received the honour of knighthood along with Prince Edward in 1306. According to Philipot four members of the Cobham family were with Edward I at the siege of Carlaverock in Scotland in the twenty-eighth year of the reign. These four Cobhams were Henry, Reginald, Stephen, and Henry, one of whom doubtless was Henry le Uncle. Reginald also went with Henry III in 1258 against the Welsh. Another

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Henry de Cobham was with Richard I at the siege of Acre. Probably he was the grandfather of Henry le Uncle. On the death of Stephen, which occurred in 1133, the manor of Randal with that of Okington passed to his wife Avice, next to his son John, *obit* 1163, who, in his turn, was succeeded by his son Thomas. From the Cobhams these two manors eventually passed to the Wyatts of Allington, who sold them to King Henry VIII. The manor of Okington was given by this king to Sir Anthony St. Leger, from whom it passed by sale to George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who had already been given the manor of Randall by the king in 1546. By the attainder of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, *temp.* James I, the estate reverted to the Crown. James I presented it to Ludowick Stuart, afterwards Duke of Richmond. After being in the hands of the Stuarts for upwards of a century, it was purchased in 1711 by Captain Robert Porter. After him it passed through the hands of several owners, eventually, in 1793, coming into the possession of the Earls of Darnley.

The church of Shorne was given in 1133 by King Henry I to the Abbey and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. This grant was confirmed by Walter, Bishop of Rochester, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the same time the monks were granted a parsonage. One Smallmann of Shorne gave the tithes of the manor of Randall to the Priory of Rochester, a grant, confirmed *temp.* Henry II, by Gilbert de Glanvil, then Bishop of Rochester. In the 15th year of King Edward I the living of Shorne was valued at thirty-six marks, the vicarage at ten marks, and the tithes of Randall at seven marks.

The *Registrum Roffense* [Thorpe], contains several entries concerning Shorne. The earliest are as follows:

Henricus de Sornes dedit unam acram terre in Sornes [p. 118].

Henricus de Sornes in articulo mortis dedit 4 stottos et 8 boves optimos et ad hospitandum decimam nostram quam habemus in Sornes et in Rundeled dedit unam acram terre [p. 124].

In the year 1434 there is an entry to show that the Abbat and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, on the feast of the Annunciation paid £4 to the Bishop (Langdon) for the churches of Shorne, Cobham, Birling, and Kemsing [p. 135]. A similar entry occurs in 1508 when John Fisher was Bishop; the same rent was paid, but in addition to the above four churches, the chapel of Sele (Seal) is mentioned [p. 142].

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At the Dissolution the Church of Shorne became a Crown possession, but in 1545 was exchanged by the king with the Dean and Chapter of Rochester for the manor of Southfleet. It was valued in the King's Book at £13 1s. 8d.

At the death of Charles I the possessions of all Deans and Chapters were surveyed by the orders of the Parliament. At that time the parsonage of Shorne with the tithes, etc., was worth £110 per annum. These lands were let to Edmund Page for twenty-one years at the rent of twenty pounds, five quarters of wheat, and the fulfilment of several smaller obligations, such as finding green rushes for the church every Easter. The lands at Randall were let to Sir George Fane for twenty-one years at a rent of four pounds and two good capons or five shillings yearly. In 1650 the vicarage of Shorne was returned as being worth £60. At the Restoration all these lands came back to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

William Pepys, vicar, who died in 1468 and to whose memory there is a brass in the church, left his house to his successors on condition that they should not sue his executors for the repairs of the vicarage. Thomas Page in 1495 gave his tenement called Normans as a dwelling for the vicar and his successors. The same Thomas Page in 1491 gave twenty shillings for the painting of the "Hye Rode," which had been constructed at the expense of Agnes Oxenden in 1485.

There were several other bequests made to the parish, for in 1638 Henry Adams in his will decreed that "the vicar, churchwardens, and common counsell men of St. Dunstan's in the West should yearly pay £11 of lawful money of England to the parish of Shorne . . . in forme following: 10s. for his pains that shall come to receive the same, 10s. a yeare to a godly preacher to preach a sermon on the day of my decease, £10 to the oldest and poorest inhabitants of Shorne."

In 1625 Robert Cheyne left lands in Westham to the Church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, from the revenues whereof 40s. were to be paid to the parish of Shorne, and in 1645 Lady Eleanor Page left £50 to purchase lands, the revenues of which were to be used for putting out poor children of the parish.

The parish of Shorne has the right of getting two parishioners into the College at Cobham, re-founded as an almshouse by Sir William Brooke in 1598. Should the parish of Cobham not nominate their two inmates before the expiration of the time

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allotted for the purpose, the parish of Shorne may have the vacancies, and if Shorne does not nominate their inmates in time, Cooling is allowed their vacancies.

In the *Registrum Roffense* is given "The report of Mr. William Head, senior alderman of Rochester, paymaster of the new College of Cobham, in the county of Kent, concerning the deficiency of the rent of the said college." The date is 1728, and Mr. Head in his report says: "In the year 1704 Mr. John Taylor, tenant to the College for Smith's farm in Shorne, was allowed ten pounds towards the repairs of his house, barns, stables, and outhouses, which had received great damage by the violent storm of wind that happened the year before."

The *Registrum Roffense* also throws light on two legal cases which occurred in the parish of Shorne. In the time of King Henry VIII, J. Selyard, W. Becher, W. Attwodde, jun., and Jesper Becher claimed against Thomas Becher the moiety of one messuage, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood, in Shorne [p. 599]. While, in the time of Elizabeth, W. Stanley and J. Hasden claimed against James Becher two messuages, one cottage, three barns, three gardens, one hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, and thirty acres of wood, in Shorne and Chalke [p. 600]. These were both "Common Recoveries."

Hasted mentions a small chapel near the house of the Maplesdens, a family who resided in the parish for several centuries, but he does not give any details of its history. The Maplesden arms: *Sable* a cross formy fitchy *or*, were returned in the Visitation of Kent made in 1619.

At Shornmead, in the parish, is a small fort which was erected in 1796 for the protection of the river Thames.

The Church of Shorne, dedicated like so many other Kentish churches to SS. Peter and Paul, is a fine building in the Perpendicular and Decorated Styles. It consists of nave, chancel, aisles, side chancels, and square embattled western tower, the latter having a beacon turret. In the south side chancel, which appertains to the manor of Randall, and is now used as a chapel, is the tomb of Sir Henry Cobham le Uncle. Philipot thus refers to it: "In the north-east corner, on an altar monument raised about a foot from the ground, is the portraiture of Sir Henry de Cobham le Uncle, armed in mail and cross-legged, and on the margin of the stone is the following inscription in very ancient characters:

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"ICY GIST SIR HENRI DE COBEHAM SEIGNOUR
DE RONDALE: DIEU DE SA ALME [EIT ME]RCI."

This effigy has been considerably in the wars at one period of its existence, but all the missing details, such as hands, nose, etc., have been replaced. The base of the tomb, too, is modern.

In the chancel is an old parclose screen and a desk-kneeler monument. In the left-hand compartment kneel George Page in the dress of a lawyer, and his wife Isabel (1613); in the other kneels his son Sir William in the dress of a gentleman of the period, and his wife Eleanor (1625). In the chancel floor is a brass inscription to Thomas Elys, vicar, styled in the fashion of the time "Sir Thomas Elys." He died in 1569. Above the inscription is a Chalice and Consecrated Wafer.

There are two other brass inscriptions to George Page (1639) and George Haysden (1670). Both Philipot and Hasted mention two brasses which cannot now be seen, namely, to Edmund Page (1550), and Eleanor Allen (1583), whose first husband was the above-mentioned Edmund Page. The roof of the church is ancient, and over the north door is a seventeenth century royal arms, inscribed, "God Save y^e King."

The font is octagonal, seven of the sides being carved. The carvings are as follows: (1) A paschal lamb, (2) St. Peter, holding in one hand a key, in the other the model of a church, (3) the Resurrection of our Lord, (4) a chalice with symbolical figures, (5) John the Baptist baptising our Lord, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove in the left-hand corner, (6) St. Michael weighing souls, (7) a shield inscribed I.H.S.

The Rood Screen has quite recently been re-built, and is now a very good example of its kind.

The following brasses were until recently in the church, and, I believe, are still to be found in the parish chest: Edmund Page (1558), Eleanor Pagge (1519), John and Manora Smith (1457), Thomas Sharpe (1493), a female figure, and a fragment of an inscription to William Pepys, vicar (1468).

No reference to Shorne would be complete without mention of that legendary personage, "Sir John Shorne, gentleman born, who kicked the devil into a boot," who is supposed to have been a native of the place. He is supposed to have been a kind of "patron saint" of people suffering from the ague. His portrait appears on one or two mediæval painted screens in the country holding a huge boot in which a tiny figure is imprisoned.

DANIEL BLAGRAVE, A BERKSHIRE REGICIDE.

BY M. T. PEARMAN.

ADJOINING Reading, a little to the south, lies the township, or, as it is called in Berkshire, the tithing of Southcot. The place is approached by two lanes turning out of the Bath road. In consequence of the expansion of Reading, a good deal of Southcot is now enclosed in the Borough; but the old interesting houses are, as formerly, in the county jurisdiction.

In the sixteenth century Southcot was acquired by John Blagrove of Bulmarsh Court, Berks. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Amney, Gloucestershire, and widow of William Gray, M.P. for Reading. By this alliance he obtained Bulmarsh and other lands in and near Reading, which had belonged to the Reading Abbey, and had been granted to Gray by King Henry VIII. John Blagrove was succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Anthony. In the year 1591, Anthony granted to his brother John a lease of Southcot for the term of 99 years. This John, who is said to have been educated at Reading and at St. John's College, Oxford, obtained some celebrity as a Mathematician. Anthony Wood calls him the "Flower of the Mathematicians of his age." He wrote *The Mathematical Jewel* and other works, probably while resident at Southcot House.

No place better suited to a studious person can well be imagined. It is, or was, a moated quadrangle, built of brick in the fifteenth century when the use of that material for houses was revived. It has suffered greatly from neglect and vandalism. Its last resident, probably, who appreciated this ancient mansion was Mr. Lutyens, in whose time the place was so surrounded with handsome trees and shrubs as to be hidden from view. The quadrangle has been recently destroyed, though most of it remains *in statu quo*. The moat, a wide one, supplied from the Holy Brook, is now dry and probably out of repair. No doubt the obscure retired situation of the house would be objectionable in the judgment of most, who desire to see and be seen. A more real objection is that the air of Southcot is relaxing, more so than that of Reading.

In consequence of its ruinous aspect the house is said to be haunted. But the house which formerly, when the mansion

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was occupied and cared for, was called the Haunted-house, was pulled down many years ago. It occupied (or nearly so) the site of the two cottages close to the mansion. It was a small white residence, with a garden in front the width of the house, running up to the lane with, on each side, a tall thick yew hedge. The principal entrance and front window were closed, though a labourer's family occupied the back part. It had a somewhat ghastly look, owing to the contrast between the thick green hedge and white deserted building.

According to the guide books, the ghost is to be seen walking near the moat. As the apparition is that of a woman, I do not see how it is to be accounted for. In the year 1762, Sir George Cobb of Adderbury, aged ninety years, when on a visit to Mr. Blagrove, fell into the moat and was drowned. But however strong his attachment to the spot may have been, it can hardly be thought that he would appear in female form.

John Blagrove, the Mathematician and Lessee of Southcot, who died in 1611, built at a little distance from the house a residence for his nephew Daniel, the son of his brother Alexander, called Southcot Lodge. This place is three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being the lane. It is substantially unaltered. In 1649 Daniel obtained a further interest in this property. By indenture made on June 7th in that year, Anthony Blagrove of Bulmarsh, and his son and heir, Anthony, in consideration of £150 paid to them by Daniel Blagrove, sold to Daniel junior the capital messuage called Southcot Lodge, upon trust that he should convey the same to such person or persons as Daniel Blagrove the elder, his father, should at any time appoint.¹ Probably Daniel senior thought it well to safeguard his home in such changeable times. When about 37 years old he was elected to represent Reading in the Long Parliament, which met at Westminster on November 3rd, 1640. He was a thorough opponent of the court, and is described by Anthony Wood as "running with the rout and a constant rumper."

In 1645 he became Recorder of Reading, though it does not seem that he was called to the Bar till May, 1648. He served as Commissioner for the Ejection of Scandalous, Ignorant, and Insufficient Ministers, and is said to have distinguished himself by persecuting the orthodox clergy. Unfortunately, the pro-

¹ *Close Roll*, 1649, p^t 18, n^o 18.

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ceedings of Blagrove and of the other Commissioners are not accounted for; the record, as seems probable, having been destroyed at the Restoration. For sitting on the High Court of Justice for the trial of King Charles, Blagrove received valuable preferment. He was appointed to an office in the Common Pleas, worth £500 a year, and also to a Mastership in Chancery, which was of greater value. He served on the Committee for Compounding, and also on that for the sale of fee-farm rents—positions which he utilised for his own advantage. In 1652 he procured from the Parliamentary Trustees the King's fee-farm of the manor of Sonning, Berks; and a few years before he obtained, for £1,620, rents amounting to £189 8s. 9d. a year. In 1649 he purchased of Sir John Wollaston and other Parliamentary Trustees the manor of Bishop's Harwell, Hants, which belonged to the See of Winchester, for £333—the yearly rent being £27 15s.

Daniel was observant of the signs of the times. Wood says of him that on the approach of the Restoration in 1659-60 he fled the country and settled at Aachen, in Germany. He lived there until his death, in 1668, in an obscure condition. He was buried in a certain piece of ground somewhat distant from the City, appointed to receive the bodies of such as were called heretics.

In the year of his decease (October 1668), administration of his goods was granted to Elizabeth Blagrove, his widow, of Southcot.

Daniel had a relation named Joseph Blagrove, probably his uncle, who was a writer on astrology, and is renowned for casting a dumb devil out of a girl at Basingstoke!

NOTES ON THE EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

BY C. W. FORBES, Member of the Essex Archæological Society.

[Continued from p. 6.]

WEST THURROCK.

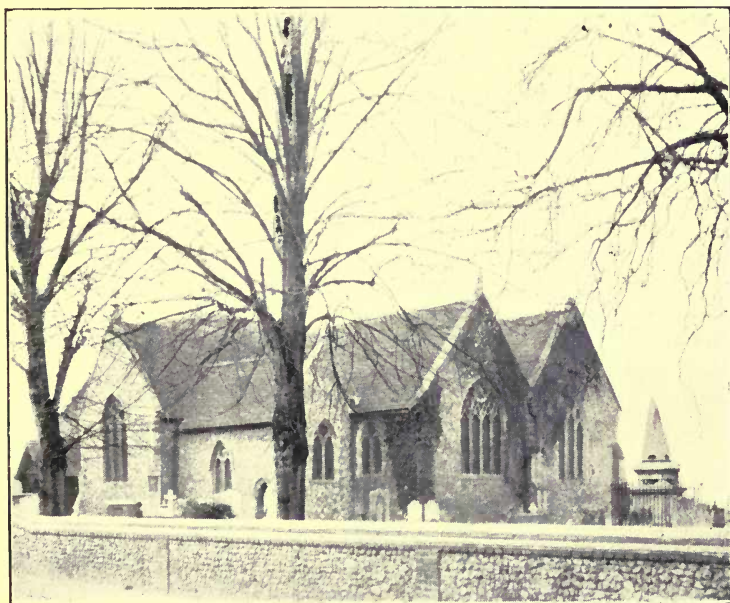
THE next church on the main road after leaving Stifford is Orsett (an abbreviation of Horseheath, its ancient name). I have been asked, however, to include in these articles a very ancient, and at one time a very important church in these parts, namely, West Thurrock, which stands close to the Thames, about midway between Grays Thurrock (commonly called Grays) and Purfleet. The latter place is included in the ancient parish which we will visit next.

This church of West Thurrock is historically one of the most interesting in the County of Essex, and at the same time it can lay claim to being also one of the oldest. We first hear of it *circa* 1070, but it had doubtless existed for some long period before this date. The name is said to be derived from "Thor's Oak"; if this be correct, we may believe that the church was built on the site of or near to a Temple of Thor, the war-god of the heathen Danes, those marauders who swarmed on the Essex coast and the estuary of the Thames so frequently before the Norman Conqueror took possession of this country.

West Thurrock came into prominence before the Conquest, for it was one of the twelve chief manors belonging to the unfortunate Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings. When William of Normandy invaded England, one of the promises made by him to the nobles and barons who gave him assistance was that, if successful, they should share in the spoil; consequently, after the Battle of Hastings, he seized all Harold's manors and churches, making gifts of them to his relations and retainers; West Thurrock fell as a portion to his cousin Robert. The church at that time consisted probably of a long thatched nave with a circular apse (similar to those at East Ham and Hadleigh Churches) and a round tower (as at South Ockenden), 95 feet in circumference, at the west end. The remains of this old Saxon tower may still be seen on the south side of the present tower by lifting up an iron grating, placed there by the present Vicar at the late restoration.

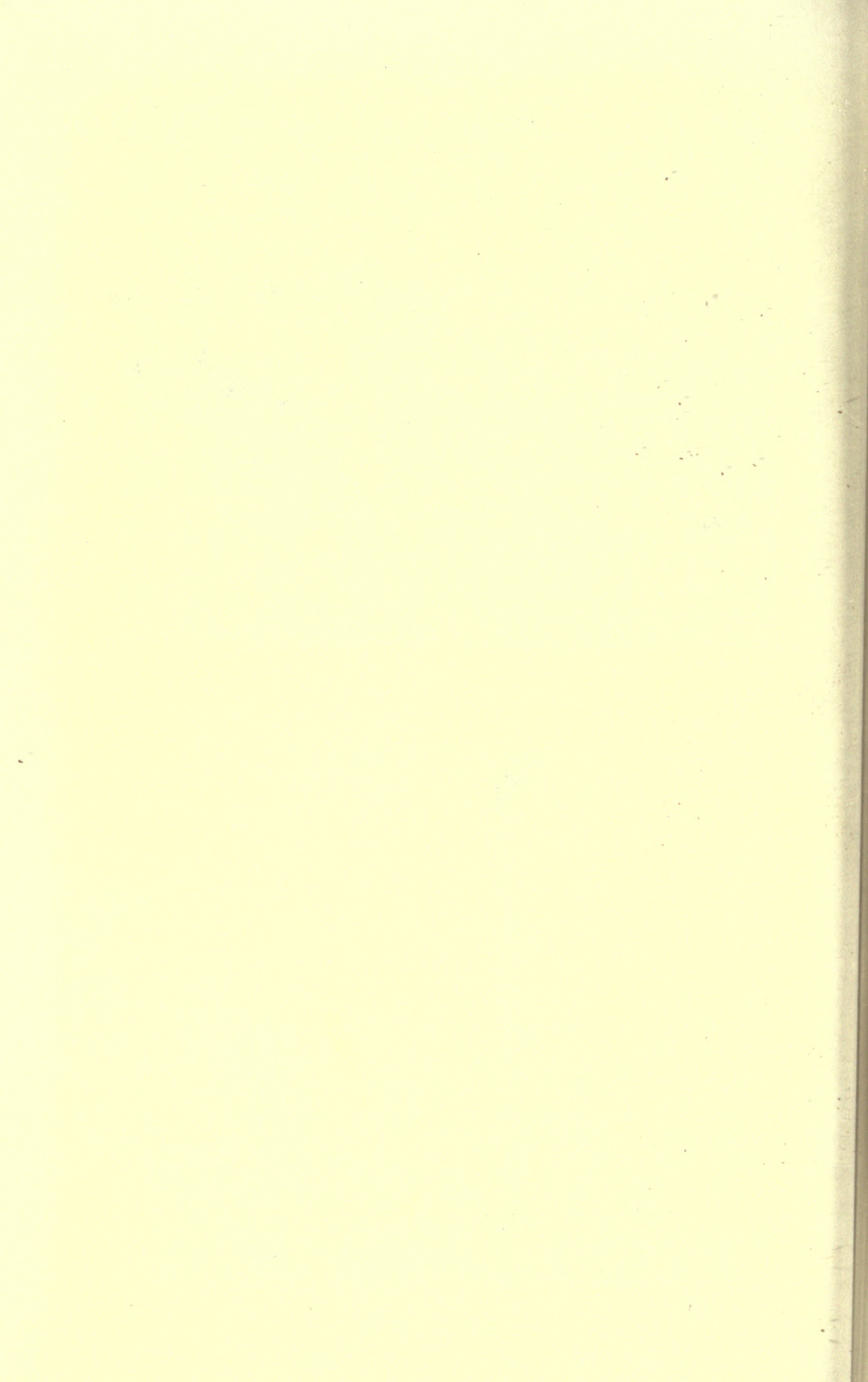


West Thurrock Church.



Orsett Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

Doomsday Book states that West Thurrock became the property of Robert, Count of Eu or Augi (in Normandy), and he established two fisheries in the parish and also a ferry.

What priests ministered in Harold's time we do not know, but Count Robert presented to the living one Aucher, a "singing master," and from this time onward we have a fairly accurate list of the various Rectors and Vicars.

Count Robert commenced about this time to build a castle at Hastings in Sussex; he founded a Collegiate Church within its walls, which was in after years named the "Chapel of St. Mary in the Castle," the ruins of which can still be seen. To this he attached about ten churches, with their lands and revenues, as a prebendal endowment, and amongst these was included the church and manor of West Thurrock. All this was done by Robert as a thank-offering for the late victory of the Norman arms. In after years this Collegiate Chapel became very wealthy from further enrichments, and was renamed "the King's Royal Free Chapel," with the power of extending all its rights and privileges to the churches in connexion with it. Henry VI in 1426 issued a mandate to enquire how and in what way the ancient Charter was obtained; this writ and the reply are still extant.

From the time of Aucher, *cir.* 1067 until 1546, all the Vicars presented to West Thurrock were Canons and Rectors of this Collegiate Chapel at Hastings.

Thomas à Becket was once Dean of this chapel, and had the right of presenting to West Thurrock Church. Dean Fermband, one of his successors, had the living as Vicar in 1304; he died in 1319, and his tomb may still be seen under the east window.

It is not, however, until after the canonization of Becket that West Thurrock grew to any importance. Becket was, as we all know, brutally murdered on the 29th December, 1170, at Caterbury Cathedral; and very soon after that thousands began to make the pilgrimage and pay homage at the tomb of the saintly Bishop. Those coming from the north and eastern counties crossed Essex; some came *viâ* Brentwood and Orsett to Stifford, but the great majority travelled by way of Upminster and Ockenden, crossing what are now called the fens to Stifford. The present main road through the village is a new one; the old road travelled by the pilgrims went round

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

the back of the church and was continued down what is now called Mill Lane, coming out close to West Thurrock Church and the ferry; the narrow road leading to the river from the main road is still called the old manor way. Here the pilgrims stayed for some little time, and before committing their lives to the Thames, worshipped at the church, heard Mass, and confessed their sins. This of course brought the church into prominence and considerably augmented the living, which at this time, the end of the twelfth century, was worth about £1000 a year, chiefly through the alms and donations of the pilgrims.

The original Saxon church probably existed in its entirety until the thirteenth century, when it was largely rebuilt with the exception of the tower and portions of the nave. If any alterations were made during the Norman period they have all been swept away, as no trace of any Norman work is visible.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century the chancel was enlarged and the side aisles thrown out by the Lord of the Manor, Sir Bartholomew Brianzon; later Sir William Wanton built the north and south chantries. The nave is undoubtedly the oldest part, and portions of it doubtless belong to the Saxon church; the remainder of the nave, the chancel and the east windows are Early English. In the nave and north chantry some of the windows are of the Decorated and others of the Perpendicular period. The old round tower probably existed until about 1450, as the lower part of the present square tower is fifteenth and the upper part seventeenth century work. On the west front a date is marked on the upper part—1040; this should be 1640, being that when the tower was repaired. In 1720 the south wall fell down; this wall including the south chantry was rebuilt in the style of that period.

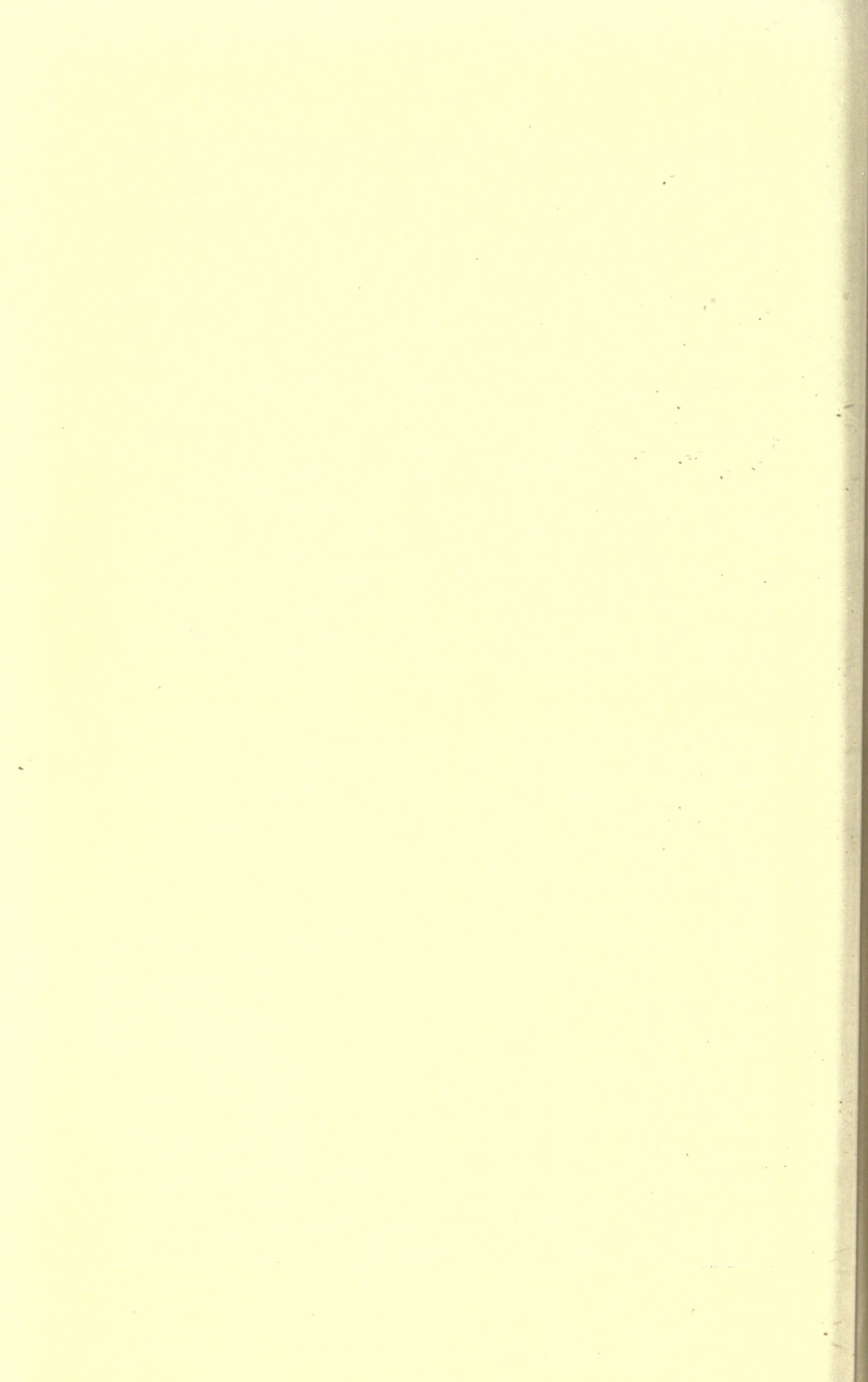
There is a double piscina in the chancel, also a small piscina and niche in the north chantry. The chancel was evidently paved with encaustic tiles of rude design in the thirteenth century. These at a later period got scattered about the church; they have now been collected together and cemented into the wall of the north chantry chapel to preserve them from wear.

A considerable portion of the east wall and tower, and some of the arches in the nave, are built of blocks of roughly-hewn chalk, about a foot square.



Orsett Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

The font is also made of chalk ; it is in the Decorated style and dates from the fourteenth century ; at a later period it has been sprinkled with black paint to make it resemble granite.

The pulpit is Jacobean, and has a hinged door.

The floor of the church is about two feet below the present ground level, due to the gradual raising of the ground surrounding it in past centuries. At the destruction of the monasteries the Manor of West Thurrock, also the church and its emoluments (including tithes, etc.) were granted to Sir Anthony Brown, Master of the King's Horse, reserving to succeeding Vicars the minor portion of the tithes.

There are a number of tombs and monuments in the interior of the church, many of which are mentioned by early writers. In the north chantry are the remains of two full length figures, badly mutilated, of Sir Christopher and Lady Holford. This monument was originally in the south chantry, and probably dates from about *circa* 1612 ; but when the wall fell these figures were removed to the north chantry, and for nearly 200 years rested on the floor.

In the chancel are three slabs with brasses to Humphrey Heies (or Hayes), *circa* 1584, 1585, and 1591 respectively.

A very old stone coffin rests on its side below the brickwork which now supports the Holford effigies ; it is roughly hewn, and has three holes in the bottom to allow the liquids of the decomposing body to exude. It is supposed to have belonged to Canon Aucher, who was presented to the living by Count Robert of Eu in the eleventh century. It had been in former times removed from the interior of the church and re-buried outside, at the base of the south wall, under four feet of earth ; but it was recently placed in the north chantry as an interesting relic of mediæval or even earlier times. Near the east wall of the chantry is a stone with a circled raised cross ; this is believed to have been the grave cover of John Hayne, Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland, and Vicar of West Thurrock ; he died *circa* 1459, after having had the living about 19 months. There are several other interesting memorials.

It appears from ancient writers that there were several disputes between the King and the Pope at various times as to the right of the King to present to this and other prebendal livings without his permission. Edward III brought the matter before Parliament ; the King defeated the Pope on this

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

point and established the sole right of the sovereigns to present to their own Royal Free Chapels without papal interference. The right, however, was contested over and over again, and appears to have been a bone of contention for centuries. At last Henry VI, *circa* 1445, agreed on behalf of the Crown that for the future all the Prebends should be put under direct Episcopal control.

The church has been lately restored; but the present Vicar, I am glad to say, has been very careful to retain, as far as possible, its many ancient and interesting features; he has also a complete list of all the Patrons, Rectors, Prebendaries, Vicars, etc., since the Conquest; the items in these lists are exceedingly interesting.

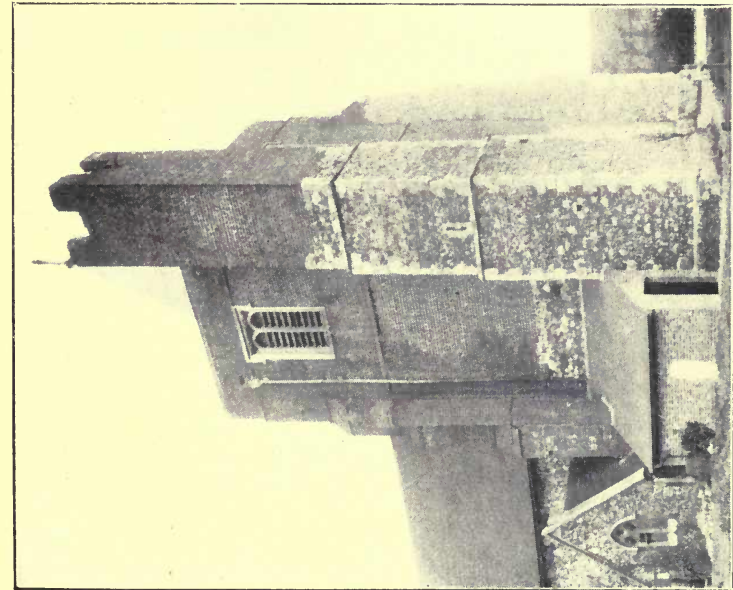
ORSETT.

The church of this village is rather a fine one, and one of the largest in this part of the county. It is of Norman foundation, probably dating from about the middle of the twelfth century, but the only visible part left of the first church is the door on the south side. This is Early Norman, and consists of three reveals, round moulded arch, with hatchet ornament in the tympanum, and fine columns.

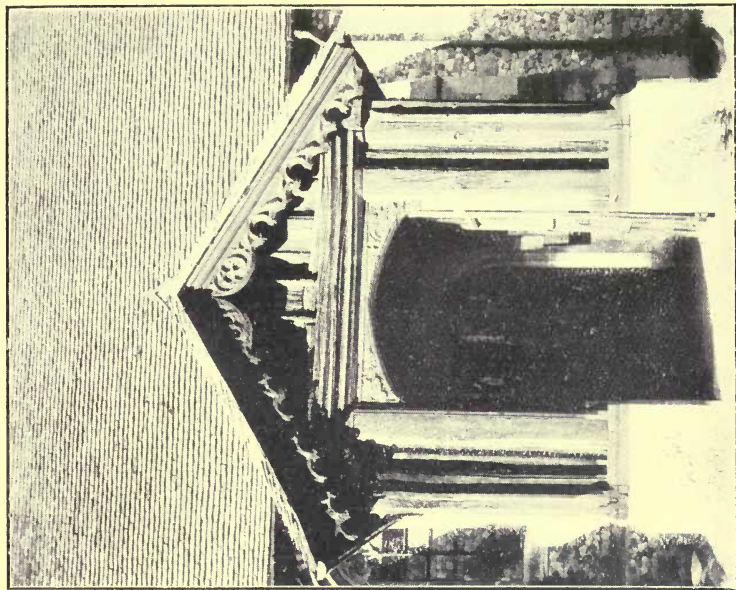
Some time back, when hot water pipes were being laid, the foundations of an apse of the first building were found. The church was enlarged in the thirteenth century, and again in the Decorated Period, but the roof and three of the windows are Perpendicular; the south door has a Perpendicular porch, but the north door is of the Decorated period, and now leads into a vestry. There is an old wooden spire on the south side, and a separate brick tower on the north side, probably erected in the Tudor period or seventeenth century.

The interior consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle and chapel. The font, which is opposite the south door as we enter, is sixteenth century, an octangular basin supported by a buttressed shaft on a double plinth; the sides of the basin are enriched with heraldic shields, alternated with rosettes, etc., as follows:—*Front and back*, facing south and north, the arms of the Diocese of Canterbury; *sides*, east and west, passion crosses; the four other sides have the Tudor rose with the arms of Arragon.

The nave is separated from the north aisle by a fine arcade of five bays, the three western arches are thirteenth century

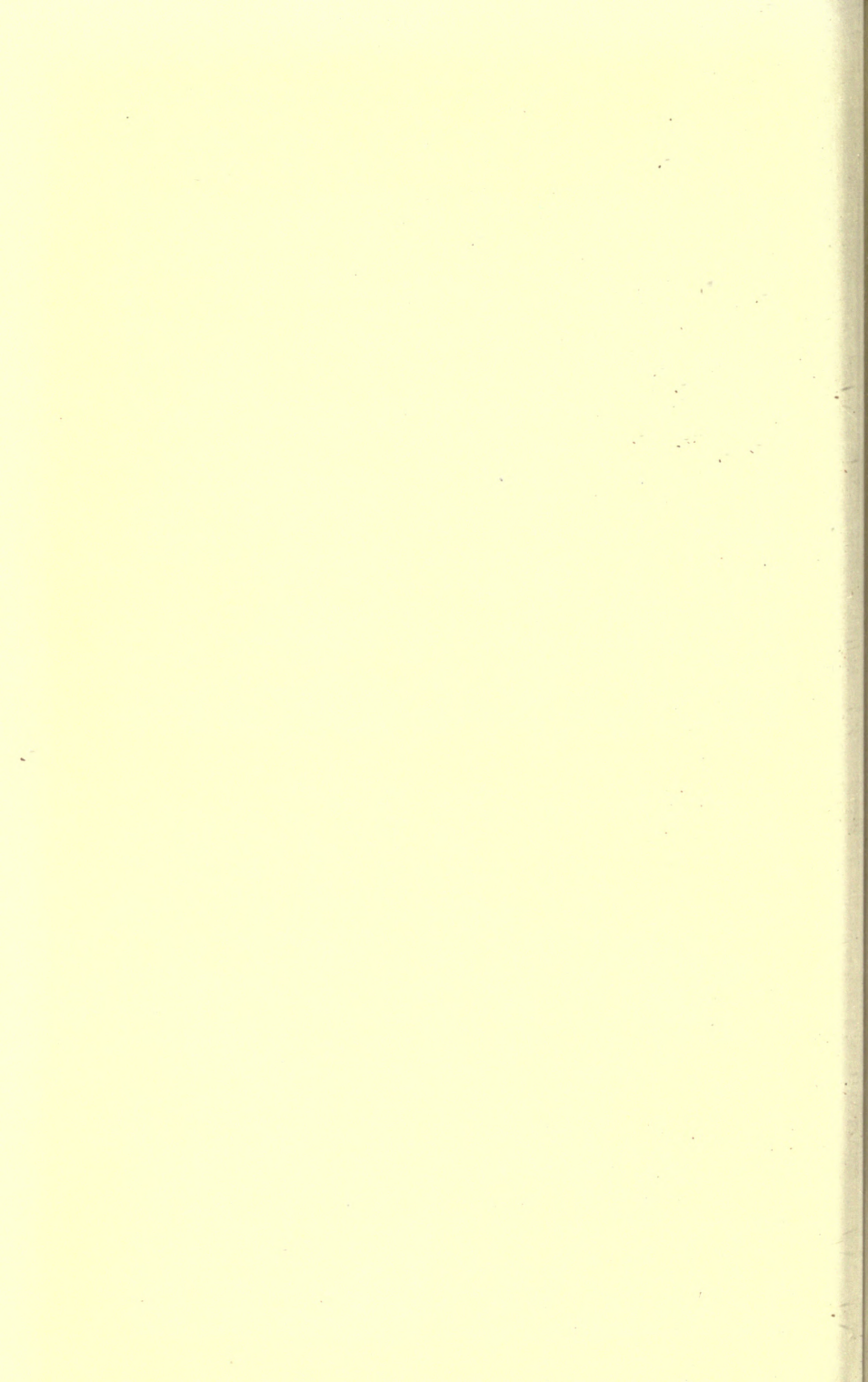


Orsett Church.



Bulphan Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

work. with two reveals slightly moulded ; the columns are circular with moulded capitals and bases, and semi-octagonal responds. The fourth arch is richly moulded, and sustained by two clustered shafts with moulded capitals and bases ; this fourth arch was probably inserted in the fourteenth century, doubtless owing to a fault in the building. The fifth arch is similar to the first three. There is an interesting and curious corbel on the south side of the fourth arch.

Between the chancel and the north chapel are two fine arches of grey stone, with octagonal shafts and plain bases ; a north aisle, probably a narrow one, was added in the thirteenth century ; this was apparently pulled down in the fourteenth century, and replaced by the present one, the chancel and north chapel being added at the same time.

At the time these alterations were made, some windows were also inserted in the nave ; in the fifteenth century the east window of the nave aisle was replaced by one of the period, the west window of nave was also inserted, and a new roof added to nave and chancel. Later in the century a new window (square-headed) was added to south of the nave.

The original rood screen of the fourteenth century remains in the north aisle. In the chancel is a very fine graduated three-seated sedilia, with columns of Purbeck marble, also a piscina with trefoil arch, both dating from the same period as the ancient rood screen.

There are in the church some interesting brasses ; one in the north chapel, one on the chancel floor, and one on the wall of the organ chamber dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

In the last century the east window of north aisle was restored to what was believed to be its original pattern, and a transept and organ chamber added to the south ; a small vestry was also built on the north side.

The manor was at one time held by Bishop Bonner ; at the present time a public footpath through the churchyard is still called " Bonner's Walk."

After taking leave of Orsett Church, we go out of our way a little to the north to visit the small but curious little church of

BULPHAN.

This church is situated in what is called " the Fens," a piece of flat pasture land about four miles square, between

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

Ockenden and Horndon. In the summer these fens are dry pasture land, but in the winter they are marshy and very inaccessible, as there are no proper roads through them.

The little church and the land surrounding it originally belonged to Barking Abbey; the present building was apparently founded about the first half of the fourteenth century.

There is on the west side a very curious wooden belfry, with a low square turret with a pyramidal cap, and on the south side we find a good timber porch. Entering by this door we notice the lavish use of timber beams to support the belfry, tower and spire; the low part of the tower is formed by diagonally-framed beams, crossing at centre, projecting outwards, forming a pointed arch; on these the bell tower and spire are supported; the tower is composed entirely of wood, no stone being used.

There are no stone quarries in the county, and in those early days it was very expensive to bring it any distance, wood being very abundant, we find many of these country churches using large quantities in every part where it was possible to do so.

The south side was repaired and plastered in the time of James II. There is no chancel arch—this is not uncommon in many Essex churches.

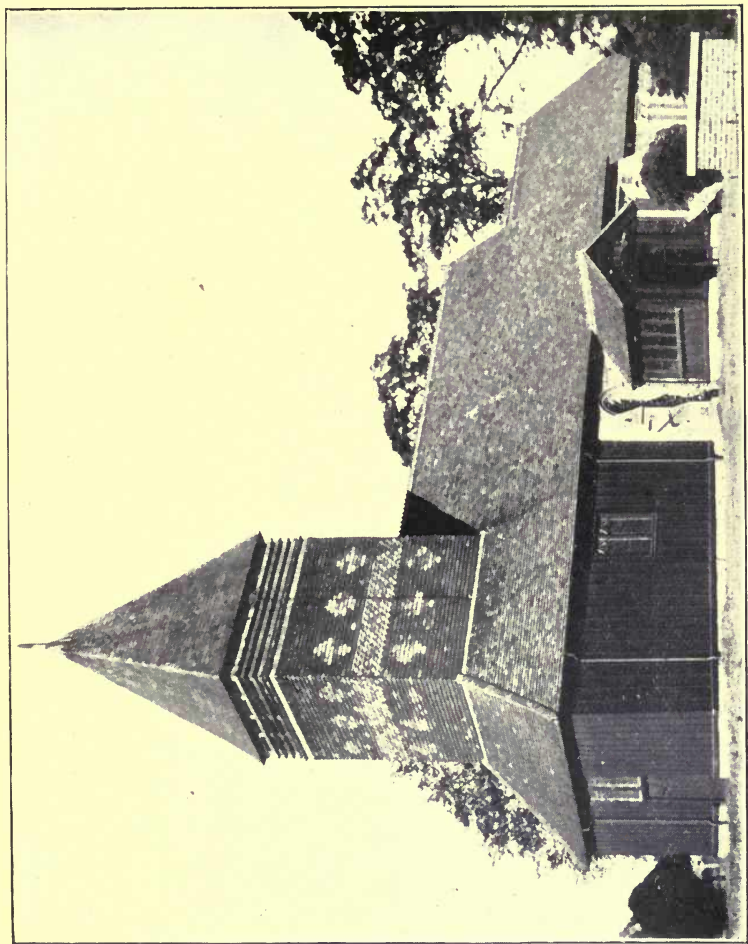
Separating the chancel from the nave is a fine oak screen of the fourteenth century, pointed with cusped arches, and quatrefoil perforations to view the elevation of the host when the Sanctus Bell was rung¹; this screen is very similar to that at Orsett.

The font is rather fine, and is a beautiful specimen of Decorated work, probably dating from the fourteenth century.

After another look round one leaves a church of this description with the desire to come again and examine it more closely, so interesting is it in all its details.

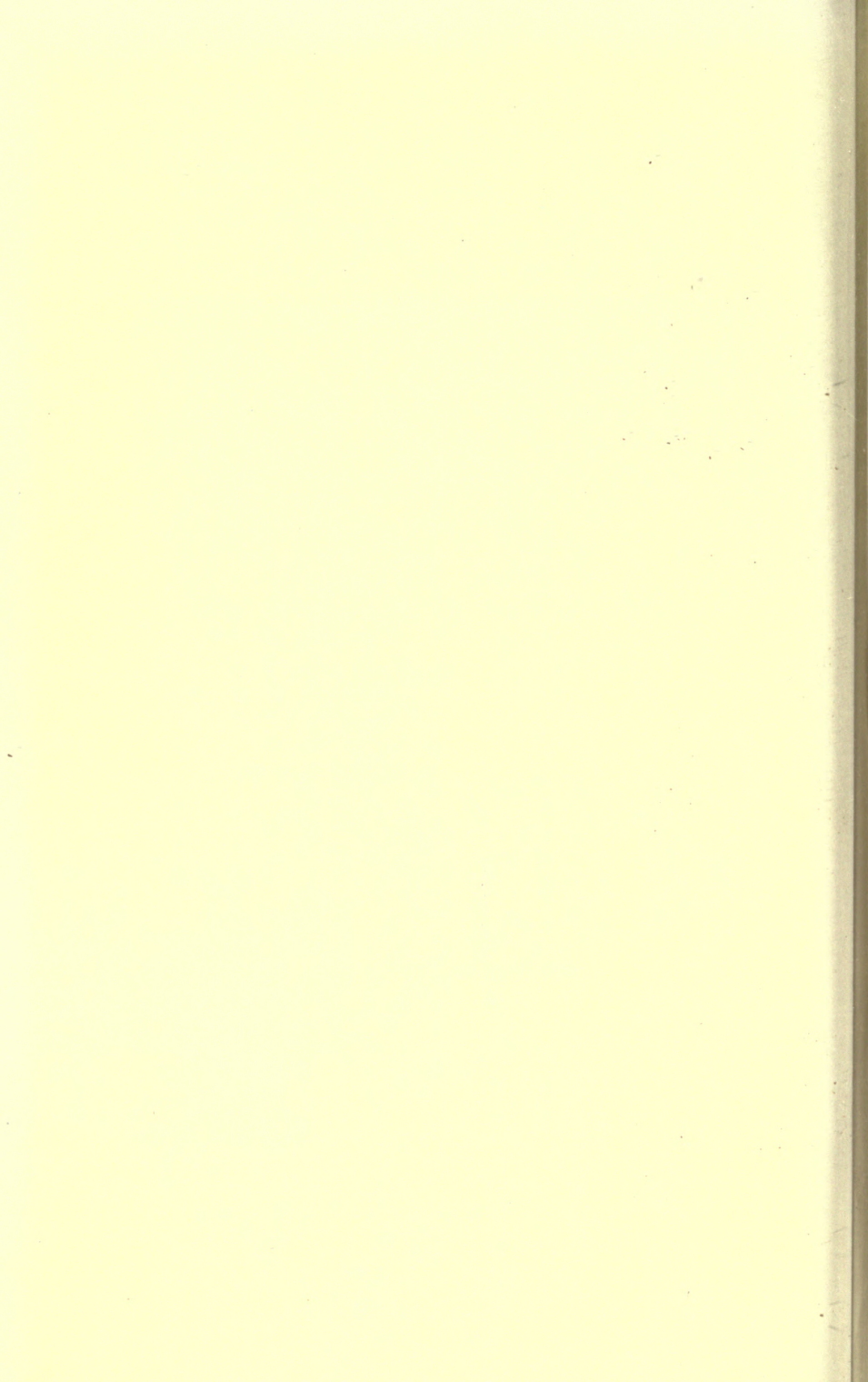
[To be continued.]

¹ It has been suggested, with much plausibility, that these openings in screens were used as confessionals.—EDITOR.



Bulphan Church.

Photograph by C. W. Forbes.



DICKENS AND GRAVESEND.

BY ALEX. J. PHILIP.

ALTHOUGH Dickens' works are exceedingly popular in Gravesend, and a numerous branch of the Dickens' Fellowship has been founded, it is a curious fact that no effort has been made to establish the very close relationship that existed between the famous novelist and the town, or to identify the town and its surroundings in his works; or to perpetuate the many Dickens' memories connected with the place. This is the more remarkable as all these are not only of the greatest interest from a literary and personal point of view, but they would form a valuable asset from a commercial standpoint, as has been the case elsewhere.

This article is an endeavour to rescue from oblivion the recollections of Dickens in the town, and to segregate the obscure references to Gravesend in the novels, and to emphasise the personal relationship that undoubtedly existed when Dickens was living at Gads Hill Place, on the Rochester Road.

One of the earliest authenticated instances of Dickens' presence in the town, after the commencement of his literary career, dates from the year 1836. A short mile from Gravesend on the Dover Road lies the parish of Chalk. It is now a comparatively populous and prosperous village, and although it has increased considerably since 1836, probably it has not changed so much as might be naturally expected in the passage of more than seventy years. In that year, the year of his first marriage, Dickens spent his honeymoon in this rambling, but characteristic Kentish village. Both the late Mr. Kitton and Laman Blanchard, the former probably on the authority of the latter, decided that what is now known as "The Manor House" was the place of his residence. It is unlikely that any conclusive proof, such as letters dated from his holiday address, will be discovered at this late date, and it is therefore necessary to rely upon extraneous evidence. Fortunately there is a fair amount of a trustworthy nature. The claim on behalf of "The Manor House" rests entirely on a statement of Laman Blanchard (unless Kitton had some private information which he did not put on record) that he generally met Dickens "at the same spot—at the outskirts of the village of Chalk, where a picturesque lane branched off towards Shorne and Cobham . . . the brisk walk of Charles Dickens was always slackened,

DICKENS AND GRAVESEND.

and he never failed to glance meditatively at the windows of a corner house on the southern side of the road . . . it was in that house he lived immediately after his marriage."

Taking this as the only evidence available on the one side, that on the other is much more conclusive, and may be tabulated as follows:—

(a) In 1836 "The Manor House" was occupied by a M. Lereaux, a French surgeon of some considerable means, sufficient at all events to make it unnecessary for him to take lodgers or boarders.

(b) The gardener at the Manor House in that year is still alive and living in the village. He emphatically states that no newly-married couple stayed at the house in 1836 in any capacity, either as lodgers or guests.

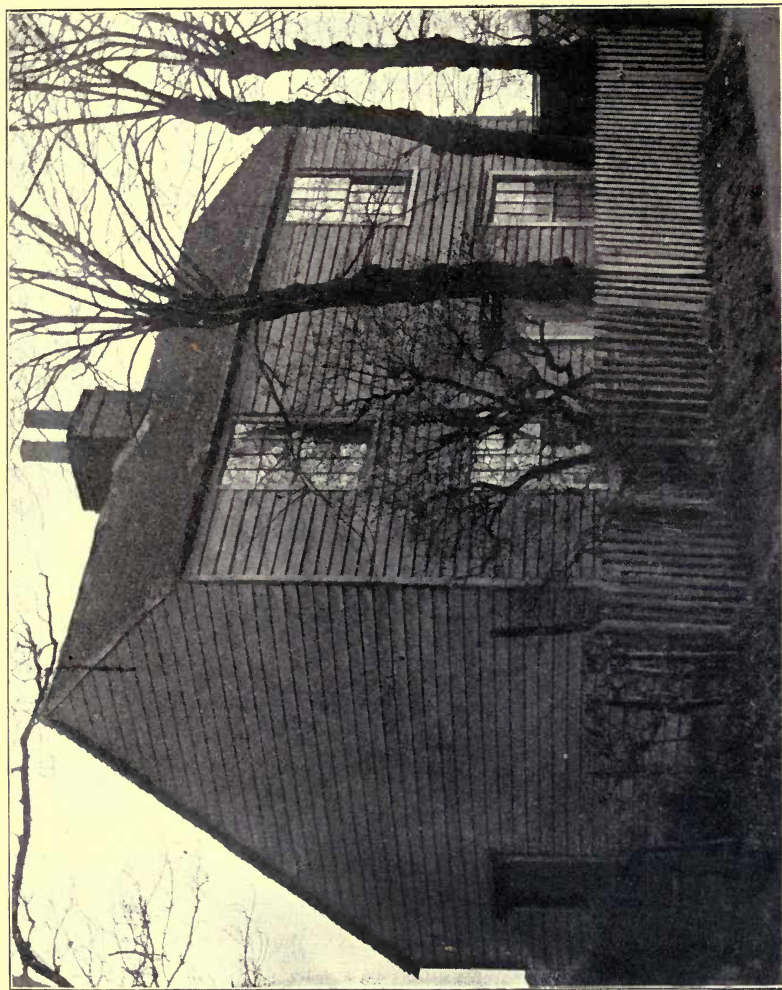
The foregoing may be termed negative evidence; *c* and *d* may be classed as positive evidence:

(c) On the authority of some of the oldest inhabitants of the village a honeymoon couple spent some time during the year 1836 in a smaller house situated on the angle of the upper and lower roads less than a hundred yards nearer Gravesend.

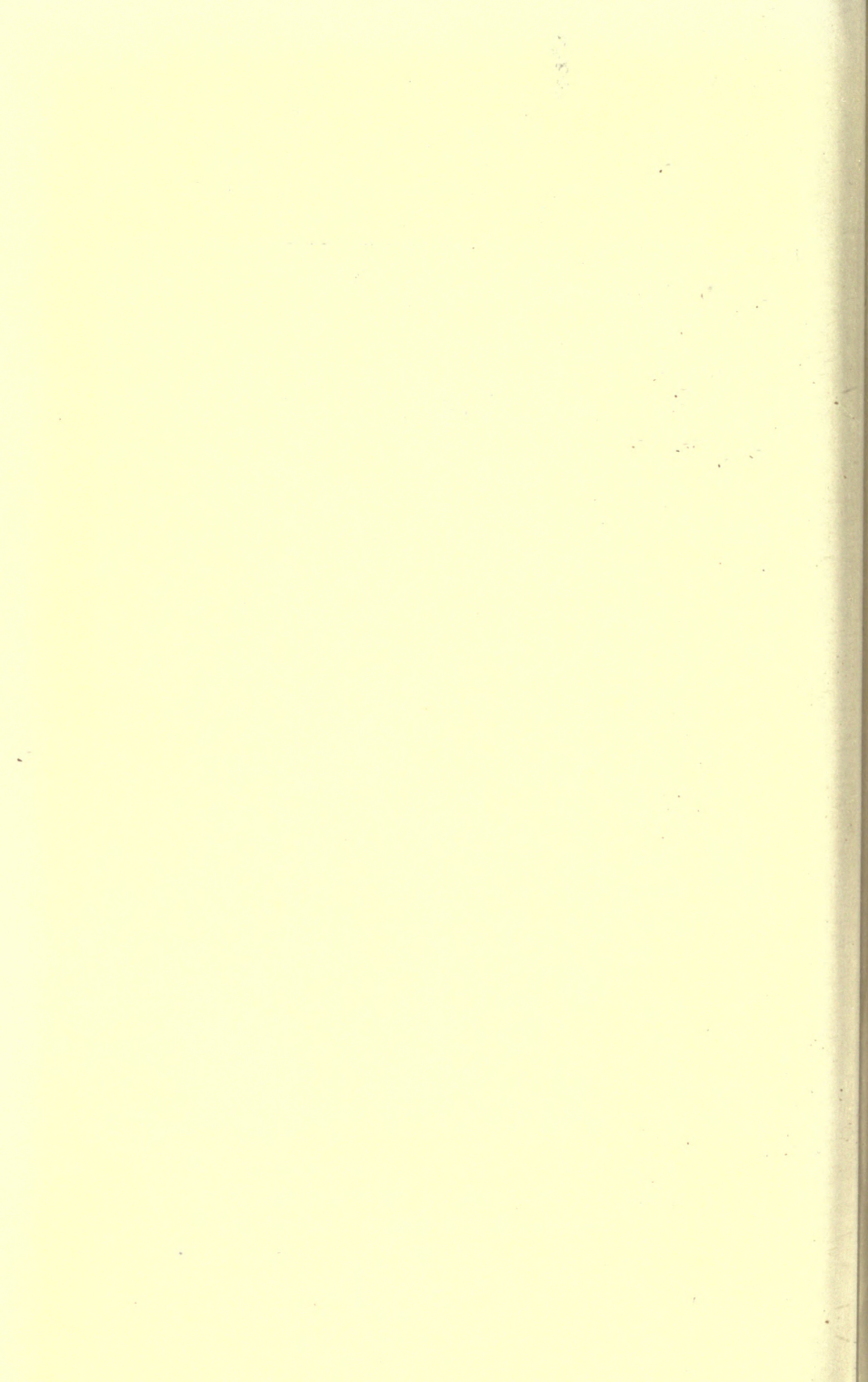
(d) The landlady of the house at that time was a Mrs. Craddock, and Mr. Pickwick lodged with a Mrs. Craddock when he went to Bath. The coincidence lies in the fact that Dickens was writing *Pickwick* at the time he was stopping at Chalk.

When I was making enquiries relating to this subject I asked an ancient light of the village if Dickens stayed here. "No," replied the old man, "Dickens never stopped there, but Mr. Pickwick, 'e did. 'E 'ad supper there one night and breakfast next morning."

While dealing with *Pickwick* it may be of interest to detail the identification of Gravesend and Muggleton. It is impossible within the limits of any article to give the arguments *pro* and *con* on all the places in Kent which have been pointed out as the prototype of this fictitious town. There is not the slightest doubt that the identity of the town was intentionally and carefully disguised; no one town in the county answers the description. The suggestions most favourably received many years ago were—Maidstone, Faversham, and Town Malling. But the utmost endeavours of the various partisans failed to establish an unequivocal resemblance. Gravesend was put aside chiefly because it was not fifteen miles from Rochester,



The cottage at Chalk where Charles Dickens
spent his honeymoon.



DICKENS AND GRAVESEND.

whereas it is quite obvious that Dickens relied chiefly upon the misstatement of distance for his disguise. The actual distance between Gravesend and Rochester is about half of the fifteen miles of the book. The resemblance between Muggleton and the old post-town is sufficiently striking to be adduced as evidence. Gravesend has had a mayor and corporation for centuries; and it boasts that it is an "ancient and loyal borough." As a matter of fact in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries it frequently paraded its loyalty when in its corporate capacity it desired a concession from the crown. It has a market place dating back some centuries, which in the early 19th century was partly open. A picturesque inn with a large posting connection at that time existed in what is now Milton Road, and the distances between the stages in the chase after Jingle correspond very nearly with those on the road from Gravesend to London, except that Dickens has added one stage; although it is significant that the last stage has no defined limits, nor is it described at any length. Pickwick and Wardle are left on the road to find their way to town, and they next reappear in the inn in the Boro'. But one of the most important pieces of evidence is that found in *Pickwickian Manners and Customs*. The late Miss Dickens—"Mamie," as she was affectionately called—in her pleasing and very natural little book, *My Father as I Recall Him*, has casually dropped a hint which puts us on the right track. When driving on the beautiful back road to Cobham once he pointed out a spot. "There it was," he said, "where Mr. Pickwick dropped his whip." The distressed travellers had to walk some twelve or fourteen miles—about the distance of Muggleton—which was important enough to have a mayor and corporation, etc. We ourselves have walked this road, and it led us to Gravesend. Gravesend we believe to be Muggleton, against all competitors. Further, when chasing Jingle, Wardle went straight from Muggleton to town, as you can do from Gravesend; from which there is a long walk to Cobham.

Having accepted Muggleton as Gravesend, I am now endeavouring to indentify Dingley Dell and the Manor Farm, but my evidence is not yet complete, and as it will require and deserve more than the passing notice which would be all it could receive here, I must hold it over for another occasion.

There is little reason to doubt that "one of the most secluded

DICKENS AND GRAVESEND.

churchyards in Kent, where wild flowers mingle with the grass, and the soft landscape around forms the fairest spot in the garden of England," in which Heyling's wife and child were buried, is the churchyard at Shorne, where in later years Dickens wished to be laid to rest.

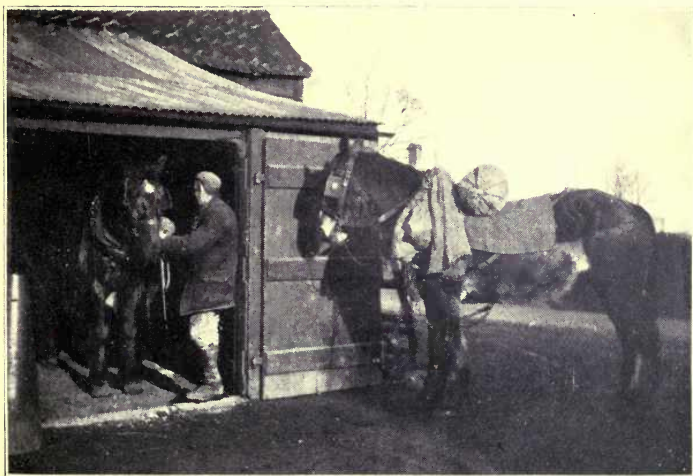
David Copperfield contains several references to Gravesend either stated or implied. But it will be found when more careful and exact criticism has been brought to bear upon the subject that *Great Expectations* contains more allusions to Gravesend and its immediate neighbourhood than any other of Dickens' works, with the exception of the *Pickwick Papers*. Joe Gargery's forge has been located by popular consent at Cooling, in the marshes. Without any very careful enquiry Kitton accepted this version and gave Cooling as the place in his *Dickens' Country*. Joe's forge had a door communicating direct with the kitchen; and no such forge is remembered in Cooling. Here again enquiries at Chalk have resulted in an interesting discovery. On the opposite side of the road to that on which Mrs. Craddock's cottage is situated, a rambling forge still stands. It is still possible to see the door which at one time gave direct access from the forge to the kitchen. Not only must Dickens have seen this when stopping in the village in that memorable year 1836, but he must have passed it many times in later life on his walks and drives from Gads Hill to Gravesend, and the marshes of Denton and Chalk are sufficiently close to justify the reference; and, moreover, the smith was well known to Dickens. It is more than probable that the "Ship Inn" mentioned towards the end in *Great Expectations* is the "Ship and Lobster" in the neighbouring parish of Denton, for many years a famous resort.

Dickens' personal relations with the town and its surroundings are not less interesting. Chalk Church, with the quaint carvings over the porch, now falling into decay, was a favourite spot with Dickens. Not only this spot but the whole of Chalk was endeared to him, and he promoted village sports and other things which are still affectionately remembered. A red sash—one of the prizes in these sports, and tied on the winner by Dickens himself—still exists in the village.

The "Commercial Hotel," situated at the western end of the Promenade at Gravesend, is not now so large as it was in Dickens' time, as the part of the structure lying nearest to the



The Manor House, Chalk.



"Joe Gargery's Forge," Chalk.

COWPER'S HOME AT OLNEY.

river has been pulled down. The remainder, however, is still much as it was in 1841 when Dickens first "put up" there. The inn was then known as "Waite's Hotel," and was perhaps one of the best known and most frequented of the river hotels. Dickens again stopped there for a short time just prior to the completion of the purchase of Gads Hill Place.

Even to those who did not know Dickens he had two distinct features, the one when he drove and the other when he walked through the town, although neither of them can be described as personal. He frequently walked to Gravesend Station when on his way to London some two or three times a week, but when walking for pleasure he was accompanied by two black retrievers, and the dogs became eventually as well known in the district as their master. When driving in his carriage the tinkling of the bells announced his coming some distance away, and with the large affection sometimes found in rural districts, the villagers of Chalk were often overheard to remark—"Here comes old Charlie."

Gads Hill and Cobham, with the far-famed "Leather Bottle," although more easily reached from Gravesend than from any other point, have been so often described with more or less topographical and historical accuracy that it is not necessary to enter into any details regarding either of the places.

COWPER'S HOME AT OLNEY.

BY J. C. WRIGHT, F.R.S.L.

APPROACHING Olney from the railway station, the visitor is somewhat disappointed to find a number of recently built small houses; these are the outgrowth of the chief trade of the place, that of tanned boots; a further indication is a large factory giving employment to two or three hundred hands. But the Olney for which we look consists of one main street, and from the appearance of the residences we cannot imagine that many changes have taken place since Cowper's day. Proceeding to the farther end of the town, the visitor notices a red-brick house of three storeys

COWPER'S HOME AT OLNEY.

on one side of the market place. This was sometimes called Orchard Side, and was for nineteen years the home of the poet Cowper. As the stranger regards it for the first time, he instinctively wonders how its owner could find joy in such an unprepossessing domicile. And yet we can well believe that the garden at the rear, which served as a connecting link with the adjoining orchard, was the scene of many happy hours. For Cowper had a doorway made in the Vicarage garden wall to enable him to visit his friend Dr. Newton, a privilege for which he paid a guinea a year.

This garden is now a separate property, but permission may be obtained to view the summer house, a miniature building, "not much bigger than a sedan chair," which Cowper sometimes called his boudoir. It formerly served (says Mr. Thomas Wright) an apothecary as a smoking room, and in the floor is still a trapdoor which covered a hole in the ground where he (the apothecary) kept his bottles, the same hole in which Mr. Bull, who visited Olney once a fortnight, used to keep his pipes and tobacco. "Here," says Cowper, "I write all that I write in summer time, whether to my friends or to the public. It is secure from all noise and a refuge from all intrusion." It is believed that *John Gilpin* was here penned by the poet.

Another object of particular interest to lovers of Cowper was his greenhouse, where he probably wrote the greater portion of *The Task*; but this building has disappeared. Readers of his *Letters* will remember his invitation to Newton: "I might date my letter from the greenhouse, which we have converted into a summer parlour. The walls hung with garden mats, and the floor covered with a carpet; the sun, too, in a great measure excluded by an awning of mats, which forbids him to shine anywhere except upon the carpet. It affords us by far the pleasantest retreat in Olney. We eat, drink, and sleep where we always did; but here we spend all the rest of our time, and find that the sound of the wind in the trees and the singing of birds are much more agreeable to our ears than the incessant barking of dogs and screaming of children." During the present writer's visit to Olney, the market-place opposite Cowper's house was as quiet as the street of an ordinary village. Even "The Bull," the chief hotel of the place, bore the same character. But it was not always so, as we learn from a letter sent by Newton to Cowper in 1771, when the latter and

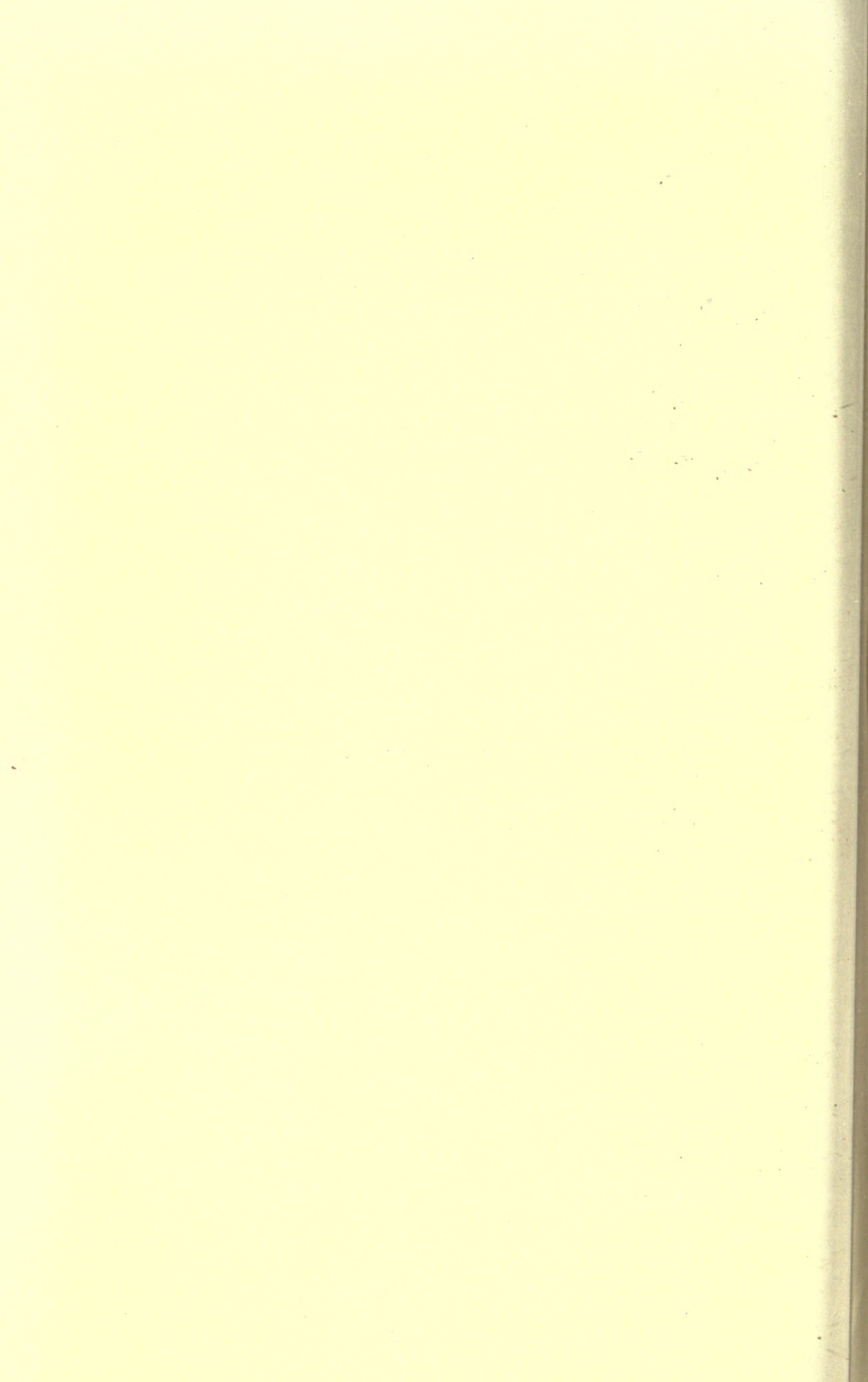


Market Place, Olney.



Main Street, Olney.

Photographs by J. C. Wright.



COWPER'S HOME AT OLNEY.

Mrs. Unwin had been obliged to take up their abode for a short time at this hostelry. The Vicar wrote: "I long for Tuesday that I may again think of you as living snugly at Orchard Side. What can you both do at 'The Bull,' surrounded with noise and nonsense day and night?"

To the left of the market-place "The Swan" Inn may still be found. This is the inn immortalized by Cowper in his *Task*, as the destination of the postboy with the letters for the town. On the same side once stood the Round House, the home of evil-doers, but this was demolished years ago. Of the three elm trees supposed to have been planted to commemorate the union of the three kingdoms, only one remains. We have mentioned Cowper's house; at the time of the writer's visit it was undergoing structural repairs, a fund having been raised by the historian of Olney, Mr. Thomas Wright, for that purpose. The Museum was open, however, and is well worth a visit, containing, as it does, many interesting memorials of the poet. These include a First Edition of the *Hymns*, dated 1779; a First Edition of the *Poems*, 1782; an original letter from Cowper to Lady Hesketh, written in 1793; Cowper's counterpane, etc. It will be remembered that he took up his abode in the adjoining village of Weston, where he lived from 1786 to 1795. The house is still standing, and is known as "The Lodge." It is interesting to note that when the poet left here for Norfolk, he wrote upon the window shutter in one of the back rooms the following pathetic lines:

"Farewell! dear scenes, for ever closed to me,
Oh! for what sorrow must I now exchange ye.
July 22, 1795."

The shutter has been recently removed and is now placed in the Museum to which reference has just been made. Weston is a pleasant village, and shares with Olney the honour of having afforded Cowper scenes that were entirely suited to his mind, and yielded him material for his muse. From the winding Ouse and its adjoining meadows, he gathered lessons of peace and hope, and found

"Nature in her cultivated trim
And dressed to his taste."

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

SURREY, Vol. II; Edited by H. E. MALDEN, M.A., 1905.

WE cannot congratulate the General Editor, or the Advisory Council, or whoever it may be that is responsible, on the horrible confusion of arrangement into which these histories are drifting. In our notice of the first Surrey volume, we expressed our regret that the chronological sequence was broken by the omission of the chapter on Roman remains. Here we have the second volume, and still the Roman section is to seek. This lack of continuity is becoming a serious blot on the work, and detracts much from the individual merits of the various papers.

This volume is a curious medley of good things, spoiled by faulty arrangement. We pass from Ecclesiastical History and Religious Houses to Military History; thence to Schools and Industries; back we go to Architecture, Ecclesiastical and Domestic; we next find ourselves reading of Sport Ancient and Modern; and lastly, Hey! Presto! we are in the midst of Topography, and have descriptions of a few manors, three or four churches, a castle, and an abbey! It reminds one of a "Freak Dinner."

The editor, Mr. Malden, opens with an account of the Ecclesiastical History. This is a most careful and readable sketch from the introduction of Christianity down to the death of Mr. Spurgeon in 1892. Dr. Cox deals with the Religious Houses. Of these there were twenty.

BENEDICTINE MONKS.—Chertsey Abbey.

CLUNIAN MONKS.—Bermondsey Abbey.

CISTERCIAN MONKS.—Waverley Abbey.

CARTHUSIAN MONKS.—Sheen Priory.

AUSTIN CANONS.—Merton Priory; Newark Priory (Guildford); Reigate Priory; Southwark Priory; Tandridge Priory.

DOMINICAN FRIARS.—Guildford.

OBSERVANT FRIARS.—Richmond.

HOSPITALS.—Newington; Sandon; Southwark, St. Thomas the Martyr and a Lazar House.

COLLEGES.—Kingston, St. Mary Magdalen; Lambeth; Lingfield; Malden.

ALIEN PRIORY.—Tooting Bec.

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There is a plate illustrating eight seals, but no description of architectural remains.

Mr. Malden provides the next section, Military History, and then Mr. A. F. Leach has an exhaustive article on Schools. The chapter on Industries, by Mr. Montague S. Giuseppi, is a most admirable and exhaustive piece of work.

Mr. Philip Johnston's chapter on Ecclesiastical Architecture, and Mr. Ralph Nevill's on Domestic Architecture, are both excellent, and are well illustrated by pen and ink drawings by the respective authors. Through some extraordinary lapse of judgment, the interesting half-timber house at Lingfield is represented by an old and badly worn wood-cut, suggestive of *The Quiver* about 1870. Lists of old buildings are given, with their salient features and dates. These two articles will well repay a careful perusal by the architectural student.

Passing by the section on Sport Ancient and Modern, by various writers, and a scholarly account of the Forestry of Surrey, by Mr. J. Nisbet, we get the first instalment of the county topography; and this, we take it, is what the bulk of the readers of the *Victoria County Histories* are mainly interested in. This section is written by the Editor, Mr. Malden, with architectural description by Mr. Breakspear and Mr. Peers.

The Hundred of Farnham is the first dealt with. Two maps are given, one of the County divided into hundreds, and one of the Hundred divided into parishes; it will hardly be credited, but it is the fact, that neither of these maps is provided with a scale. There is another map of the whole county at the end, which has a scale.

Mr. Malden's account of Farnham, Elsted, Frensham, and Seale, with their various manors, etc., is a most exhaustive and painstaking piece of work, thorough in its scope, and minute in its detail.

The account of Waverley Abbey, by Mr. Breakspear, and that of Farnham Castle and Church, by Mr. Peers, are what we expect from two such erudite antiquaries. For each there are elaborate plans, coloured to show the age of the various portions of the buildings, and there are some good sketches by W. M. M.

Mr. Forbes Nixon has drawn the coats of arms in his well-known quaint style, and Mr. A. R. Quinton supplies the frontispiece, a view of Mickleham Valley.

COWLEY AND IVER.

BY THEOPHILUS PITT, F.C.S.

THE village street of Cowley, in Middlesex, cannot be said to possess any object of much interest, for the church is the greater part of a mile away. Surrounded by farms and orchards, its priest originally serving a scattered population, the village as we know it arose in comparatively modern times to meet the convenience of its inhabitants, and in response to the desire of man to fulfil his gregarious instincts.

The ubiquitous Colne, and a rivulet called the Blackwater, or Cowley Brook, which runs from Hillingdon and enters the River Colne, water the country and diversify the landscape. The name of the place is somewhat obscure; in *Domesday Book* it appears as *Covelei*. Lysons adopts the idea that it is the Anglo-Saxon *Col-leag*, the cold meadow. Thorne is contented with the more evident rendering of cow and lea, the cow's meadow; like many another place-name, we must leave it as uncertain. The manor formerly belonged to Westminster Abbey, under which it was held in the XIII and XIV centuries by Hubert Pecche and his descendants, by the rent of 30s. per annum. A part of the parish is called Cowley Peachey to this day.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, the chief Deacon in the diocese of Rome, who was martyred in the persecution of Valerian, A.D. 258. He was put to the torture for refusing to give up the church property, and broiled to death on an iron frame like a gridiron, hence he is represented by a gridiron in ecclesiastical art. His martyrdom appears to have created a profound impression on the Church, and dedications of churches in his honour are to be found in all parts of Christendom. He is remembered in our calendar on August 24th.

The church is very small, and consists of nave, mostly Norman, but parts of which are probably Saxon, an Early English chancel, and a modern vestry. There is no chancel arch. The high pitched roof is covered with red tiles. The diminutive tower and spire are of the XVIII century, built in 1780. Describing this church in 1853, the author of the now rare *Church Walks in Middlesex*, which marks the rise of the modern interest in our ecclesiology, says that the interior was "in a grievous state from pews and galleries, even the chancel had a



Cowley Church.



Iver Church.

Photographs by John Goodchild.

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gallery entered through a window by steps from the outside, and at the west end of the nave was a double gallery occupying from the ground to the ceiling. The pews were of all sizes, shapes, and colours. The chancel has an eastern triplet, the lancets of equal height, that in the centre being the widest, the internal splays modernised. A high king-post roof, *circ.* 1500, remains. Four bench ends with poppyheads, probably belonging to the chancel stalls, were worked up among the pews. The pulpit was placed on the north side of the chancel and opposite the priest's door. The nave retains two Romanesque windows on the north side, in the cill of one of them is a minute cavity which appears to be used for a font. On the south side is an excellent Decorated window of two lights, trefoiled ogee, in the head a quatrefoiled circle with split cusps. Over the west gable of the nave is a little wooden belfry, containing one bell." In the chancel was a small brass of Walter Pope, yeoman, who died in 1502, and his wife. In the churchyard, in a nameless grave, in an angle formed by the western tower, lies the unhappy Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery, June 27th, 1777.

The Survey of Church Livings in Middlesex at the time of the Commonwealth gives under Cowley :—" Item, we present that there is one parsonage house and twenty acres of glebe land, which, with great and small tithes, if duly paid, we conceive to be worth about three score and ten pounds per annum, and that Mistress Francklyn, having the right of patronage, conferred the same upon Mr. William Beare, the present preaching minister, who has all the aforesaid and profits for his salary."

Among the worthies associated with Cowley stands Barton Booth, the celebrated tragedian. He resided at Cowley Grove, in Hillingdon parish, which was afterwards the residence for many years of John Rich, the "patentee" of Covent Garden Theatre. Rich died there at the age of 70, having been manager of the theatre without a partner for forty years. He is buried in Hillingdon Church, where there is a monument to his memory. The house belonged to a Mrs. Evans in 1809, and is now the home of General Van Corlandt. Barton Booth was buried at Cowley in 1733, as was also his second wife in 1773; as Hester Santelow she was a favourite actress and dancer, and she it was who erected the medallion to Barton Booth in Westminster

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Abbey. The monument is in Poet's Corner. He was a favourite pupil of the famous Dr. Busby, and was led to the stage through his success in acting in one of Terence's plays as a schoolboy. He created the part of Cato in Addison's play.

The Rev. John Lightfoot, author of *Flora Scotica*, who died in 1788, is buried in the churchyard of Cowley St. Lawrence. He was an accomplished botanist and naturalist, one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and was "Lecturer" at Uxbridge Parish Church.

The approach to the village of Iver from Cowley is marked by the picturesque bridge over the Colne, near which is a handsome house of red brick, probably built in the XVIII century. From the bridge the village is reached by a sharp ascent, and here, unlike Cowley, the church and the village are not separated. The *Domesday Survey*, in recording the possibilities of Iver, calls it *Evreham*, and affirms that it answered for 17 hides, that there is land to thirty ploughs, that from four fisheries 1,500 eels were obtainable, and fish for Fridays for the use of the bailiff of the village. Pigs and grapes were plentiful; there was pannage for 800 hogs, and two arpents of vineyard. The manor was held by Robert de Oilgi, or Olgi. The village had both a market and a fair; both have long since been discontinued. There were two hostelries of ancient standing, the "Bull" in brick, gabled, with a good group of chimney shafts, and the "Swan," a half timbered house. The "Swan" alone remains intact.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is mainly built of flint, and though it may, like Cowley St. Lawrence, contain some portion of Saxon work, yet for the greater part the external appearance is that of a Perpendicular building. It consists of nave, a long chancel, aisles, and a large and lofty square embattled tower at the west end, containing six bells. The arches of the north arcade are Norman, those on the south side Perpendicular. There was a gallery on the south side of the church. The east window is a fine Decorated specimen of five lights. On the south side of the chancel are sedilia and piscina, and at the east ends of the aisles there are also piscinae. The Norman font is a square bowl of Sussex marble, supported on a thick pedestal enclosed within four thin octagonal shafts.

The monuments are not of engrossing interest, the oldest is a

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brass on a large slab in the chancel, in memory of Richard Blount, d. 1508, and his wife Elizabeth. It bears the figure of a knight in plain armour, with sword, dagger, and spurs; the wife is represented in a rich embroidered robe and girdle, with pointed head dress and lappets, and the three sons and three daughters are also engraved. There are also two or three inscribed brasses, without figures, in the church. In the chancel is a monument to Lady Mary Salter, d. 1631, having her recumbent effigy with a boy on either side, between Corinthian columns which support a tall canopy; below are kneeling figures of Dame Salter with two daughters behind her, and an infant lying with its head upon a scull; opposite are two kneeling male figures. There are other monuments to Salters and Bowyers. There is a tablet in the north aisle to a learned bricklayer, bearing the following inscription:—

“Venturus Mandey, d. 1701, of St. Giles in the Fields, many years ‘Bricklayer to the Hon. Soc. of Lincoln’s Inn.’ He was studious in mathematics, and wrote and published three books for the public good; one entitled *Mellificium Moncionis, or the Marrow of Measuring*; another of *Mechanical Powers, or the Mystery of Nature and Art Unvayled*; the third an *Universal Mathematical Synopsis*. He also translated into English, *Directorium Generale Uranometricum*, and *Trigonometria Plana et Spherica, Linearis et Logarithmica*; auctore Fr. Bonaventura Cavalerio Mediolanense, and some other tracts which he designed to have printed if death had not prevented him.”¹

On the floor of the nave is a slab covering the remains of an

¹ The following notes on Venturus Mandey are from *The Black Books of Lincoln’s Inn*.

1675, April 29.—Mr. Maundy, the bricklayer, is to attend the next Council, to answer “for his unhandsome carriage towards one of the Masters of the Bench.”

1675, May 12.—Mr. Maundy, the bricklayer, shall not be any more employed on the work of this House until he apologise to Mr. Thomas Strode, a Benchman.

1684, April 22.—The consideration of the repairs to the Chapel is referred to a Committee; they are to treat with Mr. Maundy “upon the proposalls by him now made.”

1701, June 2.—“Ordered that the summe of £8 bee given to Venterus Mandey, as an acknowledgment for the Book (entituled *Synopsis Mathematica Universalis*) he lately presented and dedicated to the Masters of the Bench of this Society; and to bee deposited in the Library thereof.”—EDITOR.

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interesting personage, as shown by the inscription on a brass plate :—

“Pray for the soule of Raufē
Awbrey, late cheyffe clerke
of the Keychn tht. prnce
Arthure on whose soule ihu
have mercy.”

The church is in a good state of preservation, all the old features have been retained, including the steps to the rood loft; a stone coffin at present outside might with advantage be brought within the church. The churchyard is beautifully kept.

NOTES ON THE NAMES OF COWLEY AND IVER.

COWLEY. Lyson's suggestion of the *cold meadow* strikes me as a singularly bad guess, and one that ought not to be entertained save in the absence of any other possible solution. The Domesday spelling may conceal a dropped *l*, this is the first point to consider; thus the name may be either *Cove-lei* or *Covel-lei*. If the latter be correct, the name probably indicates one of its early possessors, for *Covel*, *Cole* or *Col* was a personal name among both Germanic and Scandinavian peoples. From it we get names like Colby, Coleby, Collingham, Collington, Colton, Colston, etc.

If the first syllable is *Cove* and not *Covel*, then we have choice of two interpretations. *Cova* or *Cove* was another personal name, probably still represented by the surname *Cove*. To it we may attribute fairly certainly Covington and Cowsby, and possibly Cowling, and others.

But I am inclined to think that the *cow-pasture* is the real meaning, because we find other names formed on exactly similar lines, *i.e.*, Horsley, Oxley, and Shipley (Sheep-lea). These names are represented in many parts of the country, and nearly all are quite small places within a few miles of much larger places. Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* gives seven places named Cowley; they are as follows: (1) Bucks, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Buckingham; (2) Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Dronfield; (3) Gloucestershire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cheltenham; (4) Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Uxbridge; (5) Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oxford; (6) Staffordshire, 5 miles from Newport; and (7) Devon, Cowley Bridge, 2 miles from Exeter. Lewis gives seven Horsleys, one Shepley, four Shipleys, and one Ship-

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meadow, mostly within a short distance of larger towns. In this case, assuming a tract of pasture land used by the inhabitants of Uxbridge for feeding their cows on, the gradual growth of a village would naturally follow. Byres for the cows and huts or cottages for the herdsmen would be built near these cow-pastures, and in the course of time a permanent population would settle there.

IVER. This place shows a contraction of a very unusual character. As Mr. Pitt points out, its Doomsday spelling was *Evreham*, and the last syllable has been dropped altogether. I do not know when this happened, but it was before 1284-6, when it was spelled *Uvere* (*Feudal Aids*). In 1302-3 it occurs as *Evere* and in 1316 and 1346 as *Evre* (*ibid.*) To my mind the meaning is perfectly clear; it is the *ham* of *Ever* or *Iver*, no doubt the original settler. This personal name was widely spread among the various northern nations. It forms a component part of a considerable number of English place-names. In its long genitive form we have Everingham; the short genitive gives Eversden, Eversholt, and the uninflected form gives Everdon, Everley, Everthorp (Yorks, formerly Iverthorp), and Everton, and probably Earby (Yorks, formerly Eureby). If, as is not unlikely, an H sometimes got added, names like Haverholm, Havering, Haversham, Hever, and Heversham, may have a similar origin.—PHILOLOGUS.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from p. 69.]

ON the Restoration of Charles II a Committee was appointed to make preparations for the Coronation. On May 15th, 1660, the House of Commons ordered "that Sir Henry Mildmay, Mr. Cornelius Holland, and Mr. Nicholas Love, do forthwith attend the Committee to whom it is referred to consider of Requisites for his Majesty's Reception, to give an account of what is become of the Crown,

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Robes, Sceptre, and Jewels, belonging to the King's Majesty."

Whatever became of the crown (Sherlock Holmes, it will be remembered, thought that he had found it hidden in an old manor house) there is no doubt that a very large amount of the late King's property had disappeared.

Somewhat later, on August 14th, 1660, a Proclamation was published "for restoring and discovering his Majesties goods, plate, jewels, household-stuff, cabinets, statues, inscriptions, pictures, drawings, sculptures, rings, stones, ancient coyns, medalls, books, manuscripts, peices of art, etc., which did belong to our late dear Father, our Mother the Queen, or to our Selfe, which have been purloyn'd and embezilled."

Much of this was no doubt in Mildmay's official custody, and he was openly charged with peculation. He had no stomach for any investigation, and determined to escape to the Continent. He got as far as Rye, but before he could find a vessel to take him to France, he was discovered and arrested on May 17th. He was at once sent to Dover Castle, where he remained in confinement for some weeks.

Meanwhile the Commons had resolved (May 17th) that all persons who sat in judgment upon the late King's Majesty, when sentence of Death was pronounced against him, and the estates both real and personal of all and every the said persons, whether in their own hands or otherwise, should be forthwith seized and secured ; and all ports were to be stopped, so that none should escape.

On June 9th following, the Commons resolved, "That Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight, be excepted out of the Act of General Pardon and Oblivion, for and in respect only of such Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures (not extending to Life) as shall be thought fit to be inflicted on him by another Act, intended to be hereafter passed for that purpose." And also "That Sir Henry Mildmay, now Prisoner at Dover, be sent up in custody from Dover, and committed Prisoner to the Tower of London : And the Lieutenant of Dover Castle be, and hereby is, required to send him up in custody to the Tower accordingly."

On June 18th, the humble Petition of Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight, was read in the House of Commons. It was ordered that his commitment to the Tower be suspended, and that he be forthwith committed to the charge and custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House. On August 6th he

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was apparently released on finding good security; but on the 24th he was recommitted to Tower.

On July 21st, 1661, Mildmay was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, and having kneeled as a Delinquent, the Speaker told him that a Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, which proposed that he should forfeit all his lands and goods and undergo certain pains and penalties, "for sitting in that traiterous pretended High Court of Justice whereby his late Majesty was sentenced to be murdered," and demanded if he had anything to say why the Bill should not pass.

Sir Henry confessed that he sat once in that Court,¹ and no more, and was heartily sorry for the same, and begged for mercy.

The sentence which had been pronounced against him was that he should be degraded from all honours and titles, and every year on the anniversary of the sentence on Charles I, January 27th, he should be drawn upon a sledge through the streets to and under the gallows at Tyburn, with a rope round his neck, and so back to the Tower, there to remain a prisoner for life.

He presented the following petition:—

To the right hon^{ble} the Lords in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of S^r Henry Mildmay,
In all humility sheweth :

That yo^r pet^r, being most deeply sensible of y^e just displeasure of y^e hon^{ble} House of Commons declared against hym and others in the Bill there latelie passed for paines, penalties and forfeitures, and now depending before yo^r Lo^{pps}, the offence therein charged against him being for sitting and acting in that p^tended high Court of justice for trying and judging of his late Ma^{tie} of blessed memorie. The onlie end w^{ch} your pet^r proposed to hymselfe for appearing in that pretended court, was, that hee might by his being there p^rsent, and observing of their proceedings, bee the better able to improve his utmost care and industry according to his allegiance, and speciall dutie to His late Ma^{ty} to preserve His said Ma^{ties} life, w^{ch} yo^r pet^r endeavored wth all his diligence; and then also did (as hee now doeth), in the sinceritie of his heart, declare his utter abhorrencia and detestacion of that most wicked murder of His late Ma^{tie}.

And inasmuch as the suddennes of yo^r pet^{rs} last appearing before the hon^{ble} House of Commons was such that hee had not then tyme to make prooffe there of this his allegation;

His most humble prayer therefore to yo^r Lo^{pps} now is that before

¹ As to Sir Henry's sittings, see *ante*, p. 77.

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the said Bill bee passed yo^r Lo^{pps} most hon^{ble} House, yo^r pet^r may have liberty to produce his testimony to yo^r Lo^{pps} for cleering soe much of y^e integrity of his intentions, wh^{ch} however it may weigh with yo^r good Lo^{pps}, hee shall humbly submitt to yo^r righteous judgment ; Beseeching yo^r Lo^{pps} in y^e bowells of yo^r compassion to him and his distressed childrèn to commiserate his sad condition.

And (as in duty bound) hee shall, &c.

HENRY MILDMAY.

With this he sent a certificate from Dr. E. Warner that he was suffering from a rupture, and that if the sentence of drawing him in a sledge from the Tower to Tyburn were put in execution, it would endanger his life. Notwithstanding this, the sentence, so far as it related to his conveyance to Tyburn, was, according to Noble's *History of the Regicides*, solemnly carried out on January 30th, 1662.

In 1664 the sentence was relaxed as regards his imprisonment, and he was banished to Tangiers. The accounts of his death vary ; one story states that he died at Antwerp, but Pepys says that he died at Wanstead, as we shall see later. The Wanstead Parish Registers are not extant for this period, so that we cannot say if he was buried there or not. A very curious picture of Sir Henry lying dead in his bed is still in possession of the family.

The Act of Parliament above referred to [13 Charles II, chapter 15], mentions Mildmay by name. The title runs :—

“An Act declaring the Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed upon the Estates and Persons of certaine notorious Offenders excepted out of the Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion.”

After reciting the former act [12 Car. II, c. 11], it continues :—

“Wee therefore the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled doe beseech your Majestie that it may be enacted and be it enacted. That all and every the Mannors, Messuages [etc.] of them the said . . . Sir Henry Mildmay [and 26 others] which they or any of them or any other person or persons to their or any of their uses or in trust for them or any of them, had the five and twentieth day of March, 1646, or att any time since, shall stand and be forfeited unto your Majesty, your Heires and Successors, and shall be deemed vested and adjudged to be in the actual and reall possession of your Majestie without any Office or Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found.” All goods, debts, and other chattels personal were also declared forfeited to the King. *Bond-fide* purchasers for valuable consideration were protected, but not the wives, children, or heirs of the offenders.

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Wanstead accordingly became forfeited, and vested in the Crown by virtue of this Act. Morant states : " It is commonly said that his son, Henry Mildmay of Shawford in Hampshire, Esq., had divers suits to recover it, because it was settled on his mother, who was not guilty of treason ; but as it was not her paternal estate, and only a settlement of his father's, it was forfeited, and could not be recovered." Noble says that some of Mildmay's estates, which had been settled in jointure, descended to his posterity.

King Charles II was especially requested to make provision for his brother out of these forfeited estates. Accordingly, on September 6th, 1661, Letters Patent were granted to John, Lord Berkley, Sir Charles Berkley junior, Knt., and Henry Brounkard, Esq., on the nomination of James, Duke of York, of all the lands and tenements late of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, Thomas Pride, and others (named) and of any other traitors attainted of high treason, granted to the King by any Act of Parliament ; (Sir Henry Mildmay is not named specifically) ; To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by knight service, of the Manor of East Greenwich.¹

It is somewhat remarkable that Mildmay is not named in this grant, but as he was one of " the other traitors attainted of High Treason," no doubt that covered his property sufficiently.

The Duke of York retained Wanstead exactly three months. On December 5th, 1661, he sold it to Sir Robert Brookes, as appears by the following deed.

Indenture made December 5th, 1661. James, Duke of York, John, Lord Berckley of Stratton, the Hon. Henry Brunckard and Sir Charles Berckley the younger, Knight, the trustees mentioned in the previous grant, conveyed to Sir Robert Brookes of Cockfield Hall in Yoxford, Suffolk, Knight, in consideration of £3,500 to the Duke, and of £3,500 to the Duke and the trustees, and of 12*d.* apiece, "all those the Mannors and Lordships of Wanstead and Stonehall with the appurtenaunces in the County of Essex, and all that the capitall mesuage and house of Wanstead aforesaid and the Parke called or knowne by the name of Wanstead Parke, and also the advowson of the Church of Wanstead aforesaid," and all messuages, lands, etc., belonging thereto, including the great

¹ Patent Roll, 13 Charles II, part 25, no. 12.

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pond in the waste, called "Aldersbrooke Pond," and all appertenances in Wanstead, Walthamstow, Ilford, Barking, Woodford and "Laton," or in any other town or parish in Essex, "heretofore knowne, used, taken or reputed to be the estate of Sir Henry Mildmay." ¹

Sir Robert Brookes held the manor until 1667. He afterwards retired to France, and died there in bad circumstances; some folk say murdered, for his body was found in the river at Lyons.

Pepys, in his Diary, gives us several stray notes on Wanstead. Writing on May 14th, 1665, he says: "To church it being Whit Sunday, my wife very fine in a new yellow bird's-eye hood, as the fashion is now. . . . I took a coach and to Wanstead, the house where Sir Henry Mildmay died, and now Sir Robert Brookes lives, having bought it of the Duke of York, it being forfeited to him. A fine seat, but an old-fashioned house, and being not full of people, looks flatly."

"1667, April 19th. Some talk of Sir W. Pen's being to buy Wansted House of Sir Robert Brookes; and I dare be hanged if ever he could mean to buy that great house, that knows not how to furnish one that is not the tenth part so big."

"1667, May 1st. Sir W. Penn did give me an account this afternoon of his design of buying Sir Robert Brookes's fine house at Wansted; which I so wondered at, and did give him reasons against it, which he allowed of, and told me that he did intend to pull down the house and build a less, and that he should get £1,500 by the old house, and I know not what fooleries. But I will never believe he ever intended to buy it, for my part, though he troubled Mr. Gauden to go and look upon it and advise him in it."

Sir W. Penn here referred to was the father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

At this point we reach an important phase in the history of Wanstead.

In 1667, Sir Josiah Child became the purchaser of the manor of Wanstead, which at that time was estimated to be worth £1,000 a year, a decided increase on its value of forty shillings at the time of the *Domesday Survey*. He was the second son

¹ Close Roll, 13 Charles II, part 4, no. 17.

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of Richard Child, a merchant, and was born in London in 1630. He commenced life as a merchant's apprentice, and accumulated a large fortune. He was a Director and afterwards Chairman of the East India Company, while his brother, Sir John, was Governor of Bombay. These two brothers are frequently confused with Francis Child, the famous banker, but it is not certain that there was any relationship between the two families. At any rate, Sir Josiah had nothing to do with the bank still carried on at No. 1 Fleet Street, and the bankers had nothing to do with Wanstead.

John Evelyn of Wootton, the author of *Sylvia*, thus refers in his Diary to a visit paid on March 16th, 1683:—"I went to see Sir Josiah Child's prodigious cost in planting walnut trees about his seate and making fish ponds many miles in circuit in Epping Forest in a barren spot, as oftimes these suddainly monied men for the most part seate themselves. He, from a merchant's apprentice, and management of the East India Company's stock, being arriv'd to an estate ('tis said) of £200,000; and lately married his daughter to the eldest sonn of the Duke of Beaufort, late Marques of Worcester, with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations." The remains of Sir Josiah Child's tree-planting may still be seen in the beautiful avenue of limes, known as Bush Wood.

Sir Josiah was created a Baronet in 1678, and died in 1699; he was buried in the old church at Wanstead. His monument may still be seen in the chancel of the present church; it is in good preservation, and bears on its front a long inscription in Latin.

[To be continued.]

THE OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE : A LITERARY TAVERN.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

IN Wine Office Court, on the north side of Fleet Street, a Court where the Wine License officer probably hung out his sign,¹ flourishes with unabated vigour the old Cheshire Cheese. With the exception perhaps of Baker's Coffee-

¹ There was a Wine License Office, afterwards I think the Excise Office, in Old Broad Street, City, in 1827. See the *Citizens Pocket Calendar* of that year.

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house in Change Alley, it is the oldest "chop-house" in London. The production, however, which gave the tavern its sign, a cheese of course of unimpeachable county palatine lineage, does not appear to be one of the nutrimental specialities provided by the Minister of the Interior; and this is a matter of regret since it is without doubt that it is to a cockney appreciation of "right Nantwich," of which Dr. Kitchener says that, two years old, it is "the best Bread Sauce in the world,"¹ that the house owes its now historic cognizance. The adoption of the sign in this particular instance was possibly owing either to the praise which Thomas Fuller in his *Worthies* bestowed upon the Cheshire Cheese, or to his direct recommendation of it during his appointment to the lectureship of St. Bride's, in Fleet Street, close by in 1647-8.² In his *Worthies* he says: "This county (Cheshire) doth afford the best cheese for quantity and quality, and yet their cows are not (as in other shires) housed in the winter; so that it may seem strange that the hardiest kine should make the tenderest cheese. Some essayed in vain to make the like in other places, though from thence they fetched both their kine and dairy maids; it seems they should have fetched their ground, too (wherein is surely some occult excellency in this kind), or else so good cheese will not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the butter in this county, and perchance these two commodities are like stars of a different horizon, so that the elevation of one to eminence is the depression of the others."³

The old tavern has an unaltered interior. There is, I think,

¹ *Housekeeper's Oracle*.

² Perhaps it was usual for the Lecturers or the Vicars of St. Bride's to take up their residence in Wine Office Court, for the Rev. Wm. George Barnes, who planted the fig-tree in the fore-court of Wine Office Court about 150 years ago, was Lecturer, and, I think, at one time Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. And he also dwelt in the Court at No 12, as we are told by Mr. Noble in his *Memorials of Temple Bar*, where we further learn that the tree was struck by lightning in 1820; slips, however, being planted in 1822 in the same court, and other slips in various parts of the country; notably, I think, at Worthing, where the figs have since become famous for their superior quality, and, if I am rightly informed, are actually sent to the London Market.

³ The Cheshire Cheese was a weighty affair, weighing from sixty to 140 pounds. In May, 1792, a Mr. Thomas Heath, farmer, of Nantwich, made a cheese which weighed 192 pounds, and measured two feet four inches in diameter, and twelve inches in thickness. It was intended as a present for the King.

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not an older in London, since the quaint tap-room of the "Sieve," in the Minories, with its settles, sanded floor, and its massive chimney piece, disappeared in 1890. There are, of course, signs that are older, and cellars and basements or other remnants of old hostelrys and taverns that are of higher antiquity; but one is, until better informed, disposed to think that the Cheshire Cheese in Fleet Street rejoices in the possession of the oldest existing tavern-interior in London. It may be anything between 200 and 240 years old, and was probably rebuilt on the site of an older tavern immediately after the Great Fire of 1666, which, as we know, advanced on the north side of Fleet Street, so far as Fetter Lane only, while on the south side it extended its ravages to the new buildings of the Inner Temple next to White Friars.

In a room upstairs, where, as in other parts of the premises, second-hand daylight asserts itself aggressively, many a duel has in all probability been fought off-hand to save the trouble of repairing to one of the usual *rendezvous* around the City, and any skill the combatants may have exhibited was quite possibly acquired, in some cases, in boyhood at the boarding school immediately outside the tavern, in Wine Office Court:

"Young gentlemen are carefully and expeditiously taught Latin, Greek, French, Dancing, *Fencing*, Mathematics, Drawing, English, Writing and Accounts, at the Boarding School, Wine-Office-Court, Fleet Street,

By J. EVANS and proper Assistants."¹

The accomplishments of dancing and fencing seem to have only just been added to the *curriculum*, for in the same advertisement of two or three months before, only Latin, Greek, English, Writing, French, and Accounts are specified, concluding with:—"Note, Very good Rooms, unfurnish'd, exceedingly commodious for Gentlemen of the Law, to be lett in the same Court."² It was, no doubt, some such advertisement as this that drew Oliver Goldsmith from Green Arbour Court, a few years later, in 1760, to "respectable apartments" in Wine Office Court, whence he sometimes strolled into the Cheshire Cheese. In these new lodgings he began to receive visits of ceremony, and to entertain his literary friends, among whom he then numbered Guthrie, Murphy, Christopher Smart, and

¹ *Daily Advertiser*, June 22, 1742; and April 19 *ibid*.

² *Ibid.*, Mar. 13.

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Bickerstaff. It was in the same or following year that the poet became personally acquainted with Dr. Johnson, and it was probably with Madeira from the Cheshire Cheese, a wine for which the tavern was long famous, that Goldsmith was regaling himself when Johnson found him in distress for his rent, and having replaced the cork in the bottle, left him with the *Vicar of Wakefield* in his possession, which he immediately sold to Francis Newbery for £60.¹

Johnson's seat at the Cheshire Cheese, says Cyrus Redding, who had conversed with Fleet Street tradesmen who had seen Johnson there twenty years before, "was on the window-seat, and Goldsmith sat on his left hand."² About forty years before Redding's *Recollections* appeared, in 1858, we have another little sketch of the tavern as it was in 1815. It is described as being "kept in high order by Mr. John Calton, who now as host reposes from his labours as waiter, which office he for many years filled in this house, with amazing dexterity and precision, to the universal satisfaction of all comers. Customers who have long used the house meet of course with greater attention than strangers. The moment you enter you give your order to the waiter; he calls to the cook below with the voice of a stentor. So great is the afflux of diners to this house, between noon and six in the evening, that many persons find it convenient to call and order their dinner an hour or two beforehand, go out to transact business, and then, on returning, their dinner is instantly served up smoking and their porter foaming. The brandy, rum, and rack, commonly called gin, of this house, are pure and genuine; so is the wine."³

It was in the "mids o' the day" that Burns discovered or renewed the gastronomic delights of a haggis, and it is soon after the fatigues proceeding noon-tide that the denizen of Fleet Street who, within convenient range of its magnetism, hies to the Cheshire Cheese on Wednesday or Saturday, or both, for the convincing sustenance of a beef-steak pudding. Such a

¹ *Oliver Goldsmith*, by Washington Irving, 1850.

² *Recollections of Fifty Years*. See also Creed's *Tavern Signs*, vol. v; *A Storied Tavern*, by W. Outram Tristram (illustrated by Herbert Railton), in either *Scribner's* or the *English Illustrated Magazine* of some ten (?) years ago; *Old and New London*; and *The Book of the Cheese*, by R. R. D. Adams.

³ *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

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pudding is sometimes a heavy dish—it all depends upon where and by whom it is made; but at the Cheshire Cheese, even if it were by any remote possibility so depressing, memories of the occasions on which it was not would silence the tongue of slander. The receipt for making this famous pudding has, it is averred, been handed down from many generations of “Bens” who were waiters. This circumstance does not seem to be generally known, that the father of all the Bens is said to have been an apprentice to the famous Christopher Kat, who made the Kit-Kat pies, pies which gave their origin to the celebrated Kit-Kat Club, and to the Kit-Kat portraits.¹ The soliloquy with which you are engaged when you sit down to the feast possessed another mind on a famous occasion:

“Fair fa’ your honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain of the puddin’ race!
Aboon them a’ ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe, or thairm,
Weel are ye wordy of a grace
As lang’s my arm.”

But all the waiters were not answerable to the name of Ben. Whether a celebrated waiter at the Cheshire Cheese at the beginning of last century survived the wrench which he sustained in “retiring from public life” for long, one cannot say, but his retirement was owing to age and infirmity, though he was still alive at Christmas, 1838. Henry Todd was his name, familiarly “Old Harry.” He had made a considerable sum of money at the tavern, but a spendthrift son “reduced his circumstances much.” His portrait was painted by Wageman, and is a perfect likeness. It was executed at the instigation of a visitor to the house, a Mr. Thomas Morell, a well-known pen and quill dealer, who resided in the Broadway, Blackfriars, Ludgate Hill (a brother of “the Morell,” also pen and ink dealer in Fleet Street), and who used to spend his evenings at the tavern, being well-known to the public by his eccentricity. “Peculiar Tom Morell” he was called, from the singularity of his puffs and advertisements. The inscription beneath the

¹ Perhaps the last of the caseine tribe of Benjamin was one Ben, who is mentioned in Bentley's *Miscellany* (vol. v, 475, 1839), a volume the more interesting because it was that in which Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, illustrated by Cruikshank, appears, and who is described as being “the principal director and factotum . . . a perfect original in his way.”

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painting is as follows :—

Portrait of Henry Todd, who commenced waiter at the Old Cheshire Cheese Tavern, on the 27th February, 1812. Painted by Wageman, July, 1827. Subscribed for by the Gentlemen frequenting the Coffee-Room, and presented to Mr. Dolamore (the landlord) in Trust, to all future landlords of the Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court, in Fleet Street.¹

This Mr. Dolamore, or Dollamore, after a contest of some years, yielded to the importunities of customers for the supplying of bitter beer. As at the Cock, at Temple Bar, this beverage was taboo, and at one time "it would have produced less effect if a customer had called for a bowl of prussic acid." In 1848 political feeling appears to have run very high among the Cheshire Cheesites, for the habitual visitors separated themselves into two distinct bodies, and occupied two distinct rooms, one of which was adapted to the use of Whigs, while the other is suitable to the accommodation of Tories.² The expression "Liberal" and "Conservative" appear at that time to have been considered too "new-fangled."

In the bar room there is another waiter's portrait, this time of William Simpson, who became a knight of the napkin in 1829. His portrait was subscribed for by the gentlemen frequenting the Coffee Room, and presented to Mr. Dolamore to be handed down as an Heirloom to all future Landlords of "Ye Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street." I do not know upon what authority the unmistakably genuine leather bottle in the dining room is legitimately associated with the tavern and its convivial ways. There could have been no use for it, since it was a traveller's appurtenance, and the house was not an inn. The date on it, 1728, may or may not be genuinely identical with that of its acquirement by the proprietor; but as a matter of fact the bottle is much older than the date which it bears.

The ceremony of proceeding about the famous pudding, at all events in the earlier part of last century, was begirt with special responsibilities. On the removal of the centre of the lid, the oysters, which should be ready at hand, were placed inside, and the crust-lid replaced. If boiled in the pudding itself they turned out tough and tasteless, in short, comparatively like so many pieces of leather. This part of the

¹ Creed, *Coll. Tavern Signs*.

² *Puppet Show* (weekly humorous journal), Aug. 26, 1848, p. 188,

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ceremony is, however, not now adhered to, partly perhaps because the truth has been re-discovered which lay enshrined in the old proverb, "puddings and paramours need hasty handling," and partly owing probably to the invention of the steam-engine and the fact of Fleet Street being no longer the residential thoroughfare that it was. But when there was more time on hand, the removal of the pudding-lid, after the proper time had been given to the oysters for being well done, was a work of some nicety, the little patience which this process demanded being said to have been well repaid, and the possibility of any other way of proceeding would no doubt at one time, like the proposal to introduce bitter beer, have been loftily referred to the Greek Kalends.

Mr. R. R. D. Adams, in his fourth edition of T. W. Reid's *Book of the Cheese*, gives us a brief but scholarly and temperate appreciation of the tavern's high literary associations, when he observes that it is a place for pilgrims to resort to reverentially, and not for the sake of creature comforts alone. But above all, the Cheshire Cheese, so long as one brick remains on another, will perpetuate the memory of one of the most distinguished luminaries radiating in English literature.

The national pride in the triumphs of the Cheshire dairy was not only expressed in the adoption of the Cheese as a sign, but in the celebrated Song of the Cheshire Cheese:—

A Cheshire man sail'd into Spain,
To trade for Merchandise;
When he arrived from the Main,
A Spaniard he espies—
Who said, "You English rogue, look here,
What fruits and spices fine
Our land produces twice a year;
Thou hast not such in thine."

The Cheshire man ran to his hold,
And fetched a Cheshire Cheese;
And said, "Look here, you dog, behold!
We have such fruits as these.
Your fruits are ripe but twice a year,
As you yourself do say;
But such as I present you here,
Our Land brings twice a day."¹

¹ Jones's *Popular Cheshire Melodies*.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 73.]

1536, August 18. Willian Marshall to Cromwell.

"After most humble commendations to yo^r goode Lordship had, Pleasith the same to be advertised that I sende to you, by this bringer, the somme of a sermon (suche as yt ys) that M^r Symondes, sometye Chapleyn to the Bysshop of London, and nowe by yo^r preferrement (as yt ys saide) Chapleyn to the Kinges Grace, made att *Paulys Crosse*, the vjth day of this moneth. I wolde have sent the same soner to yo^r Lordship, ne had ben that yt was saied that M^r Buckmaster, another trusty disciple and Chapleyn of the Bysshop of London, shulde have preached att the forsaide place upon Sunday last passed, whiche [neither] he, ne any man elles, did, the some of whose sermon I entended to have also sent to y^r Lordship, thinking verely that yt wulde have been myche lyke in goodnes to M^r Symondes sermon. . . . In the meane season, I beseche yo^r Lordship, for Goddes sake, reade over the saide sermon and the notes that be in the margent; whiche doon, I trust that by yo^r prudent discretion ye woll conceyve and call to yo^r mynde many moo thinges worthy to be layed to his charge, wherof he ought to gyve a rekenyng. . . . What two sermons made the Bysshop of London? Yf a mean man, a favourer of the Worde of God, of ignoraunce had made but half suche a faute, as the Bysshop made many, he shulde either have burned orelles abjured, and yet the Bysshop escaped w^oute eny maner of punyshement. . . . Writen att London, the xvijth day of August.

Yo^r humble bounden servaunte,

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

To the right honorable and his singuler goode Lord, my Lorde Privy Seall, be this delivered."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 102, fo. 22.)

1536, November 12. "This yeare, the 12 of November, beinge Sondag, there was a priest bore a fagott at *Paules Crosse*, standinge in his surplesse, for heresie, which priest did celebrate his masse with ale."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 58.)

[1536], December 27. Latimer to Cromwell.

"*Salutem in Christo diutinam et plurimam*, w^t thankses to yo^r

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Lordshype for yo^r goodnesse. . . . And Syr, accordynge to yo^r commandment, I was occupyde att *Paulles Crosse* uppon Sonday nexte aftur your departure from London, natt other-ways (I truste) then accordynge to yo^r dyscrette monytion of charytable advertysment, so movynge to unyte [unity], w^t owght ony specyall nott [note] of ony manys folly, y^t all my Lordes then presentt semede to be contentt w^t me, as it apperyd by y^e luffynge [loving] thanks y^t yei gave me . . . *Postridie Stephani Sancti*. H. WYGORN.”—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 113, fo. 35.)

1537, February 25th. “A Prologe befor the Censures agaynst the Bysshopp y^t prechyd at *Paulles Crosse* the secondth Sonday off Lent last.” The name of the writer does not appear. He says, “Wherfor I, beyng a lay man and may not (aft^r the papyst lawe) occupye the pulpit, yet I juge myself not dischargyd befor God, unlest I do my endever to put asyd thes late lyes and haltynge, and save the crystian not to be tanglyd w^t them.”—(P.R.O., *Theological Tracts*, vol. i, No. 20.)

1537, July 15. Latimer to Cromwell.

“My Lord of York [Dr. Edward Lee] hath done right well at *Paul's Cross*, as touching the supremacy and as touching condemnation of the rebels; as well as he did before, if not better.”—(Parker Society, *Remains*, p. 378.)

1537, July. Cromwell to Dr. Sandewich.

“In my right harty maner I commende me unto yow. And where as for the honest report of your lernyng in holly lettres and incorrupte jugement in the same, I have appoynted yow, emonges other, to occupie the rome [room] of a preachour one day at *Paulles Crosse*, these be aswell to signefie unto yow that the said day so limited for yow is the xijth Sonday after Trinitie Sonday, beyng the xix day of August, as also to require yow that ye faile not to be there at the same day, preparing in the meane tyme with suche pure syncerenes, trewly to open the Worde of God at the said day, as I may therby take occasion to thinke the reoport made of yow to be trewe. Wherby ye shall not only do a right good dede, but also mynistre unto me thankfull pleasure, which I shall not

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faile to requyte as occasion may therunto sarve. And thus fare ye well.

Yo^r freend,

THOMAS CRUMWELL.

To my loving frend, Docto^r Sandewiche of Canterbury College in Oxforde."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 123, fo. 174.)

1537, August 17. Depositions taken at King's Norton, co. Worcester, August 17th, 29 Henry VIII.

"The seyng of John Prest [of Norffylde]. The seyde John seythe that he hard Harry Horton sey thes wordes followyng: that he was at London late, and there he hard, as he thynkythe, the Byshope off Rochester [Hilsey] sey thes wordes followyng at *Polles Crosse*, as he supposythe: that he was wont to come to that place uppon hys owyn mynde and now he was commawndyd by the Kynge; and further sayde that the seyde Hary seyde he hard dyvers sey that the same Byshope was a heretyke and a lowler, and that he hard dyvers servyng men sey when he dyde see a Byshope goo, 'There gothe a knave Byshope.'"—(Exchequer, L.T.R., *Misc. Books*, vol. 120, fo. 69.)

1537, September 23. Thomas Cromwell to Matthew Parker.

"In my right hearty manner I commend me unto you. And whereas, for the honest report of your learning in holy letters and incorrupt judgment in the same, I have appointed you, among others, to occupy the room of a preacher one day at *Paul's Cross*; these be as well to signify unto you that the said day limited for you is the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity Sunday, being the 23rd day of September next coming, as also to require you that ye fail not to be there the same day, preparing in the mean time with such pure sincerness truly to open the word of God at the said day, as I may thereby take occasion to think the report made of you to be true; whereby ye shall not only do a right good deed, but also to minister unto me thankful pleasure, which I shall not fail to requite as occasion may thereunto serve. And thus fare ye well.

Your friend,

THOMAS CRUMWELL.

To my loving friend Master Parker, Dean of Stoke College in Suffolk."—(*Parker Correspondence*, Parker Soc., p. 5.)

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1537, November 28. Robert Richardine to Cromwell.

"My Lorde, after right hartie and humble recommendations of servyce and prayers, pleasith it your Lordeshipp to understande that your Lordeshippes bedeman and true orator, Doctor Crome, after he had harde me preche at *Powles Crosse* dyvers tymes, and also in other places, it pleased hym to take me into the contrey w^t hym, into Lincoln shire, whereas he hath prechyd latelye and founde grete nede of true mynysters of Goddes Worde there, and nothings more desired withe the people nor lesse done in those quarters where he was."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 126, fo. 203.)

1537. Sir Thomas Newman, priest, bore a faggot for singing Mass with good ale.¹

[1537 or 8].—"Simon Matthew, who was a learned and good Man, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and had about the Year 1537, or 38, preached and printed a Sermon at *Paul's Cross* upon this Text, *By this Cognizance*, saith Christ, *all the World shall know that ye are my Disciples, if ye have unity among you. . .*."—(Strype, *Memorials*, vol. i, p. 172).

1538, February 23. John Husee to Lord Lisle, Deputy of Calais.

"The Rode of Grace shall stonde to morow at *Powles Crosse* dywring [during] the sermon tyme, and ther shall the abusyon be dyvolgyd."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 129, fo. 113d.)

1538, February 24. "The 24th of February being Sunday, the Rood of Boxley in Kent, called the Rood of Grace, made with divers vices, to moove the eies and lips, was shewed at *Paul's Crosse* by the preacher, which was the Bishoppe of Rochester, and there it was broken and plucked in peeces."—(Stow, *Annales*, p. 574.)

1538, February 24. "This yeaere, allso in Februarie, there was an image of the Crucifixe of Christe, which had been used of longe continuance for a great pylgremage at the Abbey of Boxley, by Maydestone in Kent, called the Roode of Grace,

¹ Copied from Marsh; reference not found.

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taken from thence and brought to the Kinge at Westminster, for certeyne idolatrie and crafte that had bene perceaved in the sayde Roode; for it was made to move the eyes and lipps by stringes of haire, when they would shewe a miracle, and never perceyved till now. The Archbishop of Canterburie had searched the sayde image in his Visitation, and so, at the Kinges commaundement, [it] was taken thence, that the people might leave their idolatrie that had bene there used. Allso the sayde Roode was sett in the markett place first at Maydstone, and there [was] shewed openlye to the people the craft of movinge the eyes and lipps, that all the people there might see the illusion that had bene used in the sayde image by the monckes of the saide place of manye yeares, tyme out of mynde, whereby they had gotten great riches in deceavinge the people, thinckinge that the sayde image had so moved by the power of God, which now playnlye appeared to the contrarye. . . . This yeare, the 24th daie of Februarie, beinge the Soundaie of Sexagesima and Saint Mathias daie, the image of the roode that was at the Abbey of Bexley [Boxley] in Kent, called the Roode of Grace, was brought to *Poules Crosse*, and their, at the sermon made by the Bishopp of Rochester [Hilsey], the abuses of the graces and engines used in old tyme in the said image, was declared; which image was made of paper and cloutes from the legges upward; ech legges and armes were of timber; and so the people had been eluded and caused to doe great adolatrie by the said image, of long contynuaunce. . . . Also, after the sermon was done, the Bishopp tooke the said image of the roode into the pulpit, and brooke the vice of the same, and after gave it to the people againe, and then the rude people and boyes brake the said image in peeces, so that they left not one peece whole."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, pp, 74-76; see also Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 431.)

1538. "The foure and twentieth of Februarie, being Sundaie, the rood of Boxleie in Kent, called the *Rood of Grace*, made with diverse vices [? devices] to moove the eies and lips, was shewed at *Paules Crosse* by the preacher, which was the Bishop of Rochester, and there it was broken and plucked in peeces." [Holinshed, *Chronicle*.] Brayley adds: "After which it was consigned to the flames on the spot."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1538, Lent. "Also this yeare in Lent, the Maire [Sir Richard Gresham] caused divers worshipfull men to gather money for the poore people everie Soundaie at the sermon at *Poules Crosse*, tow parsons [two persons] standing at everie dore to gather the devotions of the people, which said money was distributed weeklie to them that had most neede thereof in Cittie of London, and a registre kept of the same, and so to contynewe."—Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 77.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 74.]

1705, 27 March. Draft Agreement between Samuel Hoole, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and Charles Blossé of Stow Market, co. Suffolk, that if John Blossé, son of the said Charles, who had been apprenticed to Hoole by Indentures of 23 March, 1705, for 7 years, in consideration of £100, should die in the first year of the said term, then Hoole would return £50 to Charles Blossé within two months then next coming, and £30 if John should die in the second year. 1 p.

1712, 31 March. Draft Agreement between Rachel Pether of London, Widow, and Joseph Browne, Citizen and Weaver of London, whereby Browne agreed to serve Pether as her clerk, servant, or agent, in the trade of Woodmonger or Coalemonger, for one year, in consideration of £40. At the foot is a draft bond between James Austin and Rachel Pether, whereby Austin bound himself in £80 against wilful waste or embezzlement by Browne while in her service. 3 pp.

1704, 30 April. Draft Indentures of Apprenticeship between John Smith of Faversham, co. Kent, Mercer, and William Branson, Merchant Taylor of London, whereby it was agreed that George, son of the said John Smith, should be apprenticed to Branson for 3 years then next, to be taught the business of a Woollendraper, in consideration of £32 5s., Branson finding board and lodging. Provision for terminating the Apprenticeship at the end of the second year. 3 pp.

1714, October. Draft Indentures, witnessing that William Naylor, son of Benjamin Naylor, late Citizen and . . . of London, deceased, put himself apprentice to John Owen of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Silk Dyer, to serve for six years and to be taught the business of a Silk Dyer, being supplied with board, lodging and washing. 2 pp.

1675, 1 November. Lease of Possession for one year by John Everest junior, late of Cowden, Kent, but then of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Butcher, to Thomas Skelton of Addington, Surrey, Husbandman, of a messuage called "Roopers," with a barn, edifices, yard, garden, orchard, and one piece of land containing five acres,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

in Westerham, Kent, then occupied by Thomas King, abutting on the road leading through Westerham town on the south, Westerham churchyard on the west, lands of Westerham Courtlodge on the north, and lands late of Humphrey Stiles, gent., on the east.

1681, 13 July. Lease of Possession for one year by John Bennell of St. Martin's in the Fields, Farrier, to Thomas Fountaine of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and John Rowland of London, gent., of three adjoining messuages in Chequer Alley, in or near King St., Westminster, then in the occupations of Robert Thorpe, Tailor, John Graising, Chairman, and Thomas Morgan, Victualler, and built upon part of a garden plot in the said Alley.

1681, 28 February. Lease of Possession for one year by Bennett Garman of St. Clement's Danes, Haberdasher, to James Bridges of St. Mary-le-Savoy, Strand, Coateseller, or two tofts of land in the Old Bayly, in the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate, whereon stood two messuages burnt down by the Great Fire, one containing a cellar, a shop, a parlour, and a kitchen, with a yard, four chambers, and a garrett, in the occupation (when standing) of . . . Butler, gouldwyerdrawer, and the other messuage known as "the Griffin," and formerly in the occupation of William Burrell, Citizen and Girdler, and at the time of the fire of Samuel Turpin.

1689, 22 April. Lease of Possession for one year by Joseph Benwell, Maulster, to Robert Chessall, Tanner, both of Great Marlow, co. Bucks., of a messuage in the High St. there, then occupied by the lessor, formerly by William Langley, and two closes of arable land called "Pottlands," containing three acres.

1691, 7 June. Lease of Possession for one year by John Gage of Harwich, Essex, Blacksmith, and Mary Nicholson of the same, widow, to Roger Cousens of Great Cornard, Suffolk, Husbandman, and Elizabeth his wife, of a messuage and curtilage called "Masons" in Great Cornard, between the green called "Over Eye" on the east, land late of Robert Pamplin, belonging to the manor of Abbey Hall on the west, one head abutting upon the tenement late of Edward Phillippis on the south, and the other upon land of the said Robert Pamplin on the north, then in the occupation of John Canham.

1702, 11 June. Lease of Possession for one year by Thomas Scott of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Brickmaster, to Joseph Helby junior of London, Brewer, of a piece of land thirty feet in breadth N. and S. and forty-nine feet in depth fronting on Denmark St., Stepney, on the east, on a messuage of John Oxden on the south, on gardens on the east side of Betts St. on the west, and on a messuage of Richard Sankey on the north, which land had been demised by Scott to Jeremiah Slow of Stepney, Husbandman, by Indenture of 30 November, 1692, for sixty years, from Christmas then next, at 30s. per annum rent; and also the two messuages since erected on the said land, and occupied by Rowland Sharpley and Elizabeth Long, widow; and another piece of land, fifteen feet in breadth N. and S. and forty-eight feet deep, fronting on Denmark St. on the east, on a messuage of Jonathan Parsons on the south, on the said gardens on the west, and on one of the said messuages on the north, which land had been demised by Scott to John Oxden of St. Paul's Chadwell, Middlesex, by Indenture of 30 November, 1692, for sixty years from Christmas then next, at 15s. per annum rent; and also the messuage since erected on the said land, and occupied by . . . Myles, widow.—*Heraldic Seal*.

BEAUCHAMP OR BELCHAMP, ESSEX.—The Duchess of Cleveland, in her book on *The Battle Abbey Roll*, 1889, writes of Beauchamp-Roding or Roding-Beauchamp, Beauchamp-Otes, Beauchamp-Walter, Beauchamp-St. Paul's, Beauchamp-St. Ethelbert, and Beauchamp-Prediton, all in Essex, with a number of manors in other counties, as being named after the great Beauchamp family. Which of the Beauchamps were connected with, and gave their names to these Essex manors? No member of this family appears in this connection

NOTES AND QUERIES.

in the *Domesday Survey*, where the name is generally spelled *Belcamp* or *Belcham*. If the name originated with the Beauchamps, some member of that family must have been in possession of the manors at least as early as 1086; yet the Survey says nothing of them. Nor does Mr. J. Horace Round, in his careful analysis of the Survey in the *Victoria History of Essex*, Vol. I, 1903, mention any Beauchamp as holding these lands. Is the name, then, wrongly attributed to the Beauchamps, and is it not rather a coincidence that the name Belchamp ("beautiful country") was given to certain pretty spots in Essex, just as, in the time of King John, an abbey then founded in Hampshire was called "Beaulieu"? Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the celebrated "King-maker," acquired through his marriage with a daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, certain lands in Essex, which would appear to have descended to subsequent Earls, but no light is thrown on the question in the Countess of Warwick's *Warwick Castle and its Earls*, 2 vols., 1903. These lands must have come to the Beauchamps after the *Domesday Survey*. This may have been the case with Beauchamp-Roding, which appears in the Survey as "Roingas" in the "Hundret of Angra" (Ongar). If so, this may be the only one of the "Belchamps" which owes its name to the family. That Belchamp Otton, otherwise Belchamp Otes, was named after Otto FitzWilliam (Duchess of Cleveland, *The Battle Abbey Roll*, ii, 33) would seem to indicate that "Belcham" was a place-name merely, and not a personal name; and this may be the case with the others. Belchamp St. Paul's would be the fine fields or pleasant pastures belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, and so on. Perhaps some of your readers can give more authoritative information.

The only Beauchamp alluded to by Mr. Round in the *Victoria History of Essex* is a John de Beauchamp, who, as owner of Crawenhoe (in Essex) charged the tenant, in a plea of 1234, with cutting down oaks on it, and giving 20 of them to the parson at Aveley. Who was this John de Beauchamp? There was a John de Beauchamp of Bedford, slain at Evesham in 1265. It could hardly have been John de Beauchamp of Holt, Worcestershire, son of William de Beauchamp, Lord of Elmley, and brother of the first Earl of Warwick; and the date would also seem early for John de Beauchamp of Hacche, Somerset, who died in 1283.

Since the above was written, I see that Mr. W. Sparrow Simpson, in *The Visitation of Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral in 1297 and in 1458* (Camden Society, 1895, introduction, p. 18), writes that "Belchamp, about 5 miles beyond Wickham, was the gift of Athelstan [to St. Paul's Cathedral]. It obtained its Norman appellation, says Lewis, in consequence of its fertility and the beauty of its situation." This confirms my surmise with regard to one at least of the localities mentioned.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

REPLIES.

DENNIS FAMILY (vol. x, p. 37).—The wife of Sir Peter Dennis, Bart., is mentioned at the above reference. I thought you would be pleased to insert the epitaphs of the family which appear in Cansick's *Epitaphs of St. Pancras*, vol. ii, p. 209.—
THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Here lieth the Body of
Sir Peter Dennis, Bart.,
Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron,
Who departed this life on y^e 11th day
of June, 1778, aged 65.

Here lieth the Body of
M^{rs} Martha, Relict of the Rev. Jacob Dennis,
Who departed this life on the 11th day of
July, 1746, aged 77 years.

Also the body of Elizth late wife of
Sir Peter Dennis, Bart.,
Who departed this life on the 30th day
Of December, 1765, aged 44 years.

Here lieth the body of
M^{rs} Ann Dennis,
Also a Daughter of M^{rs} Martha Dennis,
Who died the 10th day of June, 1793,
Aged 81 years.

And also the body of
Charles Dennis,
Who departed this life on the
first of June, 1772,
Aged 67 years.

To the Memory of
M^{rs} Sussana Dennis,
Who departed this life
on the 23 day of Nov^r, 1776,
Daughter to the Rev^d Jacob Dennis.

THE RED HOUSE, BATTERSEA (vol. x, p. 38).—In Mr. MacMichael's interesting article on this subject, he attributes to the Red House the rare and curious print of "drinking Asses Milk." It will be noticed, however, that there is no inscription at the bottom of the picture. On a copy in my possession the plate is inscribed "Certain City Macaronies drinking Asses Milk," and some one has written "at the celebrated house in Kentish Town." This is supposed to mean the Old Farm House, of which I have several illustrations. It would be interesting to know to what locality this plate really refers, so I should be glad if Mr. MacMichael will kindly say where the original is from which his photograph was taken.—AMBROSE HEAL, 196, Tottenham Court Road.

REVIEWS.

NOTES ON THE EARLIER HISTORY OF BARTON-ON-HUMBER. By Robert Brown, F.S.A. ; vol. ii, 1154 to 1377. Elliot Stock ; pp. xi, 238 ; 15s. net.

This, the concluding volume of Mr. Brown's *Notes*, is a valuable contribution to Lincolnshire topography. The author has made an exhaustive collection of early documents, and there are a very large number of them ; the Chartulary of Bardney Abbey contains a great many charters, and Barton is very rich in early Fines. It is a great pity that Mr. Brown did not have his translations revised by some one familiar with legal practice and phraseology. As it is, he has missed many points, and has on several occasions confused himself quite unnecessarily. We may cite a typical instance. On p. 19 a charter is given by which Gilbert de Gaunt gave to Bardney the moiety of a place called Littelmersk, and it mentions the fact that he had given the other moiety to Ralph de Schechville in frank-marriage (*in liberum maritagium*) with his (Gilbert's) daughter Gunnora. Commenting on this, Mr. Brown says: "The 'marriage' here spoken of is the power which the lord or other guardian in chivalry had of disposing of his infant ward in matrimony, with the rights and incidents attending such disposition." On p. 61, in dealing with some subsequent documents relating to Littelmersk, he mentions this grant to Sacheville and Gunnora, and wonders whether such grants were "merely valid during the lifetime of the donor, notwithstanding the absolute phraseology employed." The answer is very simple. The grant *in liberum maritagium* had nothing to do with wardship or feudal relationships of any kind ; it was a settlement made by a man on the marriage of a child, with remainder to his or her issue, and a reversion to the donor and his heirs in default of such issue. In this case, as Gunnora was childless, the reversion took effect. There is a curious "howler" on p. 140 in the translation of the inscription on a brass, where the final "Amen," engraved "amē," has apparently got mixed up in the author's mind with *amor*. *Petra blodia* means a blue stone, not a blood stone (p. 148). Mr. Brown is more at home as he gets to later periods. His account of the two churches, with their chantries, endowments and clergy, is capital work. The notes on the carved corbels of St. Peter's Church are very interesting, though rather too fanciful for our taste ; for instance, we can see no possible reason for assuming that the head in a close fitting helmet, if helmet it be, represents the last Grand Master of the Templars, or indeed any member of that Order. The list of shields formerly existing in the two churches makes sad reading, for apparently few of them are left, but its value would have been much greater if the names had been included in the index. The last section we need notice is on "The Port and Trade of Barton," and here Mr. Brown is at his best. We have an extremely interesting and carefully written account of the gradual decay of Barton as a sea-port, swamped by the growing importance of the Royal Borough of Kingston-on-Hull. The book is well illustrated and very nicely got up.

SOME SPECIAL STUDIES IN GENEALOGY. Charles A. Bernau ; pp. 96 ; 2s. 6d. net.

This little work, which is announced as the first volume of "The Genealogist's Pocket Library," contains three articles devoted to special branches of genealogical research. The first, on "American Emigrants ; how to trace their English Ancestry," is by Mr. Gerald Fothergill, who is a well-known expert on the subject. His notes and suggestions are sensible and sound, and cannot fail to be of great value to our cousins over the "pond." The second article, on "Quaker Records," is by Mr. Josiah Newman, F.R. Hist. Soc. Most Nonconformist Registers are infinitely fuller and better kept than the corresponding records of the Church of England, and the Quaker Registers are no exception. Mr. Newman gives a full description of the various classes of these and where they are to be found. The third article, on "The Genealogy of the submerged," is by Mr. Charles A. Bernau.

REVIEWS.

We do not remember to have seen this branch of pedigree-work treated of before. The idea is a good one, and Mr. Bernau's short treatise is a capital piece of pioneer work. Many valuable suggestions are made, and any one badly "stuck" will do well to read this essay. This book has numerous references to London and Surrey, and is well indexed. We shall look forward with interest to the subsequent volumes in this series; the second, on "Chancery Proceedings," by Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood, will be published early in April.

THE ROMAN CENTURIATION IN THE MIDDLESEX DISTRICT. By Montagu Sharpe, D.L.; pp. 20; 3s. 6d.

This book forms a third addendum to the author's well-known work *Some Antiquities of Middlesex*, and the subject is treated with his usual thoroughness. The "Centuriation" of a district was its division into rectangular parcels of a more or less uniform size, and was for the two-fold purpose of access by means of roads and of convenient subdivision into estates. It resembled on a large scale the modern splitting up of a building estate into lots. A glance at Mr. Sharpe's large map will show the extraordinarily complicated nature of the researches and investigations necessary to produce such a result. The Roman Surveyors worked on a definite system, first laying out two series of main roads a given distance apart, and crossing each other at right angles. The large rectangles thus formed were subdivided into smaller ones by occupation roads, and the second set of rectangles were further divided by baulks or paths. Mr. Sharpe has found many traces of these divisions, shown by existing roads, lanes, hedges, and so on. The result is a most valuable contribution to the early history of Middlesex.

SANDWICH: The Story of a famous Kentish Port. By George Gray, with illustrations by H. Maurice Page; pp. 120; cloth, 2s. 6d. net. The Homeland Association.

HOVE, with its Surroundings. By H. G. Daniels; pp. 76; 6d. net. The Homeland Association.

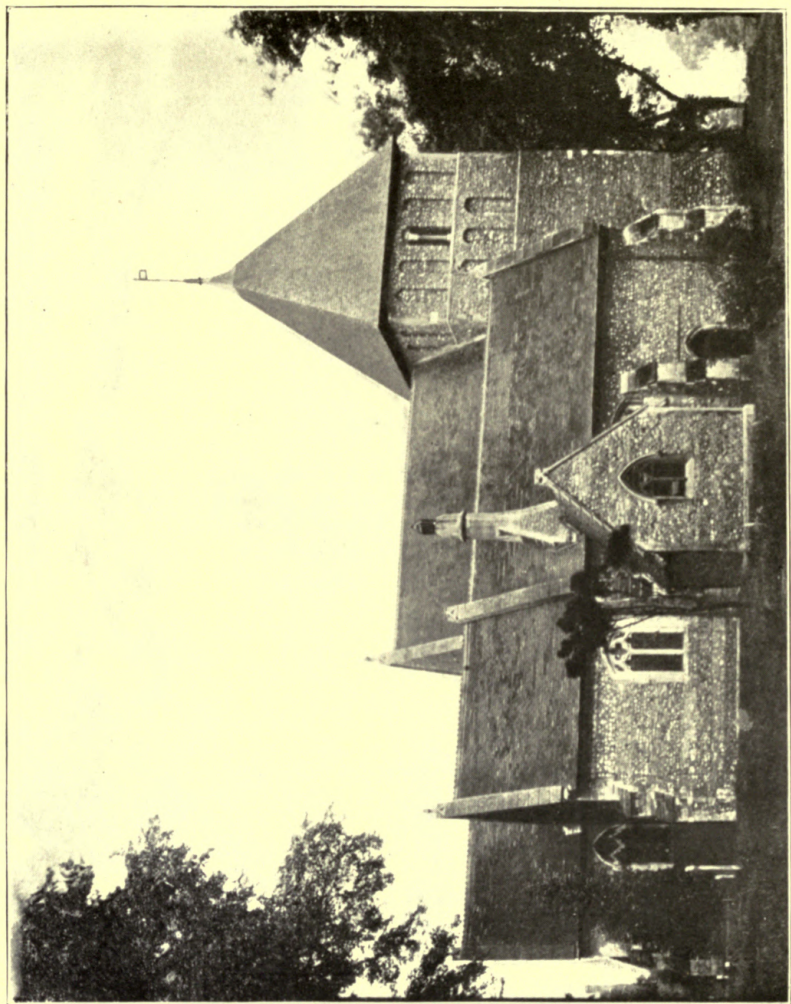
The Handbooks of this Association come out with wonderful regularity, and keep up their excellent quality. Few of our coast towns have a more varied and fascinating history than Sandwich. Its gradual rise on the decay of Richborough in late Roman or early Saxon times; its period of importance and even greatness as one of the Cinque Ports, when it had ninety-five ships and 1,500 sailors; its decay as a port, owing to the silting up of the Haven, and its subsequent stagnation; and its modern revival, principally owing to golf; are all well and sympathetically told. Its churches, gates, old houses and other buildings are accurately described and well illustrated. Mr. Page's charming drawings add greatly to the value of the book.

Mr. Daniels has not so good a subject in Hove, but he has made the best of somewhat scanty materials in his historic sketch. Hove is a town of yesterday, and has few buildings of any interest, though there are many pleasant walks and picturesque villages in the neighbourhood. We are glad to see the coloured frontispiece of the arms of the Borough (by the bye, why was this feature not included in the Sandwich volume?), but what a comment on modern heraldic art! We are told that the arms were granted in 1899; as a specimen of heraldry they are only one remove from the bathing-machines, pit-heads, locomotives, and so on, that appear in corporation grants of a slightly earlier date.

MAIDSTONE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND BENTLIF ART GALLERY; Report of the Curator and Librarian for 1907.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Allchin, the Curator and Librarian, on the excellence of this report, and the Borough of Maidstone on having a public officer capable of doing such first-class work. The report is a model of what such a document should be, and we can confidently recommend every Borough Council having a library or museum to place a copy in the hands of its officials for careful study and imitation.

100



Corringham Church.

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NOTICES.

It is particularly requested that all communications for the Editor be addressed to him *by name* at 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. The *Office* of the Magazine is at 44, Chancery Lane, W.C., where all communications for the Publishers should be sent.

The annual subscription to the Magazine is 6s. 6d. post free. Quarterly Parts, 1s. 6d. net each, by post, 1s. 8d. Cases for binding, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the Publishers.

Copies of some of the Plates which have appeared in the Magazine are for sale, and certain Blocks can also be purchased at moderate prices.

REYNELL & SON, 44 Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.¹

BY ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

ON the Surrey side of the Thames, opposite to Temple Garden, is a landing-place for boats which bears to this day the name of "Old Bargehouse Stairs," commemorating the building or buildings in which of yore were sheltered the great Barge of State, and other lesser river-craft employed in the Sovereign's service.

The name of "The Bargehouse," seems also to have derivatively attached to several business premises in the neighbourhood of Bargehouse Alley,² as instanced in some of the local trade tokens of the seventeenth century, thus described in Williamson's edition of Boyne's *Catalogue*, under

SOUTHWARK; UPPER GROUND:—

- No. 474, O. At the New Ship on = a ship.
R. The Ovper Ground = G. I. B.
- No. 475, O. Henry Bachelor in the Vpper = the Butchers' Arms.
R. Grovnd in Sovthwarke = his Halfpeny, H. E. B.
- No. 486, O. In the Vpper Ground neer = O. M. L. conjoined.
R. The King's Old Barge House = O. M. L. conjoined, his Half Penny.
- No. 487, O. Nic Yates at Ye King's Old Barg = his Halfe Penny, 1669.

¹ I desire to acknowledge here, with thanks, the privilege that has been accorded me of making unrestricted extracts from such valuable documents as the maps and Surveys at the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall; the series of Court Rolls (carefully indexed and calendared) going back to the fourteenth century, of the Manor of Paris Garden, now in the custody of the Steward of the Copyhold portion of the Manor, Mr. Charles Greenwood, Registrar of "The Manorial Society,"¹ Mitre Court Buildings, Temple; the old Court Books of the Freehold portion of the Manor, at Messrs. Lethbridge, Money and Prior's, Abingdon Street, Westminster; the parish Registers of St. Mary's, Lambeth, etc. My thanks are also due to Mr. Salisbury of the Public Record Office, Mr. Soulsby of the Map Department, British Museum, Mr. Borrajo of the Guildhall Library, and others who have kindly assisted my researches.

² "Bargehouse Alley" was the contracted northern continuation of "Broad Wall," from the point where "Upper Ground" branched off to the east, and "Narrow Wall" to the west.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.

- R. Hovs Vper Grovnd Southwork = the Bakers Arms.¹
- No. 489, O. Tho Lambe Salter at = the Vintners' Arms.
Ye King's Barge Hovse = T. M. L.
- No. 490, O. Elyzabeth Smith = a man rowing a boat.
R. In Ye Vpper Grovnd E. S. 9 [*i.e.*, 1659].
- No. 492, O. William Warner in the = an Angel, 1669.
R. Vper Grovnd in Southwarke = his Half Peny,
W. R. W.

I know not what degree of antiquity was claimed for the public house called "The Old Bargehouse," which stood at the corner of the Alley and Upper Ground, on the site marked "P. H." in the 1875 Ordnance Survey Map, and which was only recently demolished to make place for the new P.O. Electric Works; but Mr. Philip Norman considers that this inn was referred to in the tokens, Nos. 486, 487, and if so early, it may be one of the houses in the situation depicted in Bray's plan. It does not occur, nor does "The Fleece," in a list of Taverns existing in 1636, reprinted by the Surrey Archæolog. Soc. (vol. xix, p. 195) from a little work by John Taylor, the Water-Poet, though this gives under "Lambeth and Lambeth Marsh," "The Faulcon," and "The King's Head."² In Cromwell's time three or four extensive timber-yards stretching to westward of the alley were known collectively as "The Bargehouses," and in that region modern maps show "Old Bargehouse Oil-works" and "New Bargehouse Wharf," while to eastward of the alley we have in the 1875 O. S. three "Old Bargehouse Wharves" (one for corn, another for iron) between the Stairs and "Old Jamaica Wharf," the latter being nearly in line with the point where

¹ Cf. No. 7, O. Henry Bardge = Baker.

R. In Southwarke = the Bakers' Arms.

On page 1,011 the editor mentions "the Aungell Beerhouse," "which in 1585 belonged to Sir Robert Copley," etc.

Where three initials appear on tokens, the middle one, says the editor, is that of the wife's Christian name. T. M. L. then might stand for Thomas and M(ary?) Lamb, and O. M. L. for another (? Lamb) couple. Might not W. R. W. indicate William and *Richard* Warner? [[?] brother or son] Cf. Richard Warner, Master of the Barge (*post*).

² Besides the famous "Falcon" on the Bankside, Southwark, there was, I find from an old Chancery Proceeding (B & A Eliz. C.C. $\frac{1}{2}$), 1531, among the possessions of Thomas Cure, a messuage known as "the Pewter Pott in the Hoope, otherwise called the Falkon," in the parish of St. George in Southwark, then in occupation of Ed. Mirefield.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.

"Upper Ground" bifurcates into its own curved continuation to north, and Old Bargehouse street to south, of the Tile Stores.

There were, of course, many bargehouses along the water side. In a plan of "a part of Lambeth," in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, one finds, for instance, "Bargehouses held of the Archbishop," and "Lambeth Stairs, formerly the Archbishop's Bargehouse," and there was formerly an "Admiralty Bargehouse,"¹ between the grounds of Lambeth Palace and the river, next the City Bargehouse."²

The London Gazette, No. 2,023, Apr. 6-9, 1685, contains the "Advertisements." "... These are to give notice that there are to be sold a six-oar barge, never used above 4 or 5 times, and a four-oared boat. They lie now in a bargehouse at the Widow Wheatley's,³ in Lambeth, where they may be seen."

A survey by R. Summersell, 1768 (at the Duchy Office), shows the "Woodmongers' Bargehouse," just below "Cuper's Stairs"; and on the east and west sides of "Morris' Causeway," the "Lord Mayor's" and the "Merchant Taylors'" Bargehouses, the leases of which were renewed respectively in 1765 and 1756, for thirty-one years each." But the "Old Bargehouse" *par excellence*, was The King's Old Bargehouse.

In all the earlier maps, or rather bird's-eye-views of this region, such as those of Agas (1562), Braun (1572), and Van Keere (1593), a more or less continuous row or cluster of houses lies on the river bank north of the Paris Garden enclosure, between Paris Garden Stairs and the mouth of the wide ditch that ran along the Lambeth Marsh side of Broad Wall straight into the Thames. In the absence of names, one must assume the westernmost of these buildings to be intended for the King's Bargehouse, though it hardly reaches far enough west to meet the strict requirements.

The first *dated* map in which the title appears—and then

¹ Built 1759, at cost of £1,420, on land leased from the Archbishop until 1864 [Papers at Admiralty R.O.]

² Communication from Office of Woods. An old coloured lithograph view of Lambeth Palace, in the S. K. Art Library [E. 807, 1903] shows bargehouses here.

³ Cf. Parish Register,—“Burials, 1665, Feb. 12, Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Wheatley”; “1668, Oct. 30, Nich., son of Nich. Wheatley”; “Feb. 20, Sara, dau. of Mr. Peter Wheatley.” The eighth bell of the church, cast 1678, bears the name of Nicholas Wheatley, a Churchwarden. (Nichol's *Lambeth*, p. 156.)

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.

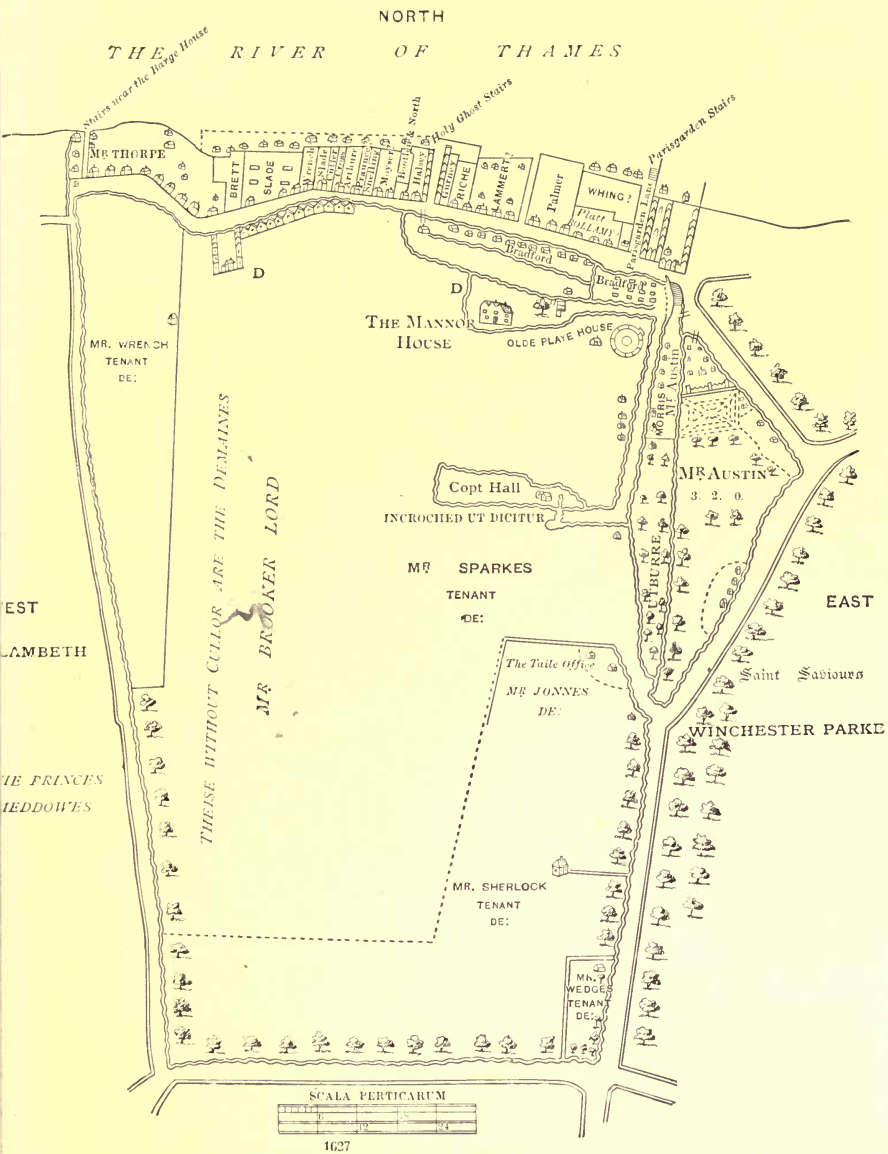
only indirectly as "Stairs near the Bargehouse"—is a plan of the Manor of Paris Garden, dated 1627, in the custody of the Steward, Mr. Greenwood. This shows, on the land marked "Mr. Thorpe" (the then copyholder), three houses on the west side of the alley (between it and the ditch), and several houses to eastward of it; but there is another plan which, though regrettably undated, affords more definite evidence on the question of the site. It is reproduced in Allen's *History of Lambeth* (p. 309), where, following Bray's assertion (Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, vol. iii, p. 481), it is erroneously said to include the site of Cuper's Garden, and it is stated by Allen to have been owned by William Bray, F.S.A. Both from the latter circumstance, and from its correspondence in even minute details, this drawing may be confidently pronounced to be the same (so far as it extends) as the "Ancient Plan" in the possession of "the Editor," of which a full verbal description is given by Bray, in Manning and Bray's *Surrey* (vol. iii, p. 530). It answers, however, only to the western half.

Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., in his paper on Paris Garden (*Surrey Archaeological Society Collections*, vol. xvi, p. 56), suggests that the eastern portion of the plan described by Bray may be identified with one of which there is an engraving in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata* (and a much reduced copy in *Old and New London*, vol. vi, p. 42). I cannot, however, concur in this opinion.¹

The date, therefore, of the little drawing in Allen's *Lambeth*, is, to my thinking, unaffected by that ascribed to the one in the

¹ For—to vary one of the elementary propositions of Euclid—if A be similar to B but dissimilar to C, then C cannot be similar to B! Taking A for Allen's plate, B for Bray's text, and C for the plan in the *Londina*, which, by the way, is stated on an inset medallion to be "from an ancient Survey on vellum, made in the reign of Elizabeth," I may point out some of the disparities—premising, however, that in one respect they exactly agree, and that is in the spelling of the legend that appears in the corner of both—"Parte of the Libertie of Oulde Parris Gardin." In A, houses finely outlined, and without shading; C, houses shaded, and without outline on shadow-side; A, houses of different types, roofs acute-angled, chimneys with straight line on top; C, roofs obtuse-angled; A, trees round, and scarcely shaded; C, trees conical, and more shaded; A, ditches blank; C, water in ditches, indicated by strokes; C, spelling more varied and more archaic than in A; C, river marked "Thamesis Fluvius"; A, "Parte of the River of Thames." Moreover, C differs from B in the respects that the name of the "George Inn," included in the text, does not appear in it, and that the "Cates" of the text is "Gates" in the map.

1642



The Manor of Paris Garden, 1627.

Reproduced by permission from the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*.

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Londina; but the dainty precision of the touch, and the individualistic character of its several features, go far to persuade one of its reliability.

In this, we find at the head of Broad Wall—here called “the Earl of Arundel’s Walk,” and immediately to eastward of the straight boundary-ditch, a large enclosure described as “THE KING’S BARGEYARD,” through which, on comparison with other maps, it would seem that the public alley passed, giving access to the common stairs, but neither stairs nor alley are here indicated. In one corner of the enclosure, close to the ditch and to the river’s edge, appears a very long, large building styled “THE KING’S BARGEHOUSE,” while another building, exactly similar to this, on the opposite side of the yard, but more retired from the river, is marked “THE KING’S BARGE.” Four or five other houses, much smaller, stand within the fence, and another in a little enclosure of its own, just outside.

One of the two larger buildings I believe to have been identical with “*The King’s Drie Bargehouse*,” that was leased by the lord of Paris Garden in 1631 to the assignee of Thos., Earl of Arundel, and that as early as 1609 had been sublet by John Thorpe, gent., to one Richard Warner, presumably the same as the Richard Warner who, from 1604 to 1649, is named in State Papers as “Master of the King’s Barges.” I am also satisfied that we have here the site referred to in the following extract from State Papers Domestic (*James I*, vol. xv).

“July 14, 1605, James, etc., to the Lords and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, greeting. . . . Whereas Our servant, Philip Henslow, hath by our Commandment provided a house, a dock and a yard, for the use and keping of our Barges, of the yerely rental of £20, for the rent and arrerages whereof will be due at the Feast of St. Michael next the some of £40; These are to will and command you to content and paie unto the sd P.H.,” etc.

This Philip Henslow was doubtless the “Philip Henslow” to whom, in 1604, was granted, conjointly with Edward Allen,¹

¹ See *Memoirs of Edward Alleyne*, by J. P. Collier, printed for the Shakespeare Society.

In 1606 Henslow and Allen entered into an agreement with Peter Streete, the carpenter, for the “rebuilding of Paris Garden” (p. 78). Henslow was the step-father of Allen’s wife, Jane Woodward.

In Acts of Privy Council 1599-1600, p. 395-7, I find an enactment to the effect that Edward Allen, *a servant of the Rt. Ho. the Lord Admirall*, having built a play-house in or next Golding Lane, Co. Middlesex, to take the place of the suppressed “Curteyne,” this is to be the only house allowed

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the "Mastership of the Game of Bears, Bulls and Mastiff dogs at Paris Garden."

In enumerating his Quarterly expenses Allen writes in his Diary :—

1617 : Pd. the King's rent for the Banke, £3 17s. 5d.; 1621 : To the K^e M^{tie} for the Bankside, £3 17s. 5d.; Oct. 2, 1621, This daye att a Court held in Kenington I was admitted tenant. [p. 162.] (He held some copyhold property in Lambeth Marsh.)

Referring to "the playhouses on the Bankside," Paul Hentzner, the German traveller, writes in 1593 :—"Not far from one of these theatres (? the Old Swan, E.L.W.), which are built of wood, lies the Royal barge close to the river. It has two splendid cabbins, beautifully ornamented with glass windows, painting, and gilding. It is *kept upon dry ground* and sheltered from the weather."

To go back yet farther, we have, I think, an indication, if not direct evidence, that a yard existed in the same locality as early as Henry VI's reign [1422-1461] in one of the entries on the *Rolls of Parliament* (vol. vi, p. 327), 1 Hen. VII, 1485; being a petition by "John Calcott,¹ Citizyn and Peyntour of London," for the recovery of the inheritance of all the lands, tenements, etc., which had belonged to "his father, John Calcott, late of Lamehethe [Lambeth], and Maister of the Barges to the most Xpen Prynce King Herry the VI, who . . . by an untrue surmyse made unto King Edward IV, was appeached of high treason, and after, thereupon, before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer siting at Southwerk, the 23 Aug., in the Third Yere of Ed. IV [1463], was . . . adjudged to dethe." The response was that Petitioner should have his desire.

The numerous items for the making and repairing of royal barges suggest the query whether such works were ever carried on at the Paris Garden Yard.

It is to be wished that Pepys had been a little more explicit when he wrote in his *Diary*, Aug. 13, 1662, "To Lambeth, in Co. Middlesex, and "The Globe" is to be the only playhouse allowed on the Surrey-side; all the others to be suppressed.

In the *Cal. of State Papers* I note :—(p. 181), 1604, Grant in reversion to Ph. Henslowe and Joh. Palmer, of the Bailiwick of the Hundreds of Hinckford and Barnstaple, Essex.

¹ Lysons's *Surrey*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 310, Lambeth Parish Accounts :—1522, Pd. Calcot for Sir Christopher's banner.

(*Temp.*, Ph. and Mary.) Pd. to James Calcott for washing outh the scrip-
tures outh of the clothe that hangyd before the rood lofte.

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and there saw the little pleasure boat in building by the King, my Lord Brouncker and the virtuosoës of the towne, according to new lines."

I wonder whether the state barges were ever kept at Deptford, where King Henry VIII had established the Royal Dock as early as 1513?

In a note, printed in Charnock's *History of Marine Architecture*, of how many ships the King's Majesty had in harbour at Deptford, 18th Sept., 1521, are included, "The twayne Row Barges, every one of them of the portage of 50 tons"; and in a list of 1 Edw. VI, "of all the King's Ships, Galleys, Pynnaces, and Row-barges," etc., I find eleven barges, bearing such names as "The Rose," "The Harp," "The Falcon," lying at Portsmouth; but these were, I take it, for naval service only.

Let us here set down in chronological order some extracts from various sources relating to the royal barges, their masters, and their place of bestowal.

1385 :—By Writ of Privy Seal the King granted unto one of his bargemen, Walter Fesacock, the office of Gatekeeper of London Bridge. He to pay to the King 13s. 4d. a year. [p. 37.]¹

1447, Easter, 25 Hen. VI :—To John Stratford, of London, painter, in money . . . which the King commanded to be paid to him as well for painting the King's Barge, within and without, with the arms of the King and Queen, as for painting other things entrusted to him by Robert Rolleston, £10. [p. 458.]²

1480, Household Book of Expenses of Edward IV :—Delivered unto the Maister of the Kynge's Barge and unto xxiiij bargemen to make of xxv jakettes garnisht with smalle roses embroidered, and to iiij other persons to have of the King's gift viij great roses embroidered against the coming to London of the Right High and Right Noble Princesse Lady Margaret, Duchesse of Burgoinge, sustore unto oure saide Souverain Lord the King.

Clothes blue and murrey xvj yerdes, rouses embroidered—xlviij smalle, viij grete. [p. 58.]¹

1485 :—Robert Savage was granted "the Office of Maister of our Barge." [p. 377.]⁵

1501 :—The King is described as "coming to P'is (Paris) Gardeyn uppon the further side of the ryver from London, and there he toke his barge, and was sett upp at his lodyng called Baynard's Castell." [p. 65.]¹

1502 :—Payd Lewys Waltier, bargeman (apparently Royal Barge-master), for conveying the Queen's Grace from Richemount to Grenewiche, the ij^d day of April 1, in hire barge with xxj rowers, every rower taking viij^d, xiiij^s; the Master xvj^d, and the reward of a barge beneth the brigge xxj^d. [p. 66.]¹

1502 :—To Lewes Waltier, bargeman, for conveying the Quene

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and hure ladys in hure barge and grete bote with xxij rowers . . . etc. (At other times twenty or sixteen rowers are mentioned.)³

1515, Feb. — :—To Henry Anesley, conveying the King's Barge from Greenwich to Parys Garden, 16*d*.⁴

1517, July 12 :—Account of the Master of the Kyng's Barge, his charges for conveying Ambassadors, etc., in "the gret barge" with 28 men, or (on some occasions), in "a grete bote" with 10 men.⁴

1529 :—Forde, keeper of the King's Mastiffs, named.⁵

1529 :—Johnson, Maister of the King's Barge.³

1530 :—To Robert Abbott and John Taylor (the Water-Poet) for their cotys, xliij^s.¹

1530 :—Paid to Vincent, the painter, for tryming the Kyng's new barge, xv^{li} iiij^s ix*d*.³

1531, Aug. 18 :—Paid to Carter for dressing of a new barge for the King, as apperith by his bille, xij^{li} x^s.³

1531 :—Paid to Will^m Grene for a bare hyde to cover the King's Barge, xx^s.³

1531 :—To John, the King's Bargeman, for coming twice from Greenwich to York Place with a great boat with books for the King. . . . [p. 81].¹

1532, July 8 :—Paid to John Johnson, Maister of the King's Barge, for the *House Rent for the henxe men*, for one half yere, xx^s.³

1532 :—Payd to Johnson, Master of the King's Barge, for serving the King's Grace to Shepy, w^t xxvj men, xli^{li} vj^s viij*d*. [p. 82].

Paid to Carter for serving the King w^t the grete barge and xvij men to the Towre, twyes, xx^s viij*d*.

Paid to xvj watermen for their quarterage, to end at Cristemas next, viij^{li}. The regular wages of the King's watermen were 10*s*. a quarter, besides their badges and liveries, but it would appear that they were paid extra upon every occasion when they were employed. The usual wage for each rower was 8*d*. a day, while the Master of the Royal barge received double that sum.¹

1548, July 21 :—Payment of £6 2*s*. to John Carter, Master of his Majesty's Barges, expended about H.M.'s affaires concerning the Barges. [p. 213].⁶

1551, Dec. 17 :—A warrant to the Treasurer of the Chamber to pay unto John Boundy, Master of the King's Barges, £4 13*s*. due for men's wages. Like warrants for £27 7*s*. and £27 10*s*. to the same Bondy for lyke purpose. Warrant to the sd Treasurer for £27 9*s*. 4½*d*. to the same Bondy for woorkemanship doon uppon the King's Majestie's Barges. [p. 445].⁶

1552, Oct. 1 :—To the Bailif of Westminstre, to apprehende Bondy, Master of the King's Barges, and to bring hym hither with diligence, and so as none speake with hym untill he be brought before the Lordes. [p. 134].⁶

1558, Nov. 7 :—A Letter to the Tellers of th'exchequer to pay to Wylliam Stephin, the Quene's Majestie's Shippwright, £20 for the makinge of a newe barge called the "Leader." [p. 426].⁶

1558, Oct. 25 :—Grant to Richard Drewe of the Office of Master of the Queen's Barges.⁴

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1558, Oct. 25 :—Warrant to pay £20 to W. Stephin, ship-wright for making the Queen's new barge.⁴

1593 :—A petition was addressed to the Lord High Admiral "by Your Poor suppliantes . . . Philippe Henslo and others, the poor watermen on the Bancke Side, to withdraw his prohibition for the restraynte of a play house belonging to the sd Philip Henslo, one of the groomes of her Mat^{ies} Chamber, as the watermen derived their chief support from the resort of Londoners to the Bankside playhouses." It is signed by William Dowet,⁸ M^r of H.M.'s barge, Isack Towell, W^m Tuchenner, M. of her M^{ties} mean, Jas. Russell, Ferdinando Black, Parker Playne, Xpofer Topen, Thos. Iarmonger, one of her M^{ties} wattermen, Edward Adysson (ditto), etc. The document, however, seems never to have been presented, but to have remained in Henslow's hands. [p. 34.]⁷

1597, Sept. 16 :—Warrant to imprest £100 to a person nominated by Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon, towards making barges for the Queen, and any further sums due on the finishing of them.⁴

1604, July 10 :—Earl of Suffolk to Sir Thomas Lake. Pray order the drawing of a bill for £20 yearly to Richard Warner senior, and another bill for £30 to Richard Warner junior, appointed Masters of H.M. Barges.⁴

1604, July 20 :—Warrant to pay Richard Warner senior £20 per annum as Master of the Queen's Barges.⁴

1604, ——— :—Thos. Wildgoose to Viscount Cranborne. His first work shall be a boat of pleasure for His Majesty and his fair Queen to sport up and down the Thames, and no man perceive how it goeth.⁴

1604, ——— :—Grant with survivorship to Phil. Henslow and Edward Allen of the mastership of the game of bears, bulls and mastiff dogs, on surrender of Sir William Stewart.⁴

1606 :—In this year scenes of unusual magnificence were witnessed in the Thames, upon the occasion of the visit of Christian IV, King of Denmark. King James' Barge was built in the fashion of a tower or little castle, enclosed with glass windows and casements, faire carved and guilt, being wrought with much art, the roof being made with battlements, pinnacles, pyramids and fine imagery; and upon this occasion it was towed by another barge with 30 oars.¹

1609, Apr. 14 :—To James Russell, His Majesty's Barge Master, for and towards the charges of two barges appointed to be made, the one for the use of his Majesty's dearest son the Prince, and the other for his dear daughter the Lady Elizabeth, £20. [p. 91.]²

1611, Apr. 30 :—To John de Creet, H.M. serjeant painter, £147 for colouring and painting a barge for the Duke of York's Grace, being gilt with fine gold within and without. [*Ibid.*, p. 132.]²

1611, May 6 :—To Richard Wattford, H.M. bargemaker, £40 for charges in making the Duke of York's barge. . . . To Humphrey Marith, H.M. oar-maker, £43 6s. 8d. for certain oars . . . for the use and service of the King, Queen, D. of York and Lady Elizabeth.

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To Thomas Larkin, H.M. locksmith, £46 9s. 8d. for works on same. [*Ibid.*, p. 134.]²

1611, March 31 :—To Clement Chapman, H.M. joiner £86 9s. 6d. for works on same. [*Ibid.*, p. 138.]²

1611, Apr. 30 :—To Maxamilian Colt, H.M. carver, £2 10s., for carving of a lion set upon a pedestal, with a crown on the head for the Duke of York's barge. [*Ibid.*, p. 139.]²

1611, March 20 :—Warrant to pay to Philip Henslow and Edward Allen, Mastres of the Game at Paris Garden, £42 10s. and 12d. per diem in future for keeping two white bears and young lion.⁴

1611, March 19 :—Warrant to pay £338 2s. 7d. to certain artificers for making a barge for the Duke of York, and for other works for the Queen, Prince, and Lady Elizabeth.⁴

1615, April 25 :—Grant to Richard Warner, of Greenwich, Master of the King's barges, for 21 years, of the sole right to transport lampreys alive from the Thames to Holland and Zealand, on payment of 20 marks a year, provided he export as many as are required, they being used to catch ling and cod.⁴

1615, July 13 :—Lord Treasurer Dorset to Sir Thomas Lake, to obtain the King's signature to the prefixed Warrant from the King, for the payment of £40, being rent and arrears due to Philip Henslow, who "hath by Our commandement provided a house, a dock and a yard for the use and keeping of Our Barges, of ye yearly rent of twentie pounds."⁴

1620, Jan. 6 :—To John de Crites, H.M. serjeant painter, Clement Chapman, joiner, Maximilian Colt [elsewhere Coulte], carver, and William Bourdman, H.M. locksmith, the sum of £200, in part of £400, to be taken to them by way of imprest, towards the charge of making a privy barge for H.M. service this next Parliament. [p. 249.]²

1624, Oct. 14 :—To Maxamilian Coulte, carver, £9 9s. 8d. due to him amongst many other charges, for making a new barge for H.M.'s late dearest wife the Queen. [p. 289.]²

1626, Dec. — :—Payment of the Queen's debts for barges, £410.⁴

1626, Feb. 7 :—Warrant to pay to John Kellock, Master of the Barges, £30 per annum for wages for life.⁴

1692, Apr. 5 :—Order in Council ; Watermen were impressed for service in the expeditions under Admirals Russell and Rooke to repel the invasion of the French King. This applied to "all watermen rowing on the Thames or elsewhere who have no livery or wages from their Maj^{ties}"; but also "Her Maj^{ty} doth hereby declare that ye youngest and ablest watermen which are sworn ye King and Queen's servants and wear their livery and badges, shall be commanded to goe on board the fleet." Such are "to be nominated by the Lord Chamberlain." [p. 397.]¹

1691-2 :—There were prolonged contentions between the rulers and the auditors of the Watermen's Company. John Warner is named as one of the late auditors, Edward Damary as one of those newly appointed in 1692. [p. 381.]¹

1702-1714 :—Queen Anne, who was frequently on the river in her

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barge, appointed M^r Hill as her bargemaster, who attended daily at Kensington Palace to receive H.M. instructions.

A new state barge was built by order of Queen Anne for her Consort, Prince George of Denmark, the Lord High Admiral. This barge has since been preserved at Windsor, and was used in 1874 for the conveyance of the Czar of Russia over Virginia Water. [p. 26.]¹

I have been surprised at the paucity of prints or other pictures of State barges extant. There is an interesting engraving published 1747 (Crace Collection, Views, Port. v, No. 95, and S. K. Art Lib., E, 624, 1903) of Canaletti's painting of "The South-east prospect of Westminster Bridge," showing the barges of the Lord Mayor and of many of the City Livery Companies; and W. H. Pyne's *Costumes of Great Britain* has a coloured plate (p. 44) of the Lord Mayor's State barge; but as to the Royal barge, the drawings in early plans like Agas's and Visscher's are on too small a scale to be very satisfactory. In the former the barge is being towed by a ten-oar boat, in the latter the rowers (five on the side shown) are seated in the Royal barge itself. There seem to be no other representations earlier than that (Crace, xiv, 106) of the Royal barge conveying William III and Mary on the occasion of their coronation. Here there are only three oarsmen on the side visible. This same barge appears (on a reduced scale) in the foreground of "A View of Whitehall Palace" (from Crace Collection) reproduced in *London on Thames* by the late G. F. Birch, F.S.A. He also gives a view of the procession by water of William IV and Queen Adelaide, for the opening of New London Bridge, Aug. 1, 1831.

In *Old and New London*, vol. vi, p. 197, we are told that "the royal state barge was used as late as 1843, when the Prince

¹ *History of the Company of Watermen*, by Henry Humpherus,

² *Exchequer Issue Rolls; Calendar*.

³ *Privy Purse Expenses of Eliz. of York, Edw. IV and Henry VIII*; printed by H. H. Nicholas.

⁴ *State Papers, Domestic; Calendars* (and in some cases original documents).

⁵ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. vi.

⁶ *Acts of Privy Council; Calendar*.

⁷ *Memoirs of Edward Alleyne*, by J. P. Collier.

⁸ Can this be a misreading for *Bowes*? Henslowe in 1598 mentions the extreme illness of Mr. Bowes, then "Master of the game of bulls and bears." The date of the patent to Bowes was 1586. Dorington succeeded him in the office. (Collier, *Memoirs*, p. 60.)

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Consort made a progress in it to Blackwall, for the purpose of inspecting the Victoria and Albert Steam Yacht, then in process of construction at the East India Docks."

"The Barge, which had just been refitted and re-gilt at Woolwich Dockyard, was sixty-four feet in length, and about seven feet in width; the head and stern were elaborately carved, and, with her highly varnished timbers, had a right royal splendour. The vessel was rowed by twenty-two watermen in scarlet liveries."

The Thames was enlivened by a similar display on the occasion of the opening of the Coal Exchange by Prince Albert in 1849. The *Illustrated London News* of Oct. 30, contains an account of the ceremony that had taken place the previous Tuesday, and gives a picture of the Royal barge then used, which "is said to have been built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III," and was rowed by twenty-seven watermen.

From the present Royal Barge-Master, Mr. W. East, of "The Pigeons," Petersham Road, Richmond, I understand that a Royal barge in which he rowed the King down the river, and which has been afloat on Virginia Water, is now at Windsor,

Collier, in his *Memoirs of Edward Alleyne*, writes that at Dulwich College (which was founded by Alleyne) a chimney-piece in "the Great Chamber" (in "the Library," in 1841) was made out of the upper part of the Queen's Barge, which Alleyne had bought in December, 1618. for £2 2s. 6d. In 1618 he paid £1 17s. 6d. "for the joiner's work in putting it up." The column probably supported the roof of the barge-cabin.

Collier also states that an old barge, said to have been one of King James's, is "now" (1850) in the possession of Mr. Messenger, the Queen's Bargemaster.

At the present day there is on exhibition (as a loan from H.M. the Queen) in the Science Galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, a profusely ornamented and gilded, but time-worn, "Royal State Barge," whose dimensions are set down as:—length 63 ft, breadth 7 ft, depth 2 ft. Saloon 7'6 ft long, 6'6 ft wide, 5'8 ft high. It has rowlocks for ten oars on one side, eleven on the other.

On the label this barge is described as "Built in the reign of James I," but the character of the details conflicts with this tradition.

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In the Art Library there are two etchings by S. Vardy (Nos. 2,810 and 2,811, 1907) of the carvings of the stern and of a window, both designed by W. Kent. From the period thus indicated, and from the fact that the stern has as a crest the Prince of Wales's badge of three ostrich plumes, with motto, *Ich Dien*, I should suppose that this barge was the one built for Frederick, Prince of Wales; but, in the extract above quoted, that is said to have had twenty-seven oars, whereas this carries but twenty-one.

To revert to the subject of the Royal bargehouses under their topographical aspect:—

We have at the Record Office (Surveys and Rentals, Surrey, No. 49) under date 16 June, 1652, "A Survey of a certain parcell of building commonly called or known by the name of THE KING'S BARGEHOUSE, lying and being *on the Banckside within the parish of St. Saviour's*, in the County of Surrey, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England . . . etc., all that parcell of building as aforesaid, built of timber and covered with tyle, containing in length sixty-six feet of assize more or lesse, together with all and singular the wast ground to the same belonging, w^{ch} at an improved rent wee value to be worth per ann. viij li.' And all waies, passages, waters . . . etc. The foresaid Bargehouse is adjoyning and bounded with the wharfe or timber yard now in the possession of Griffith Kent towards the west, the river of Thames towards the north, and the Common Causeway or landing-place there [*i.e.*, the Bargehouse Stairs and Alley, E.L-W] towards the east Memorand:—The foresaid Bargehouse is much out of repair, and was the Bargehouse wherein ye late King's Barge of State was usually kept, w^{ch} said Barge is now remayning therein, and seised on by the Trustees for sale of ye late King's goods, etc., who intend to dispose of ye same to sale; and that ye Right Honble ye Councell of State have ordered other Bargehouses to bee built for their use, which are allreadye finished, soe that wee valew the sd Bargehouse to bee in the p^{sent} disposall of ye Honble ye Trustees . . . The Discoverye of Thomas Smith." (Signatures.)

The superannuated structure was promptly disposed of; for in Particulars for Sale of Crown Lands, 1652, Sept. 19 (Augmⁿ, R. 48) we find a description of the King's Bargehouse "grounded on the Survey taken by Hugh Webb and others,

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15 June last which premises are contracted for and agreed to be sold unto William Rowland, of London, Gent. And at his desire is rated in Fee Simple (at 13 years' purchase) for Griffith Kent of the parish of St. Saviour's Timber Merchants."

In Bray's plan, the "King's Bargehouses" are represented as sheds two stories in height, but windowless: in Faithorne's pictorial map of 1643-58,¹ the two large connected buildings to the eastward of the mouth of the Ditch, that must represent the Bargehouses, show windows in the ground floor, first floor and attic, suggesting that the upper floors may have served as dwellings. Indeed, that the old Bargehouse [or (?) some large house named after it] was inhabited, and by many persons, is proved by the extraordinary number of burials from the same noted in the following extracts² from the Lambeth Parish Registers.

BURIALS.

- 1638. Aug. 3. One from the Bargehouse found dead in a sawpit.
- " Mar. 17. Ann, the dau. of William Webb, fro the Bargehouse.
- 1641. July 28. John White, from the Bargehouse.
- 1666. Apr. 20. Robert Hodges, from the Bargehouse.
- " Oct. 26. Thomas Gilder from y^e old Bargehouse.
- " Oct. 23. One from the Fleece at the old Bargehouse.
- " Dec. 29. William Damary, from y^e old Bargehouse.
- " Dec. 18. Thomas Damary, from y^e old Bargehouse.
- 1667. May 29. William Sogood, from the old Bargehouse.
- 1668. June 17. John Westwood, from the old Bargehouse.
- " June 29. Simon Milner, from the old Bargehouse.
- " Dec. 19. Edward Heath, from the old Bargehouse.
- 1669. Aug. 27. Marke Cock, from the old Bargehouse.
- " Nov. 29. Hannah Holder, widow, from the old Bargehouse.

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- 1664. July 24. Jane, the dau. of — Danes, at y^e old Bargehouse.
- 1667. Sept. 1. William Carter, from y^e old Bargehouse.
- 1669. May 12. The son of Thos. Heycocks, from the old Bargehouse.
- " May 12. William, the son of William Judson, at the Bargehouse.

I imagine that in its decadence the King's Bargehouse may have been used as a sort of workhouse or asylum (as

¹ "Delineated" by Richard Newcourt. Surveyed between 1643 and 1647, but several buildings, etc., introduced before its engraving by W^m Faithorne in 1658.

² These are the only references to the "Old Bargehouse" that I came upon between the year 1539, with which these records begin, and 1639 or later.

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I also suspect to have been the case with "Vauxhall Barn," from the nature of the entries concerning the latter in the Parish Registers). Some of the names in my Bargehouse list are local surnames, occurring in other entries; e.g.,

BURIALS.

1662. June 27. Jane, dau. of Thomas Gilder.

1667. Feb. 1. Alice White, from the Marsh.

1671. June 11. Mary, dau. of Nicholas H(o?)lder.

In 1662 Thomas Damaree paid tax on five hearths, and among the "Poor" thus taxed are "Thomas Gilder, 1*d.*," "Edith Heath, 2*d.*"¹

Might the William Carter buried from the Bargehouse, 1667, be identical with Cromwell's "Surveyor," "Mr. Carter," of 1650?

The exact site of the King's Bargehouse of the 1652 Survey is matter for discussion rather than assertion.

In my own opinion it was identical with the westernmost of the bargehouses depicted on Bray's plan; and from this drawing, as well as from the Cromwellian description and other evidence, I judge it to have been situated immediately to west of the present alley, between that and an imaginary line continuous with the western side of Broad Wall. But through the kind courtesy of the Director General of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, I learn that this very plan (as produced in Allen's *Lambeth*) was the authority for the ascription on the O.S. map of 1875 of the "*Site of the King's Old Bargehouse*," viz.; a plot apparently to west, instead of to east, of the line I have indicated.

On comparison with the map accompanying the Survey of the Manor of Kennington made by Middleton in 1785, preserved at the Office of the Duchy, it appears that this plot is separated from Bargehouse Alley by a space of 22*ft* 9*in*, its own width or river frontage being 25*ft*, and its length 66*ft*; but apparently only such part of it was covered by a building as is denoted by a smaller rectangle marked off within it. To my regret I cannot ascertain its relation to the ditch that, as I have mentioned, ran somewhat to westward of the alley, for this ditch is not indicated either on the O. S. or on Middleton's map. In the latter the plot in question is not assigned to "the King's Bargehouse," but is marked "No. 11," and in the text of the Survey is thus described:—"George Russell, a wood-

¹ Lay Subs. 147*b*.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.

shed in want of repair, and wharf, 64^{ft} × 24^{ft}, right of way 4^{ft} wide, and 12^{ft} in way adjoining the Fleece.”¹

Curiously enough, in the Lambeth Parish Registers, among several entries relating to “the Old Bargehouse,” one of Oct. 23, 1666, records the burial therefrom of a person “from the Fleece.” This Inn, for any other reference to which I had consulted many sources, ancient and modern, in vain, is down in Middleton’s *Survey* as “No. 22, the Fleece Public House :— 7 rooms in good repair. Occupier, Edward Gilling,” answering on the map to the easternmost of the row of houses on the south side of Narrow Wall, close to its junction with Broad Wall.

The Lambeth Burial Registers yield the following further notices of this Inn.

1665. Aug. —. Richard P’tting (?), from the Fleece.

1668. Aug. 24. Hugh Partum, from the Fleece.

1672. May 15. James West, from the Fleece.² (?)

„ June 5. Isabell, a servant from the Fleece.² (?)

No. 11 on Middleton’s map (corresponding to the “Site of the King’s Old Bargehouse” on the 1875 O. S.) is an islet of colour amid blank surroundings, being tinted to indicate its comprisal in the Manor of Kennington; and I may state, on official authority, that it is still the property of the Duchy, and is held thereof on a lease of which about 98 years or so have yet to run. It seems rather strange that if originally strictly *Crown-land* it should be included in a manor that—if not ever since its possession by Edward the Black Prince—at least from the time of James I has belonged to the eldest son of the reigning Sovereign as pertaining to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Geographically it lies quite outside the Manor boundary, which, as marked in Middleton’s map,³ coincided, so far as relates to the portion to northward of Commercial Road, with the “Parliamentary Boundary; Lambeth—Southwark, of the 1875 O. S., and with the “Parliamentary Boundary” of the latest O. S. (London, Sheet vii, No. 74, 5^{ft} scale), in which it is traced through “Nelson’s Wharf” and “Landing Stage,” curving out far to westward of Bargehouse Alley.

[To be continued.]

¹ Note the discrepancy : 64^{ft} in text, 66^{ft} on map.

² The penultimate letter might read either *t* or *c*, characters which were formed alike in some early hands.

³ This boundary has been more recently slightly modified by exchanges of small pieces of Land.

BETCHWORTH CASTLE, DORKING.

BY WALTER MOORE.

“Cypress and ivy, weed and wallflower grown,
Matted and massed together, hillocks heaped
On what were chambers, arched crushed, column strown
In fragments, choked up vaults, and frescoes steeped
In subterranean damp, where the owl peeped,
Deeming it midnight.”—*Byron*.

TO-DAY the crumbling walls of Betchworth Castle rarely echo to the sound of a human footfall, and nature and decay are slowly but relentlessly obliterating what few traces of human habitation remain. Ivy grasps the mouldering stones with a tenacious grip; mature trees flourish in more than one of the roofless apartments; and over all that can still be seen of the handiwork of man, grey lichens are spreading the hues of death.

Far below the desolate terrace-walk, shaded gloomily with tangled yews, the river Mole—

“The sullen Mole that runneth underneath”—

creeps murmuring by, as if it were whispering secrets of the olden times, when the deserted ruins which now frown sternly upon the stream were astir with the bustle and the business of life.

Abandoned by all but the birds and those more humble creatures that lurk within its cracks and crevices; rarely visited but by the sheep and kine that graze in the surrounding pasturage; peace and loneliness encompass the hoary ruin wherein lie buried the memories of six hundred years.

Screened by enveloping foliage, the ancient pile eludes the observation of the distant passenger. Nor is it unlikely to escape the view of a stranger wandering in its immediate vicinity. Time was when these scattered stones reared proudly and conspicuous in the scene by day; and when, at night, a cheerful glow shone out upon the darkness from the many deep-set casements. Now, wrapped in its shroud of living green, each passing year sees some lingering evidence of vanished things effaced; but though it be impressed with the ineradicable marks of senility, the ruinous mass remains eloquent of the days of old.

It was in stirring times that Betchworth Castle—originally

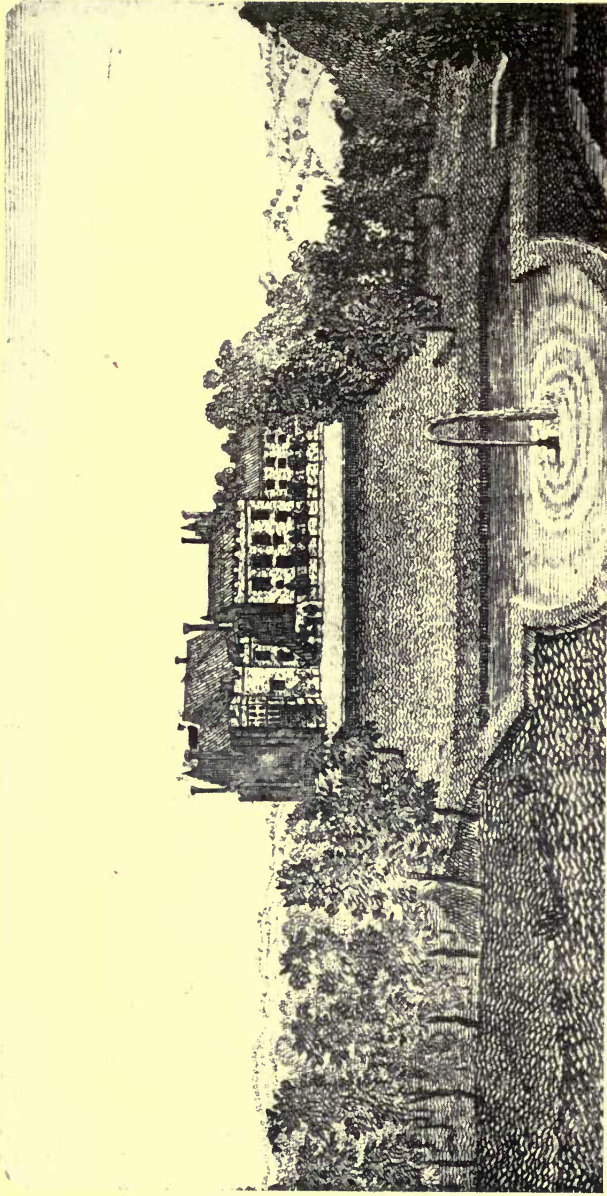
BETCHWORTH CASTLE, DORKING.

a manor-house—first assumed the dignity of fortifications. Richard II, that enigmatic prince, had just succeeded to the throne of his grandfather, Edward III, with whose life and reign ended the truce that had subsisted for several years between France and England. On July 16th, 1377, amid the mutterings of approaching war, Richard, a boy of eleven years, was crowned. Instantly the threatened storm broke—the French attacking Hastings, which they burnt; the Isle of Wight, which they ravaged; and Southampton, where they were repulsed and defeated by the defending troops under the command of John FitzAlan, lord of Betchworth Manor, and second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel.

What rejoicings must have signalized that gallant Knight's return, covered with glory from the victory (for which he was presently to be rewarded with the office of Marshal of England), to his newly-embattled Manor of Betchworth. What feasting and jollity must have reigned among the villeins and retainers. What a slaying of swine, grown fat on the abundant pannage of the surrounding woods. What a drinking of good old English ale.

It is not easy, even in imagination, to conjure up a picture of the scene; for so many of the features of the surrounding landscape which are familiar to modern eyes did not then exist. The triple avenue of noble lime trees which load the summer air with fragrance, and the venerable Spanish chestnuts which dignify the outer park, were lying mysteriously hidden and folded within the seeds of their leafy ancestors. Two objects, however, remain more or less as they were of old: the river Mole and Box Hill. But the river was then wider and had more depth, and the hill was bleak and treeless.

From 1377 to 1437 Betchworth Castle continued in the possession of the Earls of Arundel; when the manor passed by marriage to Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas, Brown. The descendants of Sir Thomas Brown occupied the Castle until 1691, it having then been their family residence for over 250 years, during which long period Betchworth Castle remained undisturbed, though necessarily not unaffected, by the innumerable wars and rebellions through which England, slowly and painfully, was working out her mighty destiny. In the year mentioned (1691) the last direct descendant of Sir Thomas Brown was married to William Fenwick, Esquire, to whom the



Betchworth Castle, 1765.

From an old print lent by Mr. W. Bessent.

BETCHWORTH CASTLE, DORKING.

property consequently passed. William Fenwick, who, it seems, was somewhat unappreciative of the antique, seeing that he immediately divested the Castle of much of its ancient character, resided at Betchworth until his death in 1727, when the estate was purchased by Abraham Tucker, whose fame as a metaphysical writer is alone sufficient to invest the ruin with interest.

Abraham Tucker lived as an independent gentleman at Betchworth Castle from 1727, until his death in 1774, during which period he occupied himself in writing a philosophical treatise of seven volumes entitled *The Light of Nature Persuaded, by Edward Search*, a desultory and repetitive work chiefly remarkable to-day for its voluminosity. Abraham Tucker was a quaint and simple character. Upon the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, we are told by his grandson, Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, that "as soon as the first excess of his grief was somewhat abated, he occupied himself in collecting together all the letters that had passed between them . . . which he transcribed twice over, under the title of *The Picture of Artless Love*. One copy he gave to . . . his father-in-law, and the other he kept and frequently read over to his daughters."

Upon the death of Abraham Tucker, Betchworth Castle descended to his youngest daughter, by whom it was bequeathed to Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay. Over four hundred years had now passed since John FitzAlan first trod the ancient hall, and its life of usefulness from this time drew rapidly to a close. Such extensive alterations and additions to the building had been made by its successive tenants in the course of four centuries, that it would doubtless have been unrecognizable by its first warlike owner had he been permitted to revisit these glimpses of the moon. The embattled parapet still remained, however, but merely for ornament. And now the surrounding park, already beautiful in luxuriant maturity, was about to be brought to a still higher degree of perfection—if we may speak of degrees of perfection—under the care of the next and final resident owner, Henry Peters, Esq., who also made considerable improvements in the buildings.

Henry Peters, one of the principal partners in the firm of Masterman & Co., bankers, of Nicholas Lane, London, purchased the Castle and estate from Sir Henry Paulet St. John

BETCHWORTH CASTLE, DORKING.

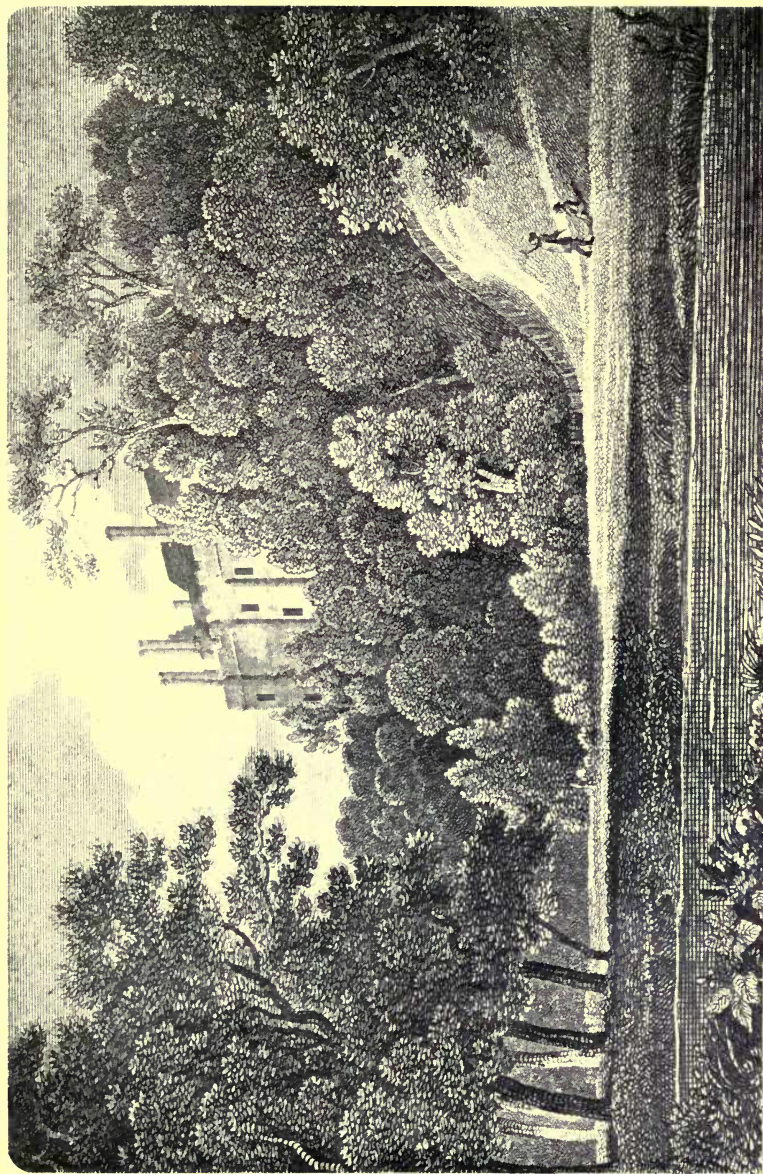
Mildmay in 1798. As may be imagined, nothing of either a startling or romantic character appears to have happened to, or at, the old Castle during the term of that gentleman's occupation, if we except the painful incident which associates the name of the Earl of Rothes with that of Betchworth in so melancholy a manner. Lord Rothes resided for over twenty-five years at Shrub Hill House, Dorking, where he had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty Queen Charlotte at a sumptuous breakfast on her return from Brighton to Windsor in 1816.

Shrub Hill House, alas, has fallen a victim to the vandalism of the times, and is now recollected by but few of the inhabitants of Dorking. But the memory of the Leslies, to which family Lord Rothes belonged, will endure as long as history remains.

On the afternoon of February 21st, 1817, the noble Earl "left Shrub Hill to join some brother sportsmen in the chase; after riding a short time his lordship descried them in Betchworth Park; and soon after reaching them was heard to say he was unwell. The alarm quickly spread, and the noble Earl was conveyed to Betchworth Castle, where, after a short struggle, he expired."

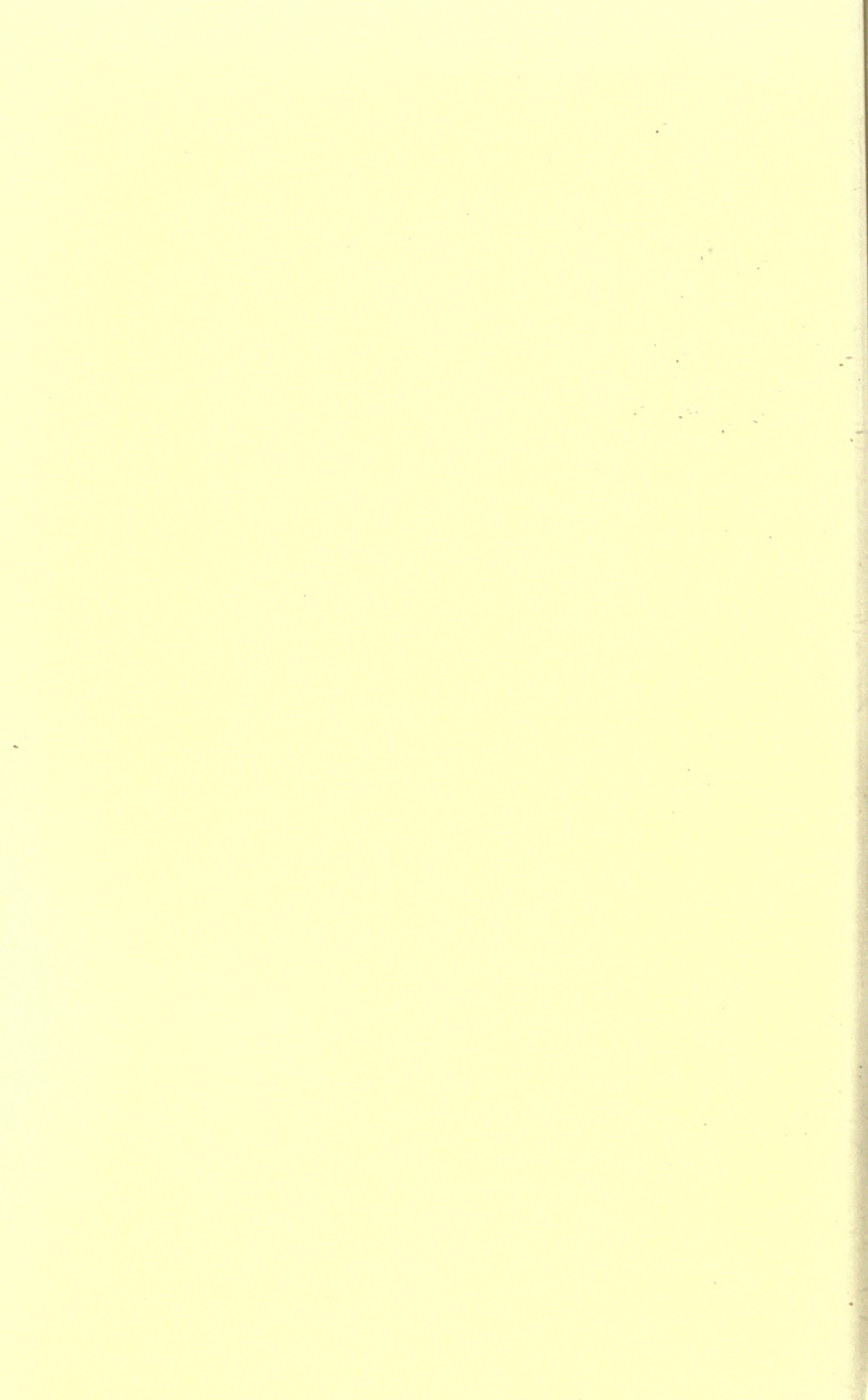
So, within the ancient pile died the scion of a still more ancient house, his ancestor, Bartholdus Lesley, having in the year 1086, attended Margaret Atheling, the wife of King Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland, where he and his descendants remained, becoming eventually members of the Scottish peerage.

In 1836 Mr. H. T. Hope purchased the Castle and Parks, and added them to his Deepdene Estate. Betchworth Castle was now doomed to destruction, and had not been long in the possession of Mr. Hope ere it was reduced to a state of ruin. Nature, however, now took the Castle in hand; and has continued to bestow her tenderest care upon the fractured and scattered fragments of a former glory. Slowly and imperceptibly she is, if not healing, at least hiding the wounds and scars that disfigure the deserted pile. Disdained as a dwelling-place by man, she has made the object of his neglect and scorn beautiful for the reception and shelter of some of her fairest creatures. Apartments that once boasted all the comforts and elegancies of a refined civilization, harboured gay throngs, and rang with the mirth and wit of a brilliant society, are now open to "the



Betsworth Castle, 1811.

From an old print lent by Mr. W. Bessent.



SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

wide and starry sky," and vocal only with the songs of birds and the rustling of the wind among leaves. Nor is there aught melancholy in the contemplation of such a close to so long a life of usefulness.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 93.]

XXXIV.—THROWLEY.

1560. There were certain books delivered to Mr. Collins.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 39).

1561. That their Vicar is Parson of Badlesmere.

Richard Goteley is a slanderer of his neighbours, and said that Edmund Seth is a budgener,¹ and as the Vicar is.

That Richard Goteley was warned by name, by Mr. Sonds and the most part of the ancients of the parish, to be at the pulling down of the Rood-loft, as well as others, for that he was an accuser in Queen Mary's time. Then Goteley, thus admonished, did not only stubbornly absent himself, but spake these words of Robert Upton, being Churchwarden, because he said that the Rood-loft must come down: "Let him take heed that his authority be good before it be pulled down, for we know what we have had, but we know not what we shall have." These words following the said Richard Goteley said unto George Overy:—"I will see the Queen's broad seal, or I have it down."—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 135.)

1562. These whose names follow did not receive the Communion at Easter last; Richard Goteley and William his son are the occasion:—

Joseph Shelinge and his wife.

Robert Atkinson.

Richard Goteley.

William Goteley.

—(Vol. 1562-3.)

¹ One who stirs up strife; see Budge, Budger, in the *Hist. Eng. Dict.*

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1569. Archbishop Parker's Visitation—see vol. vi, p. 31.

1569. Rectory :—Impropiator, the Prebendary of Reigmor in the Church of St. Paul's, London.

Vicarage—in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

Vicar :—Dom. Peter Player, who is married, lives there, has also the Rectory of Badlesmere in the same Deanery ; he is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher, or licensed to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 52. Communicants 180.

1575. Anthony Sonde, Esquire, for with holding of one tenement and land called "Jellenders," which was given by Mistress Martin to the relief of the poor of Wye. (Vol. 1574-6, fol. 90.)

1577. That there is in our parish two wives that be very contentious and uncharitable persons, seeking the vain vexation of their neighbours, scolders, common swearers, and blasphemers of the name of God ; that is to wit—Joan Thurston the wife of John Thurston, and Katherine the wife of Edward Nash.—(Vol. 1577-85, fol. 3.)

1580. *See under* Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.

1590. The vicarage barn being unthatched by the last tempest is not as yet repaired ; for the repairing of the same we crave a day. Touching the rest we answer that we have no default.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 153.)

1595. Certain of the chief men of our parish sold a Bell for £21 and odd money, without the consent of us the Churchwardens, and to what use they intend to do with the money we know not ; their names are William Woodward, Arnold Terrye, and Henry Francklyn, with others that consented to them.—(Fol. 195.)

1602. Abraham Shilling, executor of his father, hath not paid 20s. that his father gave to the poor of our parish, that we know of.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 27.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1611. Robert Kingsland received not the Communion this year past, being an householder.

A man usual drunk came in the time of his drunkenness to church, and unreverently and offensively behaved himself at that time, to the disturbance of myself as I was preaching; so that one of the sidesmen, taking notice of it, according to his duty, carried him out of church.—(Fol. 24.)

William Bulloker, a notorious and contentious Recusant, who, as it is said, hath not been at church this seven years; and being friendly admonished by the Churchwarden, he answered he would not come nor be compelled by his authority. If he receive not his censure before the Visitation he will be gone out of the parish at that time.—(Fol. 26.)

1612. Phillip Huggens, for keeping an alehouse without license, and for evil disorder in time of divine service, to the hurting and endangering of men's lives.

On the 22 January, 1612-3, when he appeared in the Court, he confessed that upon a holy day not long after Michaelmas last, he not then being at home, hath heard that there was a sword or rapier drawn in or near unto his house, by one Curtney or Curbbb, in jesting manner, and that by chance Curbbb was therewith hurt, but saith it was done in the time of divine service.—(Fol. 64.)

"A schedule of words to be uttered and spoken by Phillip Huggens in the parish church of Throwley on some Sunday in the time of divine service, immediately after the reading of the second lesson, after the minister there, as followeth :—Whereas I, Phillip Huggens, have heretofore permitted and suffered ill rule and disorder in my house (keeping a victualling-house without license), contrary to the King's Majesty's Laws, and to the great offence of all rightly and well disposed people. Now here I do acknowledge and confess this very great fault and offence, and am greatly sorry for the same, beseeching God to pardon and forgive me, promising hereafter not to offend in like sort again.

"You must certify of the performing this order under your Minister and Churchwardens' hands, at or before the sixth day of July next.

"This order hath been executed accordingly. By me William Pullen, Vicar there."—(Fol. 64.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1612. There is much and often ill order kept in two ale-houses, viz., John Dane's and Michael Wilkin's, in time of divine service, both on the Sabbath Day and holydays. Michael Wilkin's house allowed for an ale-house, and not the other.

On the 4 December, 1612, when John Danes appeared in Court, he confessed:—That, he being at London, there were divers persons drank up a barrel of beer standing in his barn, without his knowledge or privity, and that he was not paid any money for the same beer, and that he never sold any beer at Throwley.—(Fol. 78.)

1613. That one of the bells is broken, and so hath been a long time.”—(Fol. 110.)

That all is well saving our chapel belonging unto Mr. Henry Franklyn of the parish of Throwleigh, the windows whereof lack glazing.—(Fol. 125.)

1617. That the church and church porch do much want repairing, whereby the rain falleth in and the church and parishioners much annoyed, and are fain to come into the church through the porch upon a plank or by some other means.—(Fol. 263.)

George Taylor within this half year last past, being in the belfry of the parish church on a Sunday after evening prayer ended, did there strive with one John Wood to get a bell up, at that time out of his hand, and in so striving with him did strike the said Wood on the head with his hand.

Henry Franklyn, denying utterly after the forbearing of him three quarters of a year to see if we could possibly obtain it by fair means, to pay his cess of 23s. 2d. for the necessary reparation of the church, by which example of his the whole parish find such fault and are discouraged, that he alone (being of that great ability) should pay nothing, that either the church must be like a swine's sty, or else all the charges must by one of the Churchwardens work. Therefore we desire your Worship that we may have a lawful proceeding against him, that our church may go forward in the reparations, and the general exclamations for such intolerable dealings may be suppressed.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 265.)

We, the Churchwardens, do present Thomas Platt, of

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Faversham, joiner, for that he hath made our church a store-house at the least this four or five months to keep his timber in, and we know not how long he will thus use it; therefore we desire that he may have the punishment that the law hath provided for thus abusing the church and house of God at his pleasure, and that this abuse may be speedily amended and reformed. The Presentment made by us whose names are hereunder written, the 21 December, 1617. John Woodward and William Heed.

On the 26 February, 1617-8, when Thomas Platt appeared in the Court, he stated:—That he, being to do some work in the church upon a bargain made by this presenter with the Churchwardens, hath now in the church some quarters wherewithal to make his work, which were brought thither by the Churchwardens, and he is ready to perform his bargain made with the Churchwardens, but that they refuse to suffer him to go forward with his work, neither will suffer him to fetch away his timber out of the church.—(Vol. 1610-17, part ii, fol. 13.)

1641. Our pavements are not altogether even, but if it please the Court to grant some time, they shall be well finished.—(Fol. 80.)

John Seath of our parish, for non-payment of two several land cesses, made for church reparation in the years 1640 and 1641, he being in the first of them cessed for 64 acres of his own land in his own occupation, after 4*d.* the acre at 21*s.* For Town Place lands in his occupation being 38 acres, after the like rate, 12*s.* 8*d.*, and four acres of woodland at 2*d.* the acre, 8*d.*

And in the second cess being taxed for his 64 acres after 2*d.* the acre, 10*s.* 8*d.*; for his said 38 acres, the same rate, 6*s.* 4*d.*; and for his four acres of woodland, 4*d.*—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 82.)

1664. Sir George Sondes, Knight, of the parish of Sheldwich, for not repairing the chancel of our parish church of Throwley, being much ruined and gone to decay for want of repairs, and belonging to him as Parson of the Rectory of our parish church to repair, as it hath been our ancient custom for the Parsons so to do, and none hath refused to repair it hitherto.

On the 22 July, 1664, when Sir George Sondes appeared in the Court, he alleged:—That he is no way liable to repair the

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

chancel, for that he is only a lessee of the Parsonage of Throwley, and is not by any covenant of his lease bound to repair the same, and that the burden of repairing the chancel doth, as he conceiveth, belong to the lessee, Doctor Smallwood, one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's, London, or the Vicar of Throwley for the time being, by virtue of an ancient composition made between the Parson and the Vicar of the parish.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 110.)

On the 2 May, 1690, Richard Sale, Vicar of Throwley, was monished by the Court :—That he do by degrees sufficiently repair and amend the dilapidations of the vicarage house and premises, and that he do certify the Court after Michaelmas next, what and how much of the said repairs he hath then done; and that he then appear to hear and receive further orders therein.—(Vol. 1670-93, fol. 132.)

On the 1 October, 1695, before the Rev. John Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, appeared Richard Sale, Vicar of Throwley, and was asked by the Archdeacon whether Bishop Pearson, late Bishop of Chester, did lay his hands upon him to ordain him Priest.

To which Richard Sale answered, that Bishop Pearson did lay his hands upon him but not to ordain him Priest.

Then he was asked if the Secretary of Bishop Pearson did deliver to him the Letters of Ordination which he shewed at the Archbishop's late Visitation, as his testimonials of being ordained Priest.

To which Richard Sale answered, that the said instrument or Letters of Ordination which he shewed at the Visitation were written by his son William Sale, the Vicar of Sturrey, and that he did not receive them from Bishop Pearson or his secretary, but that the seal affixed there unto is a seal which he received from the said Bishop, being taken from a local license which he had from that Bishop to do the office of a Deacon and to teach School at Grapnall in Chester.—(Vol. 1675-98, fol. 227.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES CONCERNING VARIOUS 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY WRITERS IN LONDON TOPOGRAPHY, including the Continuators of Stow's *Survey*, and their Publications.

BY PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

THE following paper is written in the hope that it may prove useful to those who love to traverse even the by-paths of London topography. Its title, perhaps, sufficiently explains the subject. We will begin by saying a few words about the various editions of that famous book, Stow's *Survey of London*, on which most of the publications that will be here referred to were partly founded.

The first edition of the *Survey* was issued in 1598, some copies having 1599 on the title page. The second edition, also published in Stow's lifetime, has the date 1603; and he died April 6th, 1605.

A third edition, in quarto as the others had been, was brought out by Anthony Munday in 1618. Of him a full account appears in the Dictionary of National Biography. Suffice it here to say that, born in London, and the son of a member of the Drapers' Company, after various experiences, including those of apprentice to a stationer and residence in Rome, he settled down to authorship as his chief business, and published many works. Among the rest he was concerned in eighteen plays, of which only four are extant. He also wrote ballads, translations of popular romances, etc., etc., and most of the annual City Pageants of his time (see Fairholt's *History of Lord Mayor's Pageants*, Percy Society, p. 32). For years he seems to have been the authorised keeper of properties of the Lord Mayor's Show. He died August 10th, 1633, and was buried in the church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. His monument perished in the Great Fire of 1666, but the long epitaph to his memory is given in the fourth edition of the *Survey*. It begins thus: "To the memory of that ancient servant to the City with his pen in divers employments, especially the *Survey of London*, Master Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper." Then follow many verses in praise of the man who,

"Survaid

Obstruse antiquities and ore them laid
Such vive and beautious colours with his pen,
That (spite of time) the old are new agen."

LONDON TOPOGRAPHERS.

With regard to the third edition of the *Survey*, Munday claims for it in his "epistle dedicatory" to the Lord Mayor, that he was merely carrying out the wishes of his friend John Stow, who had already contemplated an increased edition, and when failing in health gave his collections to Munday. On the title page it is said to be corrected and much enlarged with many rare and worthy notes, but later writers do not allow his work much merit.

In 1633 a fourth edition, this time in folio, was published, Munday, who as we have seen died in the course of that year, co-operating with H. D(yson) and others, one of whom signs the preface C. J. Of this edition, as of the former one, it has been the habit to speak slightly; but it has various features of interest, among the rest the arms of many mayors from the earliest times to the year of its publication, and the arms of the City Guilds and of various trading companies, some of them drawn in rather a decorative manner. More than a hundred pages at the end are taken up by curious items of information headed "Remaines," the earlier portion of these being described as "Remaines or Remnants of divers worthy things which should have had their due place and honour in this worke if promising friends had kept their words." It includes a "Perambulation or Circuit-walke foure miles about London."

The subsequent editions of Stow's *Survey* were two in number. That by the Rev. John Strype, another Londoner (though of Brabant family in the male line), was published in 1720, and contained a life of Stow by the editor. The final, or sixth edition, also associated with Strype's name, came out in 1754, seventeen years after he had died, and was finished "by careful hands." By this time the work had grown to two large folio volumes. Strype, an industrious worker, can hardly be thought to have had either method or critical faculty. He got together much new material, but it is ill-arranged, and in consulting him one often has to refer to previous editions for the purpose of ascertaining if what he says relates to his own time or to the London of Stow. Both these editions, especially the last, are embellished with many interesting maps and prints.

We will now mention a few topographical writers of the XVII and XVIII centuries, who, though far less noted than Stow, have made useful contributions to our knowledge of London, to which attention will be duly drawn.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHERS.

The first in point of time was James Howell, a University man of impulsive and amiable nature who was gifted with a sprightly pen. He is best known nowadays by his *Epistolæ Ho-eliæ or Familiar Letters*, mostly written when he was a prisoner in the Fleet, of which Thackeray says, "Montaigne and Howell's Letters are my bedside books. If I wake at night I have one or other of them to prattle me to sleep again." An intimate friend of Ben Jonson, to whom he wrote on various occasions, and at whose death he composed memorial verses in praise of his "honour'd friend and father," Howell mentions being present at a "solemn supper" given by the dramatist when Thomas Carew was also a guest, and he lived to hold the office of historiographer-royal after the Restoration. His monument, with a Latin inscription, is in the triforium gallery of the Temple church.

The work by Howell, which gives him a place in our list, is *Londinopolis, an Historical Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London and Westminster, etc.*, 1657, folio. Although pleasantly compiled, it shows no great amount of original research, being mostly borrowed from Stow and his continuators. He has, however, made a few instructive remarks. Thus, in his description of Newgate, after speaking of it as the fairest of all the gates, he says that it was "so call'd from the newness thereof, whereas before it was call'd Chamberlane Gate." This is a name not mentioned by Stow, but we gather from elsewhere that it was so called in the first part of the XII century if not before, and the suggestion that it got its later name, not from being altogether new but from being rebuilt, points to an earlier origin of the gate than that which Stow attributed to it. We have found out from recent excavation that in fact the gate was originally Roman, although several times enlarged and rebuilt. On the destruction of Newgate Prison, a Roman plinth and considerable Roman foundations came to light. An account of the discovery is published in the 59th volume of *Archæologia*. Howell was in early life connected with a glass factory, which in his *Familiar Letters* he speaks of as being in Broad Street, but in *Londinopolis* he locates the "Glasse-house" more exactly, as having stood in part of Winchester House, the Spanish ambassador having another part. He describes the sports of London somewhat in the style of the early writer Fitzstephen, mentioning, among the

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rest, archery "both at long marks and at butts," bowling, wrestling, throwing the bar, duck hunting, bull and bear baiting, tennis, shovel-board, ninepins and stool-ball, "though that straddling tomboy sport be not so handsome for maids."

The book has two interesting illustrations. There is a folding view of London by that excellent artist W. Hollar, with the following lines :—

"London, the glory of Great Brittaines Ile ;
Behold her Landschip here, and tru pourfile."

The places of chief interest in London are numbered on it and the names placed below. We thus get views of the spire of the church of St. Lawrence, Poultney, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt, of Old St. Dunstan's in the East, of Cold Harbour, Baynard's Castle, the Steelyard, and other historic sites. The second engraving is the well-known portrait of the author, cloaked, booted and spurred, leaning against a tree. In the background are his arms, and on a scroll in front the words: "Symbol auth." and "Heic tutus obumbror."

The next work on London in point of time, if not in importance, was *Camera Regis, or a Short View of London*, etc., by John Brydall, printed for William Croke at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar in 1676. Brydall was a writer who published thirty-six treatises for the most part on legal matters, and left many others in manuscript. He gave some books to the libraries of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple. The contents of *Camera Regis* may perhaps be partly judged by a few of its headings. "Of the words civitas, urbs and oppidum." "Of the origination or etymology of the word London." "Of the divers appellations of this glorious City." "Of the customs of the renowned City of London." "Of the franchises, liberties or singularities which the Londoners have obtained from the favour of our Kings in the High Court of Parliament." The last section tells one that according to a statute of 23 Eliz. c. 5. "Woods grown within the compass of 22 miles from and about London, or the suburbs of the same, shall not be felled, to be converted into coals for making of ironworks." We also learn something of the legal courts, and of the duties and privileges of the magistrates and officers "of this precellent City" from the Lord Mayor to the Deputy Escheator.

A book, small in size, but of importance as marking a new

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departure, is that which has the following title:—*A Collection of the names of the Merchants living in and about the City of London*, and on a previous page, "Licensed October 11, 1677, Roger L'Estrange." This, of which only three original copies are known to exist, was reprinted by J. C. Hotten in 1863, with an introduction, and by Chatto and Windus in 1878. It is usually called the Little London Directory, and was the first published, though there is also in print a List of the Principal Inhabitants of the City of London in 1640. The latter, did not appear till 1886, being compiled from original returns in the Record Office.

Two more publications of the second half of the XVII century remain to be mentioned. The first of these to which attention will be drawn was *The Present State of London, or memorials comprehending a full and succinct account of the ancient and modern state thereof*, a small volume chiefly compiled from Stow, but containing a few original and interesting features. Thomas Delaune, the writer of it, originally a Roman Catholic, had in early life cast in his lot with the Baptists. He employed himself in literary work for publishers, and afterwards kept a grammar school. When Dr. Benjamin Calamy's discourse called *A Scrupulous Conscience* found its way into print, Delaune took up what he considered to be a challenge to those of his way of thinking, and wrote in reply *A Plea for the Nonconformists*. This was construed into a libel, for which he paid with his life; for, being arrested in 1683, he was shortly after lodged among the felons in Newgate, and in the following January convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of a hundred marks, to find security to be of good behaviour for six months, and to have his books publicly burnt by the hangman. He was unable to pay the fine, and remained in Newgate; there his wife and two children, having joined him, soon died of want of fresh air and sufficient nourishment. His own health then gave way, and he followed them to the grave in 1685, after being a prisoner for about fifteen months. Calamy, whose father and elder brother were Nonconformists, although he did not answer the letters which Delaune wrote to him from Newgate, made efforts for his release and appears to have been troubled at their failure. The *Plea for the Nonconformists* continued to be re-issued at intervals during a century and a half. An edition was published at Ballston,

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Saratoga County, in the year 1800, one at Nottingham in 1816-17, and one in Manchester as late as the year 1843.

In *The Present State of London*, our author, when describing the Guild of Apothecaries, says:—"Amongst many worthy members of this Company I may not forget Dr. Gideon De Laune, Apothecary to King James, a man noted for many singularities in his time, a great Benefactor to the Publick, and particularly to the Apothecaries Hall in Black Fryars, where his statue in white marble is to be seen to this day, and to whom I have the honour to be nearly related. He lived piously to the age of 97 years, and worth (notwithstanding his many acts of publick and private piety) near as many thousand pounds as he was years, having 37 children by one wife, and about 60 grandchildren at his funeral. His famous pill is in great request to this day, notwithstanding the swarms of pretenders to universal pill-making." Gideon Delaune's bust is still in the Hall of the Apothecaries, having been saved from the Great Fire. Doubtless the pill was very efficacious, but his claims to distinction as a patriarch are slightly exaggerated by a too partial kinsman, for in fact he had only seventeen children, few of whom grew up, and his grandchildren were less than thirty in number. It may be added that Gideon Delaune was born at Rheims about 1565, being the son of a French pastor.

The Present State of London was first published in 1681, with a dedication to Sir Patience Ward, then Lord Mayor. According to Lowndes, who misdescribed the plates, which should be thirteen, there was another edition in 1682. This is not in the library of the British Museum, and the writer has found no trace of it, but he possesses a curious composite volume, made up of part of the first edition and of a subsequent edition published in 1690, to be presently described. There are in the original edition two sets of verses addressed to the author. The first of them, signed R. S., is an acrostic on *The Present State of London* each line beginning with a letter of the title in ordered sequence. The second, beginning

"Reader, Survey De Laune, and his Survey,
Who London's glories lively doth display,"

is signed by D. E. Philipolis. Delaune introduces a well-argued and spirited appeal for liberty of conscience, which when viewed in the light of subsequent events is not without pathos. He

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gives an account of the penny post for London and the suburbs, informing us that it was an invention of William Dockwra, then "little more than a year old," being begun in April, 1680.

The Present State of London was republished in 1690, with additions "by a careful hand," and with the added title, *Angliæ Metropolis*. The dedication at the beginning to the then Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Pilkington, is signed S. W. In this edition all the topographical prints have disappeared except the frontispiece representing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. One little change from the first addition adds a fact to our knowledge. In 1681 Delaune had told us that "in Hony-lane, near the Standard in Cheapside, is the small parish church called All-hallows, Hony-lane" (burial place of John Norman, mayor in 1453). He forgets that it had been burnt down in the Great Fire, and from *Angliæ Metropolis* we learn that by 1690 the site was "turned into a market place." This edition has, after the original author's preface, an appeal to the reader signed by the publishers, John Harris and Thomas Hawkins.

There is an interesting reference to Delaune in the *Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne*, lately republished by the Oxford Historical Society, vol. vii, p. 347. Under the date March 18, 1724-25, he says:—"Yesterday being looking upon the first vol. of Hollingshede's Chron. of the 1st ed. at the Bell in the Corn Market, Oxford, there happened to be a Man who lived in St. Giles's Parish and said he had got a folio MS. finely done with many Pictures to illustrate the Stories, being a Chronicle from the beginning of the World in English. The author, he said, appears to have been one Thomas De Laune. He said he had been offered seven Guineas for it, that Mr. Rawlinson (I suppose Dr. Rich^d Rawlinson) of St John's Coll. formerly saw it, and said there was not the like. He said that he had lent it out more than once, and by that means two or three leaves had been gone, and therefore he would never lend it any more."

If, as we have been told, Howell was one of the first Englishmen who tried to make a living out of literature, the subject of our next short notice was the first who combined effectively the publishing business with that of miscellaneous authorship. This was Nathaniel Crouch, publisher, who died at an advanced age about the year 1725, having under the titles of R. B.—Richard Burton—and Robert Burton, compiled many little volumes at a

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shilling a-piece, which were very popular in their time. The great Dr. Johnson in 1784 asked Mr. Dilly to procure a set, "as they seem very proper to allure backward readers," and John Dunton said of him that he was "a phoenix author, I mean the only man who gets a living by the writing of books."

The particular publication with which we are now concerned was his *Historical Remarques and Observations of the ancient and present state of London and Westminster*, which, like Delaune's *Present State of London*, first saw the light in 1681. The earlier part of this book is chiefly topographical; the second part (of the same date and bound with it) is of the nature of an historical sketch from A.D. 527 to the year of publication. In this pleasant little compilation, as in Howell's volume, it is difficult to find original matter, but one can pick up a few shreds of topographical information. For instance, on page twenty there is a statement that "Black Fryers Stairs is a free landing place, now gallantly rebuilt, with a usefull Bridge, by Sir Tho. Fitch, who has built a very curious house upon the wharf, and cleared it, so that now the Lord Mayor, when he comes from Westminster to be sworn, lands there instead of Paul's Wharf as being more convenient." As in the case of Delaune's work, which in size also this little volume resembles, it has been said that there was a second edition, not to be found in the British Museum, and of which we have never come across a copy. A so-called third, and, according to the title page, an enlarged edition, appeared in 1684, but it seems in fact to have been merely a reprint, the artless copper plate engraving being by this time much worn. Both issues were published by Crouch at his shop with the sign of the Bell, which, however, in the interval had been shifted from Exchange Alley (by Kemp's Coffee House) to the Poultry. It is perhaps worth mentioning that in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the second part, mentioned above, is wrongly said to have been added in this edition. There were subsequent editions in 1703, 1722, and 1730. The last, published after the death of the author, had grown to more than double the size of the original volume. It is also brought up to date; at the beginning of the title the words "Historical Remarques" are replaced by "A New View," but the second part is still called "Historical Remarks," the spelling being modernised. The work is said to have been "continued by

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an Able Hand." In our copy there are two plates which coincide with those in the original edition, the design for the arms of London is also identical. A few illustrations are omitted and others here make their first appearance.

Strange to say, considering the want of originality in the work, after a lapse of 80 years another (and final) edition was published as late as the year 1810, with wide margins and good type, making quite a large volume. It has none of the old illustrations, but poor portraits, most of them in duplicate. Their miscellaneous character can be judged by the fact that among the persons represented are Sir William Walworth, Menassah Ben Israel, William Wallace, Lord Cobham, Jane Shore, Mrs. A. Turner the murderess, and Philemon Holland. The publishers had got hold of Delaune's *Present State of London* and had copied from it views of the City gates, repeating a misrepresentation of Newgate. The concluding illustration, also copied from Delaune's book, represents Clarendon House. The historical portion is not carried beyond the year 1681.

We now come to a topographical work which may still be consulted freely with pleasure and profit, as although founded to some extent on Stow, it contains the 'results of much independent research. This is *A New View of London, or an Ample Account of that City*, in two volumes, 8vo, 1708, the author of which (although his name is not given on the title page), was Edward Hatton, who has left behind him other useful writings. He might with reason have had a few lines accorded to him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His claims at least were as strong as those of Crouch or Burton, of whom an account is given; but, with so many names to select from, one knows how difficult it must have been for the editors of that great work to make a final choice. From Sir John Hawkins (*History of Musick*, 1776, vol. iv, p. 504) we learn that Hatton was "surveyor to one of the Fire-offices in London." It was therefore his duty to survey buildings throughout the metropolis, and while doing this work, by which he seems to have acquired considerable knowledge of architecture, he took the occasion to note down any facts appealing to the antiquary or the historian which appeared to him to be of sufficient interest. The book resulting therefrom was thus largely founded on personal

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observation. It also had the advantage of being arranged in a convenient manner.

Hatton says of the *New View* that it is "a more *particular* description thereof than has hitherto been published of any City in the World," and little as he is now remembered, he appears to make good his claim. In the preface he admits that as a matter of course he has borrowed from Stow, Camden, Dugdale and others, just as Stow had himself borrowed from previous writers, but he ventures to assert that about nine-tenths of the book are original. There is a long introduction, treating of London in general, and the rest is divided into eight sections, their respected subjects being arranged in alphabetical order. First, we have all the streets, squares, lanes, markets, yards, inns, etc., in London, Westminster, and Southwark, with some useful notes. Then follow detailed accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the various churches in London and the suburbs. Many of the monumental inscriptions are here given, of which it has been said of Hawkins and others that the transcripts are sometimes inaccurate. But even if this be so, the mistakes are seldom of importance, and it is good to have one's memory refreshed with regard to what exists, or existed in Hatton's time. Next follows an account of the Royal Exchange, the Guildhall, the Halls of City Companies, etc., and then an interesting section containing information on palaces, noblemen's houses, etc. Other subjects on which new light is thrown are colleges, libraries, Inns of Court, free schools, museums, offices, hospitals, prisons, houses of correction, bridges, ferries, docks, keys, wharfs, plying places for boats, and their distances from London Bridge, lights, insurance offices, conduits and fountains; and public statues in and about the City, of which in some cases this is the only record. There is also a vocabulary, with explanation, of the terms of art and heraldry used in the treatise. A supplement to the *New View of London* was published in 1722, and is bound up with it in the copy at the British Museum. It relates altogether to the cathedrals, churches, and chapels of the metropolis, and we are told in the preface that it is the result partly of inspection into the records of the churches themselves, partly of a study of Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey*, then lately published. It was sold by J. Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane. The name

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of Hatton is attached to various other publications, chiefly arithmetrical, which can be seen at the British Museum. Among them the following may be noted. His *Intire System of Arithmetic, etc.*, 1721, reached a second edition eleven years afterwards. *Arithmetick, both in theory and practice, made plain and easy, etc.*, first written by one John Hill, seems to have been a popular book, for in 1733 a fifth edition appeared under Hatton's editorship. The preface is signed by H. Ditton of Christ's Hospital, and it contains a testimonial as to its merits, signed "C. Snell, from my school in Foster Lane," but this was written earlier, being dated 1712. Another work which Hatton remodelled was *The Practical Measurer*, by Isaac Keay. The fourth edition, revised and corrected, "with an appendix and preface by E. Hatton Gent," was issued in 1730. There is a work by him called the *Comes Comerciï, or Trader's Companion*, besides several others. Enough has been said to prove that he was a hard-working and intelligent man. There is a portrait of him from a rare print inserted in a copy of the *New View*, which belongs to the writer.

The works on London so far described, are, with one exception, all by known authors, and all except the two last editions of Stow, Hatton's supplement, and the *Little London Directory*, are mentioned in *The English Topographer* by an Impartial Hand (Richard Rawlinson) in 1720. We will now briefly refer to a few booklets of not much importance but still having a certain value, the authors of which have hitherto escaped notice.

In 1722 a compilation called *The Antiquities of London and Westminster*, by "N. B.," was published for H. Tracy, carrying on business at the Three Bibles on London Bridge. It is, perhaps, chiefly interesting from the fact that it was issued at one of the old houses which helped to make that structure more beautiful than the Ponte Vecchio at Florence, for, although well arranged, there seems to be nothing original about it.

Oddly enough, in the same year, another work of about the same size was printed for H. Tracy at the Three Bibles, and for another bookseller, T. Norris, at the sign of the Looking Glass, also on London Bridge. Doubtless travellers crossing from Southwark used to buy these as hand-books. This second venture has a very long title of which the following forms part: *Remarks on London, being an Exact Survey of the Cities of*

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London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, etc., "all alphabetically digested and very useful for Gentlemen, Ladies, Merchants, Tradesmen, both in City and Country. The like never before extant." It was by W. Stow, about whom we have been unable to glean any information. It is unlikely that he was connected with the family of his great predecessor who wrote the original *Survey*. From this humbler chronicler something can be gleaned, as he evidently observed for himself at first hand. He begins with a *Strangers' Guide or Travellers' Directory*, giving the names of all the various streets, alleys, etc., to some of which he has appended useful notes. For instance, in describing Artillery Ground, Tothill Fields, he says that near it, by Westminster Pound, are Hill's Almshouses, the Grey Coat Boys' Hospital, the Green Coat Boys' Hospital, and Mr. Green's Blue Coat Boys' Hospital, who has lately built, not far from it, the finest Brewhouse in Europe. We learn that "Bull Inn Court, Strand, was so called from being built where the Bull Inn formerly stood, which some years since fell down and kill'd five or six people in their beds, besides hurting some others." From "Chequer Court, against Northumberland House, Strand, many stage-coaches may be hired for the western parts of England, and the waters had fresh from Bath and the Hot Well at Bristol." Clothfair, West Smithfield, once the site of a great mediæval cloth fair, was still "noted for the sale of cloths, druggets, and other woollen factures." Kingsgate Street, according to our author, was so called from a five-bar gate fixed there when a field, "thro' which our Kings were wont to pass when they went to Newmarket." The famous giants at the Guildhall are called Gogmagog and Corineus, names certainly applied to images of a somewhat similar kind which were placed on London Bridge in 1554, when Philip and Mary made their public entry into London. The present giants, carved by Richard Saunders, found their way to the Guildhall in 1708, the year of Hatton's publication. Of Luterners (Lewknor's) Lane, Drury Lane, we are told that "the wickedness of its inhabitants having gain'd (as well as some places by it) the name of Little Sodom, they have given it the nice name of Charles Street, as a stone shows on the west end of it." In Ormonde Street is a stately stone house "belonging to Squire Herbert, called Lord Powis, and behind it is a well, whose water is reckon'd medicinal for sore

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eyes." The old church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is being pulled down. "In Whetstone's Park, by Lincoln's Inn Fields, was formerly a receptacle for wanton does, till in the reign of Charles the Second they were routed out by the mob, to suppress which riot the King's Life Guards were obliged to go in arms against them." Bride Lane, Fleet Street, is noted for hat-makers, and at "Chizel Street, Upper Moorfields, are still some fletchers or those who make bows and arrows." These are a few of the quaint items of information with which the directory is enriched.

Then follows a "List of all the Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels of ease within the Bill of Mortality, withal shewing therein the sett times of publick Prayers, receiving the Sacrament, and hearing Sermons both Ordinary and Extraordinary, with many curious observations," which make it evident how frequent were week-day services at that time in the City. The rest of this quaint volume deals with the post office, fairs and markets, the inns for flying coaches, stage coaches, waggons, etc., wharfs and plying places on the Thames, the rates of coachmen, chairmen, carmen and watermen, and other useful items of information.

The year 1722 was prolific in London guide-books, for a third volume (small 8vo) appeared anonymously under the title of *A New Review of London, being an exact Survey taken lately of every street, lane, alley, square, close, green, wharf, row, garden, field, and all places. . . . With the rates of foreign and domestic letters, list of all the stage coaches, waggons and carriers, where they Inn at in London and days they go out of town, and another list (never before done) of all the houses of the British nobility in London and Westminster.* This was re-issued several times. There was a third edition in 1728.

In the year 1732 a book was published called *New Remarks of London*, etc., claiming to be collected by the Company of Parish-Clerks, those clerks, whose names are given, rendering some assistance. With regard to the parish churches there is much detail concerning the value of the livings, hours of service, schools, charities, etc., but little about the architecture. The rest of the book follows somewhat the lines of W. Stow's publication, but one misses somewhat his naïve individual touches.

A work that cannot be omitted from our list is that by the

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well known John Mottley, who, under the pseudonym of Robert Seymour, and perhaps with the assistance of Thomas Cooke, produced a *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, which purports to be "an improvement of Mr. Stow's and other Surveys, by adding whatever alterations have happened in the said cities, etc., to the present year, retrenching many superfluities, and correcting many errors in the former writers." This was in folio. The first volume has two title pages, dated respectively 1733 and 1734. The second volume has the date 1735. The compiler was son of a Colonel Thomas Mottley, who followed the fortunes or misfortunes of James II in exile, and afterwards taking service under Louis XIV, was killed in 1706 at the battle of Turin. He himself gained a precarious livelihood by his pen, chiefly as a dramatist, and died in 1750. Three years afterwards there was a re-publication of his work on London "to which is introduced Sir W. Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral from its foundation*, by a Gentleman of the Inner Temple." "Seymour's" *Survey* is sometimes called an edition of that by Stow, but it was evidently not so considered by those who published the sixth and final edition of Stow's *Survey*.

Of that important work Maitland's *History of London* perhaps it will be enough to say that there were five editions, and, as Peter Cunningham points out, the first published in one volume folio, 1739, is very unlike the two thick volumes folio edited by Entick long after Maitland's death in 1775. They are all useful but not inspiring, and the same thing is true of other London histories in the latter part of the XVIII century; for instance, Chamberlain (1770), Noorthouck (1772) and Harrison (1776), and that compiled by "a Society of Gentlemen," and published under the direction of William Thornton in 1784. Pennant, who comes on the scene a good deal later, is more lively but less accurate.

There is one small book on London which is perhaps worth mentioning, not so much from any inherent merit it may possess as on account of its authorship. This is called *The Touchstone, or Essays on the reigning Diversions of the Town*, published anonymously in 1728, and re-issued in 1731 as *The Taste of the Town, or Guide to all Publick Diversions*. The titles of a couple of the chapters perhaps sufficiently indicate its contents. Chapter I is on "Musick, Operas and Plays; their Original

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Progress and Improvement, and the Stage-Entertainment fully vindicated from the exceptions of old Pryn, the Reverend Mr. Collier, and Mr. Law." The final chapter (VII) treats of "the Athletic Sport of the Antients, their Circus compared with our Bear-Garden, and their Gladiators with our Prize-Fighters, of Cock-Fighting, Puppet-Shews, Mountebanks and Auctions."

The author, James Ralph, born about 1705, probably in Pennsylvania, was a merchant's clerk in his native country and became intimate with Benjamin Franklin, who says of him in his Autobiography: "Ralph was ingenious, genteel in his manners, and extremely eloquent." Leaving a wife and child in America, he came to England with Franklin in 1724 and never returned. He took up miscellaneous writing as a means of livelihood, was for years in the pay of politicians, and is thus mentioned by Pope in the Dunciad (edition of 1743, book I, line 215):—

"And see, the very Gazeteers give o'er ;
Even Ralph repents and Henley writes no more."

In later life Ralph resided at Chiswick, and is said to have helped his neighbour, Hogarth, in the composition of *The Analysis of Beauty*. After suffering for years from gout he died at Chiswick, Jan. 24th, 1762. There is an account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Such books as John Evelyn's *Fumifugium*, 1661, or *The City Gardener*, 1722, by Thomas Fairchild of Hoxton, hardly come within the scope of this paper, but they are both well worthy of perusal, for apart from their other merits, they give us pleasant glimpses of old London. From the former we learn how, when Newcastle was besieged during the Civil War, divers Gardens and Orchards in the very heart of the City yielded splendid crops and this was "by the owners rightly imputed to the penury of coales, and the little smoke which they took notice to infest them that year."

Fairchild, however, a man of intellectual distinction, who first scientifically hybridised plants, read papers before the Royal Society, and was, by the way, founder of the flower sermon at Shoreditch, records, many years after Evelyn's time, that fruit-trees would grow well and bear fruit plentifully in the closest alleys of London; for instance, "at the Rose Tavern without Temple Bar," and "in a little yard at Sam's Coffee-house in

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Ludgate Street." Of these the vine, the fig tree, and the mulberry tree, still make a brave fight against the impurities of our smoke laden atmosphere, and specimens of the two last at the time of writing adorn garden plots within a short distance of the Royal Exchange; but then, alas! it can no longer be said that "the tree is known by its fruit." Cynics, indeed, have been heard to say that "plants" of another kind are those that now flourish most in the City. There are many publications of the period referred to in our title, such as Ned Ward's *London Spy* and others of the class usually described as "facetious" or "curious" in booksellers' catalogues which, for the light they throw on London topography, deserve to be noticed, as much or more than *The City Gardener* or Evelyn's *Fumifugium*; but these are special favourites with the writer, and have long held an honoured place on his shelves. Besides, it was best to have some definite limit; he has, therefore, confined his remarks almost entirely to books in his own possession.

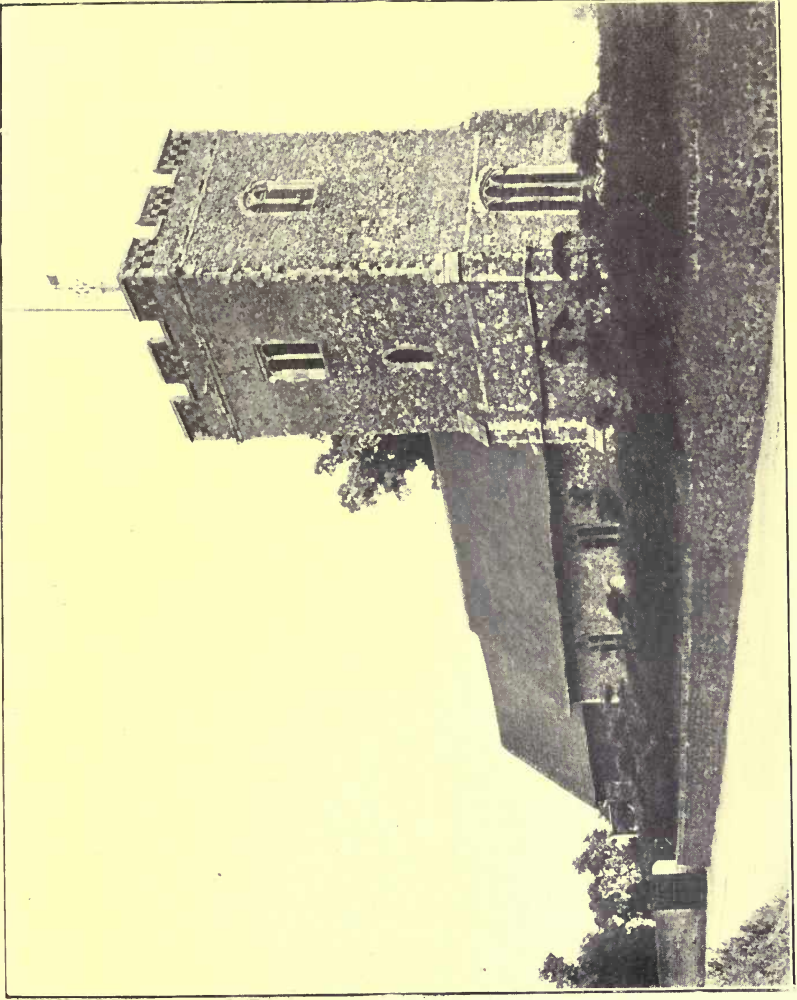
NOTES ON THE EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

By C. W. FORBES, Member of the Essex Archæological Society.

[Continued from p. 122.]

CHADWELL ST. MARY.

THE last church we visited was Bulphan. I propose now to take another very old church, more to the south between Orsett and Tilbury, Chadwell St. Mary. The church is of Saxon origin. St. Chad was a Saxon bishop (Bede states in his chronicle that Tilbury was the seat of a monastery founded *circa* 630 under Sigbert, King of the East Saxons, by St. Chad or Ceadda, afterwards Bishop of York in 666 and Lichfield in 667; he also built a church at the well close by in which he baptised his converts). This church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was afterwards called "Chadwell St. Mary"; the Well of St. Chad, or



Chadwell St. Mary Church.

Photograph by C. W. Forbes.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

Chad's Well, was, I am told, believed to have been situated to the north of the church wall. No trace is left of the original Saxon edifice, the present building being of Norman foundation, dating from the middle of the XII century. It consists of a chancel, nave, and a fine imposing embattled western tower with three bells, dated respectively 1618, 1694, and 1763.

Considerable alterations took place in the XIV and XV centuries, and the only Norman work now remaining is the upper portions of the north and south doorways, the walls of the nave, one small window and portions of the tower.

The west doorway, now closed, and the three-light window above it in the tower, are Perpendicular. On the south side of this door is a handsome niche, which originally contained an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The interior substance of the outer walls and tower is chalk, or clunch, faced with brick or rubble, of a similar nature to that at Wennington and East Thurrock, etc.; this material, being very common in the neighbourhood, has been employed somewhat extensively in the building of a good many of the walls and towers of the ancient churches in this part of the county.

There are three doorways, north, south, and west. The south door was blocked up in the latter part of the XVI century. At the last restoration, some years ago, it was reopened and a large vestry added. The north and south doorways were of a similar nature, as can readily be seen both from the exterior and interior of the church, the upper portions of the original Norman doorways being plainly visible.

The present chancel was added in the XIV century, and contains a piscina and sedilia; it is separated from the nave by a modern dwarf oak screen. On the south side of the nave can be seen the ancient rood-loft stairs, which date from the XV century.

The original font has disappeared; the present one is modern, in the Norman style, similar to that at Laindon, from which it was probably copied. A font of the Georgian Period was found in 1905 under one of the old pews; it is now in the vestry.

In the chancel are two very fine Italian oil paintings presented by the late Vicar.

There were at one time two brasses in the chancel. One was destroyed about fifty years ago. The other was lately found by the

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

present Vicar under the altar; he informs me that it is still there and is in an excellent state of preservation. It has an inscription to Cecilye Owen, who died 18th August, 1603, and a shield of arms.

The list of Rectors dates from *circa* 1303, and the Registers from 1539.

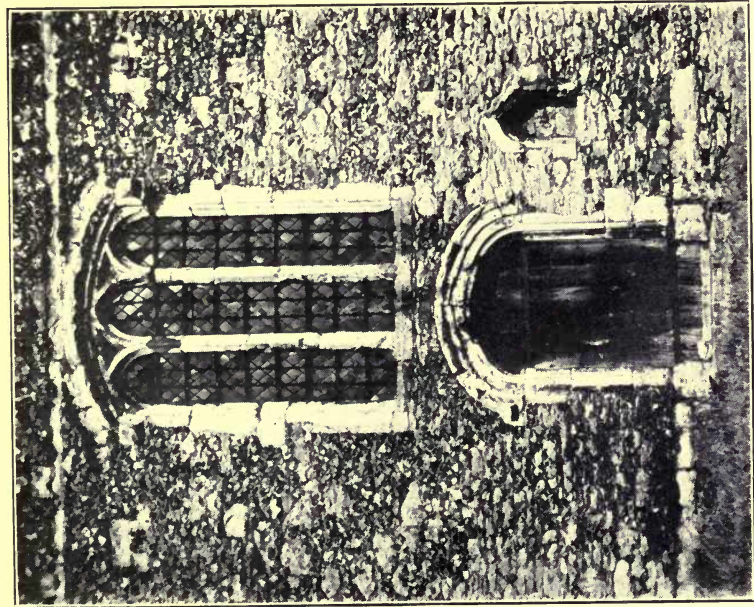
Daniel Defoe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, was, it is said, born in this parish; he was at one time secretary to a firm of brick and tile makers here. It is probable that the estate on which this manufactory stood belonged to a branch of the family; in the registers for the early part of the XVI century we find entries of marriages and deaths of members of the Defoe family.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE.

Near Chadwell St. Mary are the ancient parishes of East and West Tilbury and Mucking, but these I propose to leave for a future instalment. We will proceed next to Stanford-le-Hope, one of the chief places in South Essex. It is six miles from Grays and eight miles from Tilbury, and is situated on the main Southend road. This place must have been of considerable importance in pre-Reformation times, as the church contains a number of memorials to ancient possessors of the manors in the surrounding districts.

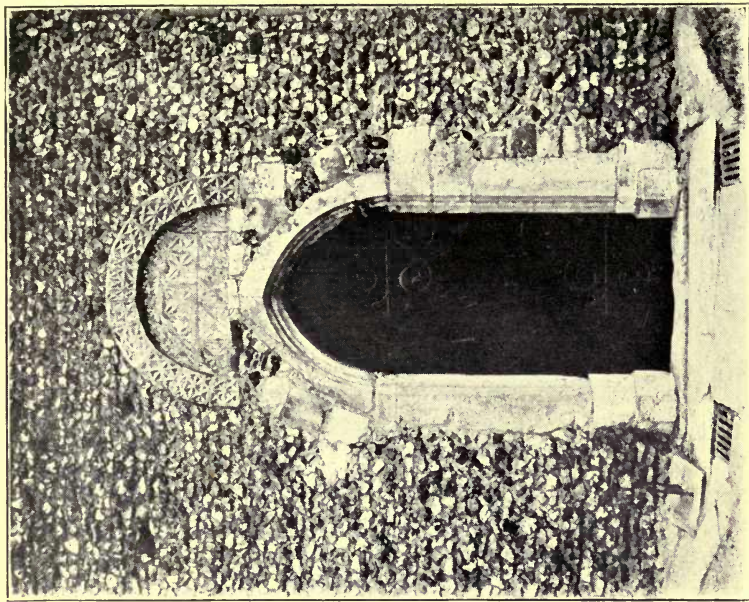
The derivation of the name Stanford-le-Hope has not, I think, been satisfactorily explained; perhaps some of my readers can enlighten us on the subject.

The church stands on the top of a rather steep hill to the south of the railway station; the present tower, with its four pinnacles, is very prominent, and visible for some distance. The church and tower were in a very dilapidated state in the early part of the XIX century; but a thorough restoration was effected about 1878, when the tower was practically rebuilt of Kentish ragstone and raised twenty feet. The upper portion, with the four pinnacles, is apparently a copy of the famous and stately XV century tower of the church at Prittlewell, which will be described and illustrated in a later article. It has a clock and six bells hung in 1884 in place of five dated 1694 to 1703. The tower is built at the east end of the north aisle, which is very unusual. A similar style of erection is seen at Grays Thurrock church, erected in the XIII century.



Chadwell St. Mary; West Door.

Photograph by C. W. Forbes.



Chadwell St. Mary; North Door.

Photograph by C. W. Forbes.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles and chantry chapels.

The first church erected was doubtless of Norman foundation and very small, simply a nave and small chancel; the only remains of this early structure are in the present south arcade, three feet thick, one small window, and the inner west wall. These are composed of chalk, flint, and rubble, and are evidently remains of the original outer walls on the south and west sides. In this west wall, to which a vestry has been attached, is an oblong opening which is considered to have been a so-called leper window. The north aisle was added in the early part of the XIII century, and the south aisle in the latter part. The shafts or pillars separating the aisles from the nave are alternately circular and octagonal on the north, and octagonal only on the south side. The chancel, which dates from the reign of Edward III, is divided from the nave by an arch with two reveals with hollowed chamfered edges. About the same period the north and south chantry chapels and vestry were added, and a tower erected; also three fine sedilia seats and piscina inserted in the chancel. These are similar to those at Orsett church, and were probably designed by the same architect. The church as it stands at present is a typical one in the Decorated style of architecture.

Portions of a fine oak XIV century chancel screen have been preserved. It is now used to divide the south chantry or chapel from the aisle.

Beneath a crocketed ogee arch on the north side of the chancel is a perpendicular altar tomb; the brass effigy and inscription attached to it have been at some time lost or stolen. It is not known who was buried here. The tomb was doubtless utilised in pre-Reformation times as an Easter sepulchre.

The south chapel was originally appendant to the manor of Hassingbrook.

The basement of the tower was also formerly a chantry chapel, and contains a plain piscina.

The font, with its ancient oaken canopy of the Decorated period, is very imposing although much mutilated. It was partly restored a few years ago.

In the south chapel are a number of memorials to the Featherston family, dating from 1690 to 1774; also to their

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

successors, the Scrattons, from 1774 to 1841. On the east wall of the chancel is a memorial to Richard Champion, who died in 1599. Numerous others cover the walls of the aisles.

The ceiling of the nave is of panelled oak; the south door is of similar work and very massive.

At the late restoration the nave and aisles were refloored, and a new roof put to nave and chancel; five stained glass windows were also inserted in the church. A large fresco of "Jacob's Dream" was discovered on the walls of aisles.

CORRINGHAM.

Between Stanford-le-Hope and the River Thames are situated the two old and comparatively little known villages of Corringham and Fobbing. The first is about two miles from Stanford, while Fobbing is a mile to the east of Corringham; both have churches of interest, and both are worthy of a visit. Strangers are seldom seen in these parts, being some distance from the railway and right away from the main Southend road.

A sign post almost opposite the east end of the church at Stanford-le-Hope points the way to Corringham. The church at Corringham (or Currincham, as the *Doomsday Book* spells it) is of Norman foundation, built of flint and stone. The tower, however, which is massive and has a pyramidal roof, is probably the only portion remaining of the Norman building. It contains three bells, dated respectively 1580, 1613, and 1622. One is inscribed "God be my good speed," and is dated 1613, with "T. B.," the initials of Thomas Bartlett, the bell founder; another bears the founder's mark and the words: "Thomas Bartlett made this bell" (1622); while around the first bell runs the legend: "John Dier made me 1580."

The present nave and chancel date from the XIV century; and the north aisle was also added about this time.

There are two entrances, north and south. The space under the tower is used as a baptistry, and contains an ancient font believed to be Norman. It has, however, been hopelessly modernized by the addition of paint and gilding.

The north door was reopened about 1875, when the north aisle was restored. This aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of two bays in the Decorated style. The chantry, or north chapel, which is divided off from this aisle by a portion of the old oak chancel screen, is known as the "Baud" chantry,



Stanford le Hope; Altar Tomb.
 Photograph by C. W. Forbes.



Stanford le Hope Church.
 Photograph by C. W. Forbes.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

and perpetuates the memory of the principal family in Corringham from the XII to the XVI centuries.¹ Mr. Minet's recent researches into the records of this ancient family have revealed many interesting facts, including the dedication of this chapel to St. Katherine. William Baud (a Member of Parliament for Essex in the XIV century) provided that in this chapel mass should be offered daily for his soul, that of Isabella his wife, and for the souls of their ancestors. After being disused for centuries, this ancient chapel is now once more properly furnished for divine service. The east window contains a few fragments of old stained glass.

The interior of the church consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with the chantry chapel.

In the south wall of chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina.

In the last century, before the restoration (1843-4) took place, the little church was overgrown with ivy, and there was no chancel arch, which, together with the south wall, had fallen down in the XVI century. The main portion of the church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1843. The tower was left, apparently, for lack of funds, until 1864, when the vestry was added.

The south porch is modern and dates from a later restoration. On its corbels may be seen carved portraits of the late Queen Victoria and the then Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield, Corringham at that time being in his diocese. Remains of a holy water stoup are protected by this porch. The chancel window and several others in the nave are fitted with modern stained glass of no great merit.

There is a XIV century bench end with carved tracery attached to one of the new seats at the west end of nave.

Some fine ancient brasses are to be seen on the floor of the chancel and chantry chapel, including a half-length effigy to Richard de Belton, Rector *circa* 1340, and one to Alice Grevycob (1453). Other brasses include the following:—Thomas Atlee and Margaret his wife, *circa* 1464; Robert Draper, also a former incumbent, *circa* 1595. This last brass is inserted in an ancient stone inscribed "Abele (? Isabele) Baud gist ici, dieu de sa alme ait merci."

Another brass has the figure of a female, much worn, dated

¹ "The Baud family of Corringham and Hadham Parva," *Essex Arch. Soc. Transactions*, part iii, new series.

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

1460; inscription lost. The brass to Richard de Belton is one of the most interesting in the county. Technically known as a "demi-priest," it represents a half-length figure of the Rector in Mass vestments, his chasuble being apparalled round the neck and sleeves. The inscription runs:—"Hic jacet d'n's Ricardus de Belton' q'nda' Rector istius eccl'ie cuj' a'i'e p'picietur deus." Mr. Harris, in his book *Monumental Brasses*, puts the date of this brass as 1340; it is marvellously well preserved.

[To be continued.]

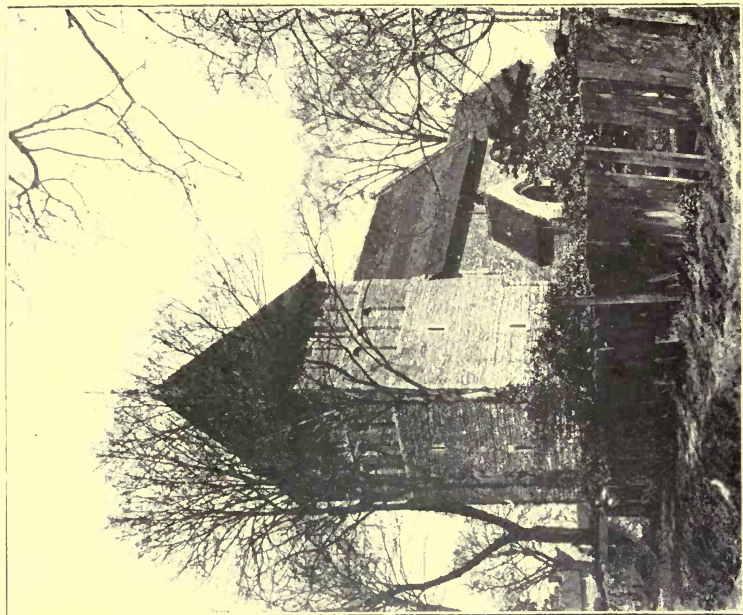
SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.

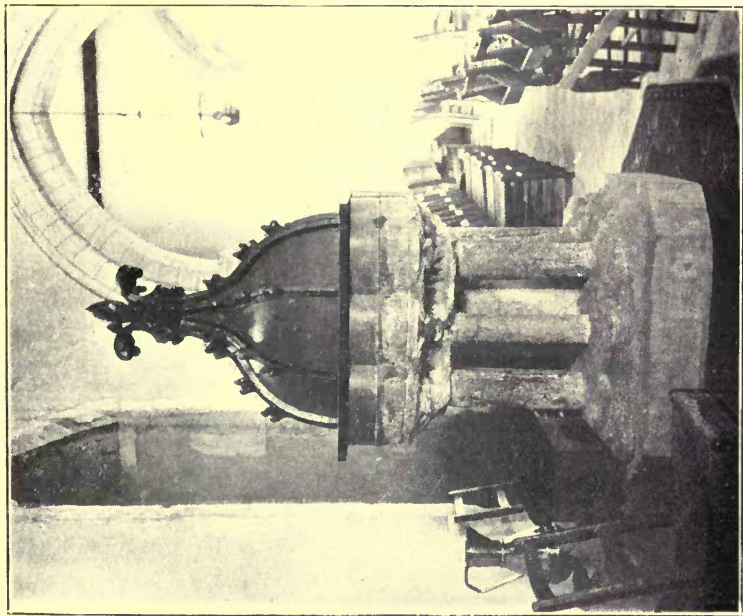
THERE is no one in the world, who, at some hour or other in his life, would not have staked his all for some sign, eagerly desired, long looked for. Some sign that should show clear at some vital moment, and should signify the final defeat of the ill luck that had hitherto dogged and beleagured his heart's garrison. Some sign that should rise in his mental sky at a time when his life's sun was low in the heavens to convince him that he was not far from the kingdom of his dreams.

Ever since the two great signs that heralded the greatest Coming the world has ever seen, and its Departure, we have known, in a way unknown before, how infinitely much may be conveyed by a sign.

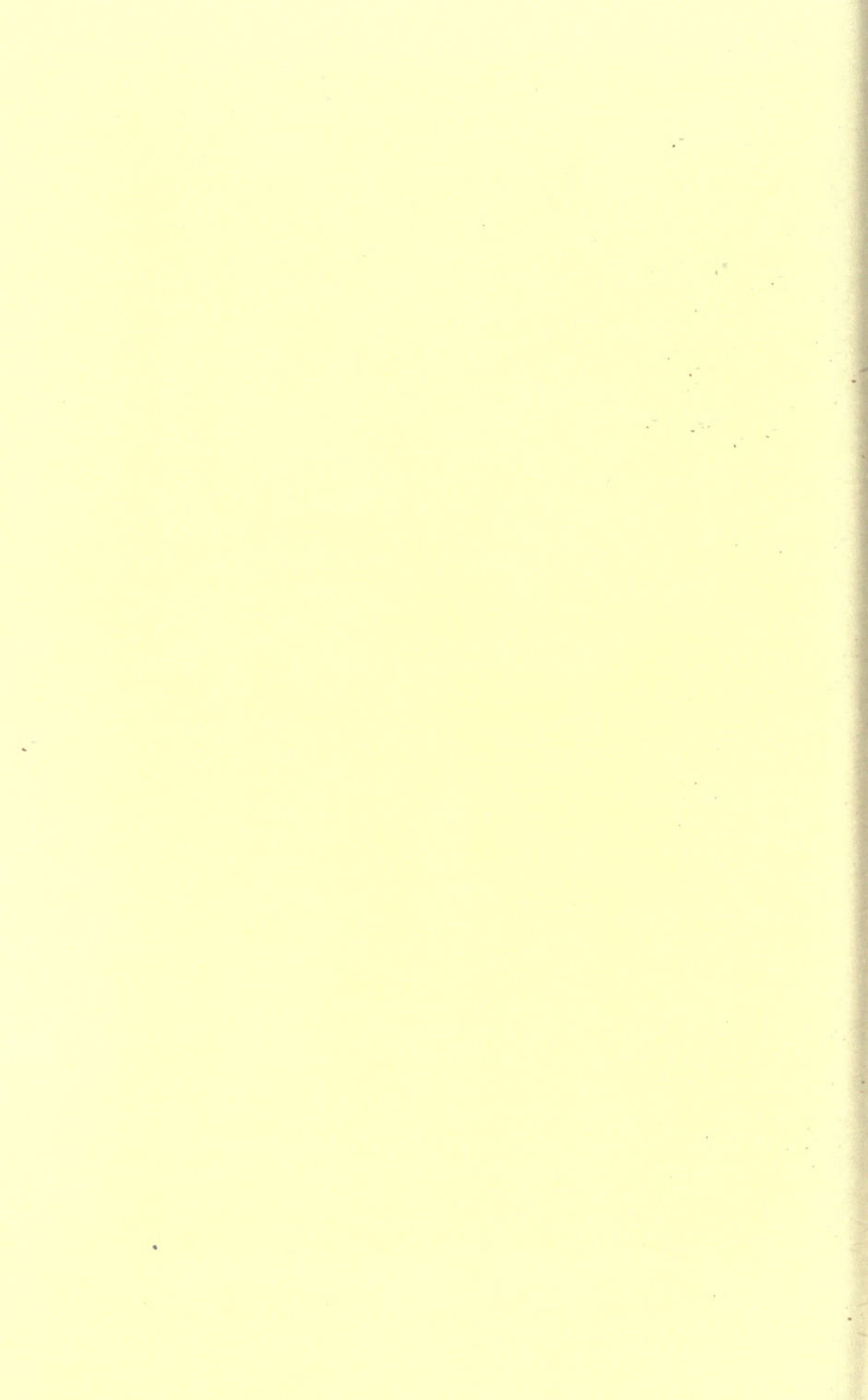
In matters of less serious, every-day life, I remember one evening in late March, when I was waiting for a sign on a country platform. It was the sign of the Central down express. In it was someone infinitely dear to me. The sky looked like a roseate-hued sea, with islands scattered about its surface at intervals. It was flecked with irregular lines of clouds: deep purple, and dull slate. The cold white gleam of the metals at my feet were lit garishly from time to time by split streams of molten silver, which fell, ever and anon, as if shaken from some brimming bowl, as the electric train passed along, amid broad glares of dazzling sheet lightning.



Corringham Church.
Photograph by C. W. Forbes.

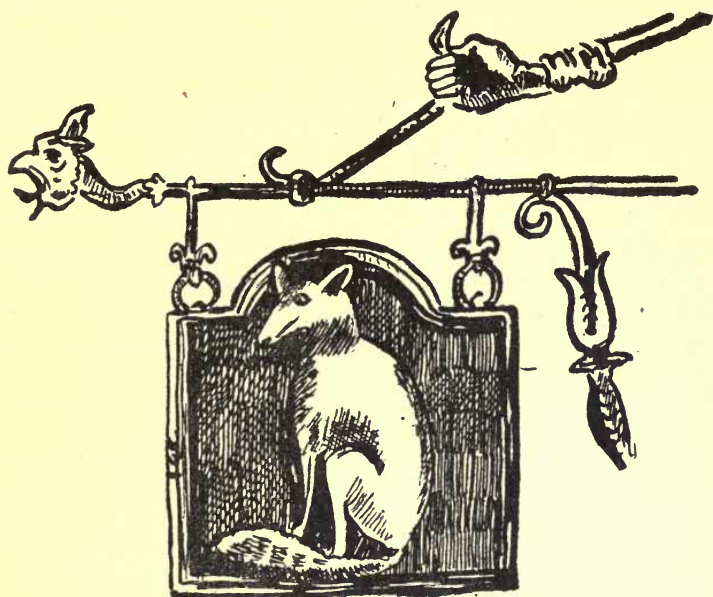


Stanford le Hope; the Font.
Photograph by C. W. Forbes.



SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

Standing out in vivid contrast against the horizon were the four signal lamps: two red, two emerald green. The buildings behind them darkly silhouetted against the clear sky. As I watched, came the thing for which I was waiting. A sharp "ting-ting" rang out imperatively in the air, and the signal dropped to intimate the near approach of the express. A sudden stir of eager expectancy gripped me. Already my ear caught a distant roar in the far distance. A few seconds later the express was upon us. A mere flash; a thunderous, panting, throbbing advance, was all of which one was cognisant. But even as it swung past I had caught the message of personal import it contained for me.



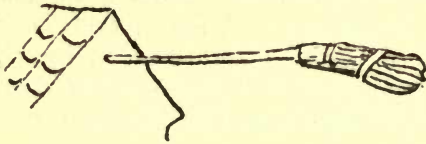
THE FOX, LOMBARD STREET, 1677.

A friend's face leaning out of the window of a carriage in the rear of the train, a hastily flung packet which fell at my feet as I stood waiting at the far end of the platform among the milk cans. As I turned, my eyes saw the flash of a heliographed smile light up my friend's face, and the mighty, steaming velocity was already far beyond our ken.

But there had happened a vital minute. One had felt with

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

tremendous force the advent of Power in one's immediate neighbourhood. It was a parable of life. In the world are gigantic movements; tremendous forces at work. It is true they gather their strength by degrees, but when once the acme is attained, one stands before them impotent to arrest their progress. They separate other powers, other gentler influences;



A BUSH.

XIV Century MS.

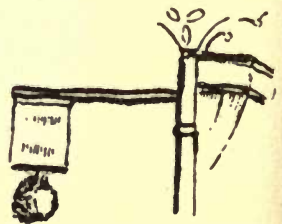
they brook no interference when their speed is at its full; they are relentless factors; sheer impetus their only principle. Yet, notwithstanding everything, swifter than any material force of velocity, is the

volition of the personality of the soul. Be the speed what it may, be the outward power of separation what it will, human personality gets its message despatched. It flashes its imperative sign, and the waiting eyes learn its meaning and are content.

Words are, when all is said and done, very bald and insufficient methods of expression. At certain supreme moments of life they fail us completely. We look about vaguely for them and find they have been apparently conscious of how impossible it is for them to meet the situation, and have consequently left the room of the mind.

But a sign has all the power of words within its scope, and all that it is beyond their province to express as well. There is everything in a sign; the eye need only look and the whole idea is conveyed in a glance.

Once in the early ages of the world, people found out how convincingly a sign stood for salvation. That the mere lifting of their sick eyes availed. The brazen serpent stood for the tremendous, resistless power of an idea, and the mere sight of a sign had a world of medicine in it. In all ages, in all nations, men have pinned their faith to a sign; it might have been religious, it might have been secular, but it stood in their minds for the highest form of voiceless expression.



A BUSH.

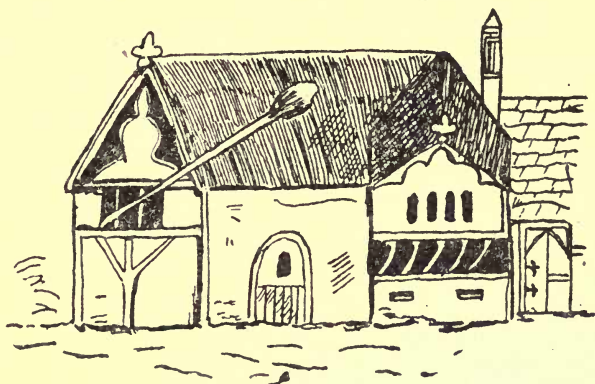
XV Century MS.

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

Signs have come down to us from the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Record says that "a few were painted, but, as a rule, they seem to have been made of stone or terra cotta relieveo."

Mr. Larwood mentions that it is probable that at a later period the various artificers of Rome "had their tools as the sign of their houses to indicate their profession." He adds that in the Middle Ages, the houses of the nobility, both in town and country, when the family were absent, were used as hostelries for travellers, and that the family arms always hung in front of the house.

This was, of course, because as so few people were then able to read, it would have been useless to put up the name of the



AN ENGLISH INN OF THE XIV CENTURY.

Luttrell Psalter.

owner. This was the beginning of the vogue for signboards for hostelries, which was so universal in the XV and XVI centuries. Indeed, in 1419, there was such a passion for self-advertisement that shops as well as hostelries were vieing with each other by putting their signs farther and farther into the street, in order to catch the eye of the public more easily than their neighbours. In 1419 the *Liber Albus* has this mention of signboards:—"It was ordained that whereas the ale-stakes projecting in front of taverns in Chepe and elsewhere in the said city extend too far over the King's highways, to the impeding of riders, or others, and by reason of their excessive

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

weight, to the great deterioration of the houses in which they are fixed it was by the Mayor and Aldermen granted and ordained under pain of paying forty pence under the Chamber of Guildhall on every occasion when they should transgress such an ordinance that no one of them in future should have a stake bearing his sign extending or lying over the King's highway of greater length than seven feet at most." When the rage for signboards was at its height, old records declare how exceedingly difficult a thing it was for the passenger to make his way along the street, particularly on a blustering, windy day!

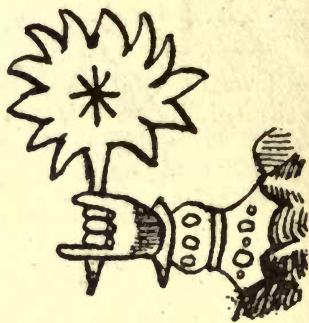
The sign seem to have been hung from an iron bar, fixed to the wall of the house, or in a post standing in front of it.

Sauval says that there was more variety in signboards in France:—"Shopkeepers had anciently banners hanging above the door or from their windows with the sign of the shop painted on them, while in the XVI century carved wooden signs were very common." Some of these still remain in Rouen and other old towns.

An old document in the Harleian MS. (James I) mentions:—"On the way from Whitehall to Charing Cross we pas the White Hart, the Red Lion, the Graihound, the Bell, the Golden Lyon, the Garter, the Crown, the Bear and Ragged Staffe, the Angel, the King Harry Head."

In Charles I's reign a charter was given to the citizens of London to hang out signboards. Inn-keepers, indeed, were already compelled to hang out signs, as was also the case in France. Henri III in 1577 ordained that all hotel keepers should put a sign "*aux lieux les plus apparent.*" Louis XIV in 1693 ordered signs to be put up everywhere. "*Art. XXIII. Taverniers metront enseigne set bouchons Nul ne pourra tenir taverne en cette dite ville et faubourgs sans mettre cuseigne et boucho.*"

In England, about the time of the Civil Wars, Richard



THE HAND AND STAR.

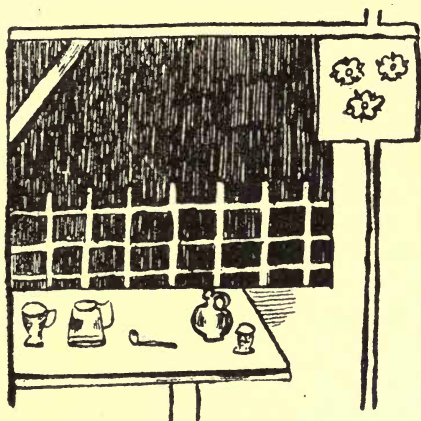
1550.

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

Flecknoe, in his *Ænigmatical Characters*, says many of the Puritans were shocked at anything Popish (1665): "As for the Signs they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the Sign of the Salutation of Our Lady into the 'Souldier and Citizen.'"

Later, after the Great Fire, the houses that were rebuilt changed the material of their signboards from wood to stone, let into the house beneath the first floor windows.¹

Mr. Hilton Price, in his *Signs of Old Lombard Street* (from which book I have been kindly permitted to copy three of the signs given here), says that there were ninety-seven houses in Lombard Street and about 104 signs. At the time of the abolition of the signs there were, however, but eighty-five (houses). Before the Great Fire, when the streets were narrower, by reason of the penthouses and signs swinging across the road, the houses must have been very dark. . . . Originally the signs were intended to express the trade of the occupants; . . . but later on in the XVII century, the signs of the houses usually remaining the same, and the occupants constantly changing about, the original signs



A LATTICE.

Roxburgh Ballads, circa. 1650.

did not by any means apply as an indication of the trade carried on within. . . . After the Great Fire many of the signs were made of stone and built into the fronts of the houses, but the majority of the people hung them over the doors or affixed them to the front; and they eventually become almost as great a nuisance as they had been in the days of Charles II. . . ."

Mr. Price mentions the fact that Lombard Street, from the earliest times, has been the site chosen by goldsmiths for the carrying on of their craft. The successors to the Jews who

¹ *History of Signboards.*

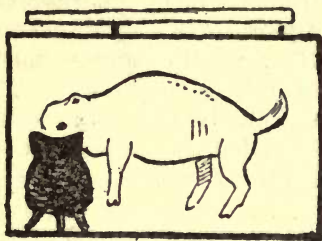
SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

took up their abode there for many years, of course were the Lombards, or Longobards, from Italy. In 1537 Sir Richard Gresham suggested to Thomas Cromwell "to make a goodely Bursse in Lomberd-Strette for marchaunts to repayer unto."

I should mention that Mr. Hilton Price says that many people owning buildings in Lombard Street have already replaced the old sign upon their cheques; and probably more would do likewise if they could discover with accuracy what sign originally belonged to the house in which they do business.

In Charles II's reign an act came into force that "in all the streets no signboard shall hang across, but that the sign shall be fixed against balconies or some convenient part of the side of the house."

At Martlesham, a village about two miles from Woodbridge, in Suffolk, there is a curious old inn, "The Lion," which has a wonderful sign painted red fixed to the front of the house.



THE DOG'S HEAD IN POT.
Roxburgh Ballads.

Martlesham is only a few miles from the sea coast, and is built on a tributary of the river Deben. Tradition says that this sign was originally the figure-head of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, wrecked off this coast. It is a fact that many similar carvings are still to be seen in Spain at the present day. As late as 1752 *The Adventurer* says:—"It cannot be

doubted but that signs were intended originally to express the different occupations of their owners." Misson, a French traveller, writing in 1719, says:—"In London the signs are commonly very large, and jost out so far that in some narrow streets they touch one another. Nay, and run across almost quite to the other side. They are generally adorned with carving or gilding, and there are several that . . . cost above a hundred guineas. They seldom write upon the signs the name of the thing represented in it. . . . Out of London, and particularly in villages, the signs of inns are suspended in the middle of a great wooden portal, may be looked upon as a kind of triumphal arch." Monsieur Grosley (1765) says:—"I saw nothing remarkable" (this was when he

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

landed at Dover) "but the enormous size of the public house syns most of which cross the streets."

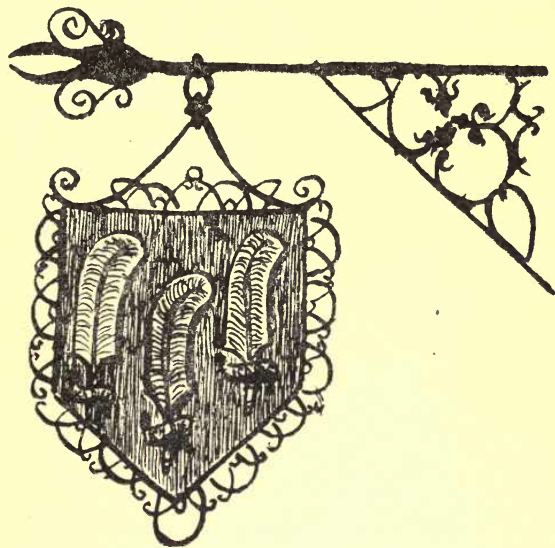
And M. de Sartines, Lieutenant of Police in Paris, gave an order that all signboards in Paris and its suburbs were to be fixed against the walls of the houses and not to project more than four inches; also that all signboards and sign-irons were to be removed from the streets.

Referring to the *Daily News* in 1762, one finds that "the signs in Drake's Court, St. Martin's Lane, were all taken down and affixed to the front of the houses. The commissioners are empowered to take down and remove all signs and other

emblems used to denote the trade, etc., of any persons, sign-posts, sign-irons, balconies, penthouses, show-boards, spouts, gutters, projecting into any of the said streets, and all other encroachments, projections, and annoyances whatsoever, within the said cities or liberties and cause the same to be affixed or

placed on the fronts of the houses," and those people who should erect any signposts, sign-irons, balcony, penthouse, obstruction or annoyance, were to be fined £5, and 20s. a day for continuing the same.

Notwithstanding these severe restrictions and penalties, here and there in country places and suburbs some old inns seem to have succeeded in evading the regulation, and certainly abroad, in France for instance, the tide of legal regulation swept by and

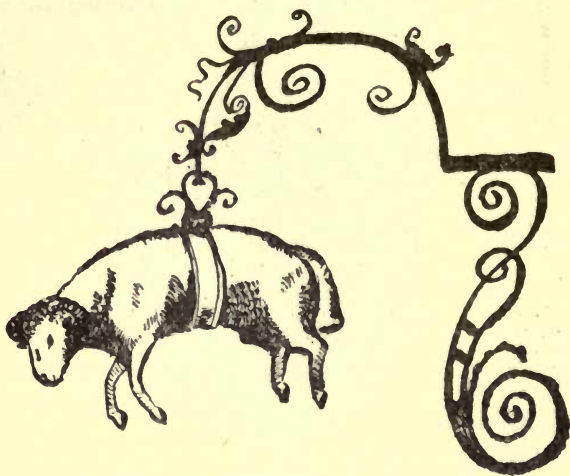


THE FEATHERS, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY,
LOMBARD STREET, 1680.

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

left many an old signboard high and dry behind it untouched. At Les Andelys there is a very curious old sign which hangs out into the street. I went to see it last year. The date of the inn is as far back as the XIV century. Then again at Bayeux, there is a wonderful old hostelry to "Guillaume le Conquerant," with an outstanding sign at the entrance to the courtyard, which is very striking in design.

Mr. Larwood says that the last streets in London that kept their signs swinging were Wood Street and Whitecross Street. These remained until 1773. In Harrow-on-the-Hill there is a large hanging signboard belonging to the King's Head Hotel, which stands at the end of the High Street. The date of the signboard is 1535, with portrait of Henry VIII above it. The



THE FLEECE, 74, LOMBARD STREET, 1674.

board itself hangs between two posts which stand apart from the inn on a little piece of grass land. Rev. W. Done Bushell, one of the oldest inhabitants in the place and a great antiquary, told me that there seems to have been an inn there in the reign of Henry II, but he could not identify it on the Manor map of 1759. Mr. Hewlett, another Harrow antiquary, tells me that in the earliest Vestry Minute Book from 1704 to 1750, it is mentioned as one of the places where vestry meetings were held. In 1721, he says, it was called the "New King's Head." There is a beautiful view from the back of the inn, and this

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

part of the house bears more signs of age than does the ugly front.

Everyone knows the house of "Elynour Rummynge" at Leatherhead in Surrey, with the curious old painted sign.

Many a time as a child, when I drove past it in my father's carriage, these two things were always matters of great wonder to me: the mill-wheel outside the town, flinging high white festoons of foam, and the quaint old signboard of "Elynour Rummynge" across the bridge. Skelton, tutor of Henry VIII, speaks of her thus:—

"She breweth nopy ale
And maketh thereof port sale,
To travellars, to tynkers,
To sweters, to swynkers,
And all good ale drinkers."

"Some go streyght thyder,
Be it slaty or slyder ;
They holde the hye waye,
They care not what men say,
Be that as be may ;
Some, lothe to be espyde,
Start in at the backe syde,
Over the hedge and pale,
And all for the good ale.
Instede of coyne and monny,
Some brynge her a conny,
And some a pot with honny,
Some a salt, and some a spone,
Some their hose, some theyr shone."

When the "good custom" of signboards was removed lest it should "corrupt the world," the substitute of numbering houses came into fashion. It was not enforced in England till 1805 ; but in France personality in dwelling places died earlier, for in 1787 the system of numbering was already in full force.

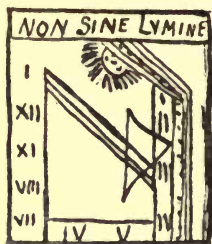
Mr. Larwood gives in his book two quaint advertisements dating from the XVIII century (this was before numbering houses had found its footing). "To be lett, Newbery House in St. James Park, next door but one to Lady Oxford's, having two balls at the gate and iron railings before the door." . . . and, "At her house, the Red Ball and Acorn, over against the Globe Tavern, in Queen Street, Cheapside, near the Three Crowns, liveth a Gentlewoman."

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

Mention is also made of a German doctor, who, to make access to his house an easier matter, had "two candles burning within one of the chambers before the balcony, and a lanthorn with a candle on it upon the balcony,"

Sometimes the handiwork of some great artist was seen upon the signboard of the hostel, as is evidenced by the sign painted by Watteau for a milliner on Pont Nôtre Dame; and that by Millais, of St. George and the Dragon, at the "Vidler's Inn," Hayes, Kent. Records say that Holbein painted two pictures of school, when he was a boy of fourteen, for the schoolmaster to hang over his house at Berne. Paul Potter's "Young Bull" is said to have been painted for a butcher's signboard.

It is said, for what reason tradition does not declare, that in the XVII century it had become the custom to have taverns on the first floor above shops. Isaac Walton, it is stated, sold his "*Complete Angler*" at his shop in Fleet Street under the King's Head Tavern."



THE DIAL.

London Tavern Signs,
1700-1720.

There is a curious story connected with the Crown Inn in Cheapside in 1467. Walter Walters, who kept the Crown Inn, made a play upon words to the effect that his son was "heir to the Crown." This so offended the King, Edward IV, that, with the usual disbelief in the sacred-

ness of life prevalent at that time, he insisted on Walters being impeached for high treason, and he was beheaded forthwith. Such summary punishment waited on the heels of puns in mediæval days! The "Crown and Sceptre" inn figures in Messon's *Memoirs: his travels in England, 1719*—"No men ever goe to women's burials, nor the women to the men's. So when Butler's wife died at the Crown and Sceptre there was a tun of red port drunk, besides mulled white wine all to women. Such women, when they have a bottle before them, will . . . tattle infinitely better than men."

The delightful old motto, "when I was harbourless ye lodged me," was a common sign for inns in old days; as was also a bush, or a long broom for sign, with the accompanying remark that, all the same any sign was unnecessary, for "good wine needs no bush."

SOME ANCIENT HOSTELRY SIGNS.

Etymology, folk etymology, that is, and "dialocks" (as an old charwoman once called them in speaking to me), played all manner of pranks, in unconscious ignorance, with old sign-boards.

Timbs, in his *Curiosities of London*, says:—"Of olden inns, up gateways, and consisting of rooms for refection below, and long projecting balustraded galleries above, leading to the chambers, time and change have spared a few interesting specimens." Everyone remembers that Archbishop Leighton obtained his wish of dying at an inn, for he fell ill and passed to his rest at the Bell, Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, in 1684.

"If I were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn. It looks like a pilgrim going home, to whom this world was all an inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion of it." And certainly to anyone who thinks much on the subject there is great truth in his words.

Some of us have great liking for taking our "ease at our inns."

Ever since the honour paid to them, when one of their number was the first house visited by the Greatest Traveller the world has ever seen, they have been the resort of all sorts and conditions of men and women.

In the inner sanctum of most of our memories, is there not a special drawer where, laid tenderly away with the sweet-scented lavender and thyme of the thoughts of a long dead Past, there are the delicately woven garments which clothed our personalities, and were our mental equipment in those vanished days of other years?

Here we come now and again when the Present is wearisome and prosaic. We open the private drawer and, as we look at its contents, some glamour of the Past rises and floats towards us, of a time when ideals walked one's own personal world more than perhaps is now the case.

When I myself go to that drawer in my memory, as suggestive as any are the thoughts that are connected with happy visits planned and spent, with a congenial comrade, at some old hostelry.

HORWELLBURY : A LOST HERTFORDSHIRE MANOR.

BY HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

THE Paston Letters, written by various members of the Paston family and covering the greater part of the XV century, are one of those many valuable collections of family correspondence, semi-private and semi-political, which form such an important supplement to the history of England. They teem with incidents of both the domestic and public life of all classes of the community, being of particular interest so far as Hertfordshire is concerned. The correspondence embraces a most troublous period of our national history, the Wars of the Roses, and gives a succinct account of the march from the north, of York, Salisbury and Warwick with their followers, through the county, by Royston and Ware, to St. Albans, the text of the letters written *en route* to Archbishop Bouchier and the King, and the subsequent battle of St. Albans. In private life we are introduced to endless acts of lawlessness, seizures of property, disputes over goods, raids and robberies, the natural outcome of a period when law was powerless and rival factions were fighting as to who should be master of the King.

The Pastons, although not a Hertfordshire family, were connected with the county as owners of property. They claimed Norman descent through their ancestor Wulfstan, and were, up to the end of the XIV century, merely small gentry and landowners, residing at Paston, Norfolk. The first member of the family to reach a position of public importance was William Paston, who, owing to the industrious and thrifty disposition of his father Clement, received a good education in law and rose to occupy the position of a Judge of the Common Pleas. The family's connection with Hertfordshire originated in 1420 on his marriage with Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Berry of Harlingbury Hall, Hertfordshire. (Probably Hallingbury Hall, Essex.) From her parents she inherited the manors of Marlingford in Norfolk, Stansted in Suffolk, and Horwellbury or Harwellbury in Herts ; hence they became her husband's property. The terms of the marriage settlement, which is dated the Eve of the Annunciation of the Virgin, 8 Henry V, reads : " It is agreed between Sir Edmund Berre, Kt., on the one part, and William Paston of Paston on the other, that

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the latter shall marry Agnes, daughter of the said Sir Edmund' and that his trustees of the manor of Oxenede, Norf., shall demise the same to the said William and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies, etc. Also Sir Edmund's trustees, either of the manor of Estodenham, co. Norf., or the manor of Hollewellebury, Herts, at the option of William Paston, shall deliver one or other manor to the said William and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies, etc." As one document says, "the maners of Marlyngforthe, Stansted, and Horwellbury was gev William Paston, Justyce, and to Agnes, hys wyff, and to th'eyers of ther tw. . . ." The will of Agnes Paston also mentions "the maners of Stonsted, Marlyngforthe, and Horwellbury, that swm tym wasse my faders and my moders, and cwm on to me by them as myn enheritance."

Horwellbury was situated somewhere in the Kelshall-Therfield district. It would be interesting to know whether any trace of the house remains, or whether its name is commemorated at the present day. It was of sufficient importance in Norman times to find mention in the *Domesday Survey*. Of the land belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux "in Ordwelle, Osbern holds of the Bishop half a hide. There is land for 1 plough, and this is there, and 2 villeins. It has always been worth 15 shillings. This land 3 of Archbishop Stigand's men held and could sell." "Of the land of Harduin de Scalers," who owned much property in the north of the county, "in Ordwelle, Wisgar holds of Harduin 1 hide and a half less 5 acres. There is land for 1 plough, and a half-plough, and these are there, with 1 villein and 3 cottars. There are 2 serfs. No meadow is there; there is pasture sufficient for the live stock. This land is worth 28 shillings; when received (*i.e.* at the change from Saxon to Norman ownership) it was worth 15 shillings; *tempore regis Edwardi* 25 shillings. Two sokemen, Archbishop Stigand's men, held this land and could sell." Horwellbury is described as being four miles from the Duke of Norfolk's manor of Weston Baldock, and two from Royston. Its value was £8. The family never resided there, but it was let to tenants, who besides paying the rent in money had to send to the owner annually a boar at Christmastime. During William Paston's life time and that of his widow, the tenant was one Gurnay, who at the date of William Paston's death was in arrears with the rent. William died in 1443, leaving the pro-

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perty to his widow and their joint heirs. "*Ita quod eadem maneria de Oxenede, Marlyngforde, Stanstede et Horwelbury, et terrae et tenementa quae fuerunt Roberti Salle, Willelmi Clopton et Francissae seu alicujus eorum, cum pertinentiis, post mortem praefatae Agnetis remaneant haeredibus de corpore meo et corpore praedictae Agnetis exeuntibus.*" In the event of no heirs—"et quod praedicta maneria de Marlynford, Stanstede et Horwelbury, cum pertinentiis, remaneant rectis haeredibus Edmundi Barry militis, patris praedictae Agnetis, imperpetuum."

After William's death the rent being still in arrears, Agnes Paston wrote to her son as follows:—

"I prey zow, for zette nozth to brynge me my mony fro Horwelbery, as ze com fro London, edyr all or a grete parte. The dew dette was Crystemesse last paste, no thyng a lowyd vij^{li}. xiiij^s. viij^d., and at this Mydsomer it is v^{li}. more; and thow I a low hym all his askyng, it is but xxvj^s. vi^d. less, but I am nozth so avysyth zytt."

Three years later, the money was still not forthcoming so she wrote again:—

"Item, as for Horwelbur, I sende you a bill of all the rescyts syn the deth of your fader, and a copy wrete on the bak how your fader let it to ferme to the seide Gurney. I wolde ye shulde write Gurnay, and charge him to mete with you fro London warde, and at the lest weye lete him purveye x^{li}. for owyth be my reknyng at Myhelmesse last passed, be syde your faddes dette, xvij^{li}. xiiij^s. viij^d. If ye wolde write to him to brynge suerte for your fadyrs dette and myn, and pay be dayes, so that the man myte leven and paye us, I wolde for yeve him of the olde arrerags x^{li}. and he myte be mad to paye xx. marc be yer, on that condicion I wolde for yeve him x^{li}., and so thynketh me he shulde hav cause to praye for your fader and me, and was it leten in my fadres tyme. I fele by Roberd, his wif is right loth to gou thens, she seide that sche had lever I shulde have all her gode after her day, than thei schulde go out ther of. . . . Jon, brynge me my lettre hom with you . . . and the copy of the reseyth of Horwelbury."

A year later, in 1453, in spite of Agnes's leniency the debt was still unpaid and Gurnay put off her servant with a promise to pay through John Paston. But the lady of the manor had reached the extremity of her patience and requested her son on his homeward road from London to Norwich to call at Horwellbury for the money and to find her another tenant.

"Robert Hyll cam homward by Horwellebery, and Gurney tellyd him he had byn at London for mony and kowd nat spedying, and behestyd Robert that he should send me mony be you I pray for getyt not as ze com homward, and speke sadly for i nothyr fermor."

HORWELLBURY: A LOST HERTS MANOR.

William and Agnes Paston during their lifetime were not unmindful of the claims of the county upon them. At their own expense a north aisle was added to Therfield Church. Parke's *History of Cambridge* (1622) states that "the North Ile of the Parrish Church of Therfield was founded by Sr [*sic*; he was never knighted] William Paston and Agnes his wife in the yeare of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1418, as appears by an Inscription upon the East window of the North Ile of the said Church, which is this that followeth: *Orate pro Animabus Domini Willielmi Paston et Agnetis Uxoris ejus Benefactorum Hujus Ecclesie Año Domini 1418.*" This enlargement of the fabric would appear to be a practical expression of gratitude for the birth of their eldest son John, who was born in 1417, their first child having been a girl. At a very early age his father settled on him the manor of Horwellbury, for at an Inquisition held at Ware, 24th May 6th Henry VI (1428), it was stated that "*Johannes Paston tenet iiij^{tan} partem unius feodi militis in Horwell Bury, quam Hugo Barry quondam tenuit.*"

William Paston was buried in Therfield Church; Clutterbuck, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, describes a XV century tomb on the north side of the chancel within the altar rails, which was discovered in 1872, and attributed to him.

By William Paston's will three Norfolk manors were left in charge of the Abbey of Norwich, which abbey was to take payment for perpetual masses for his soul, the residue of the income therefrom to go to his younger sons Clement and William. But his eldest son John seized the property and diverted the income to his own use. So we find William's widow Agnes, in her will dated 1466, recompensing her two younger sons and the abbey by bequeathing to them Horwellbury and two other manors. At the same time she charged them that if ever they came into their lawful possessions they should hand these three manors back to the direct heirs.

Agnes survived for thirteen years longer, and lived to see the death of both her sons John and Clement. In a later and undated will, she says,— "I bequeath to the Wight Fryers of the said city of Norwich for I am there a suster, to helpe to pay hir [their] debts, xx^{li} which I will be gathered of the arrerage of my lyvelode. Also I bequeath to the auter of Gracion of the said House, whereas mine husband and I have a perpetual

HORWELLBURY: A LOST HERTS MONOR.

masse, a vestment which they have for a prist to judge in or [of] rede satern. Also to the mendinge of the chappell of our Ladie within the said place, whereas Sir Thomas Gerbrege, my grandfather, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, and Sir Edmond Berrye my father and Dame Alice his wife, be buried, and Clement Paston my sonn."

Agnes died in 1479. John, who had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Maulteby, and who had at least six sons, predeceased her by thirteen years. But it is only with his two eldest sons, Sir John and John that the property of Horwellbury was immediately concerned. Although the manor was in the possession of their uncle William, their mother evidently considered them its rightful owners, and looking on him as an interloper, never ceased to urge them to take possession of it. But Sir John was of a thriftless, extravagant and irresolute character, and preferred to live in London, leaving his mother to look after the family estates. Occasionally he wrote her letters of news, many of them containing requests for money. But in 1479 he died, and his brother John became heir. Thenceforward there was no peace for uncle William, as John was of stronger character than his brother, and determined to obtain possession of Horwellbury if possible. As was usual in such cases, farmers and tenants had everywhere a bad time of it until such time as uncle and nephew should agree over the family property. Immediately after the death of his brother, John sent his representative to Horwellbury to claim possession, and to instruct the tenants that rents, etc., were to be paid to him alone, and enforced his claim with threats of terrible consequences should they disobey him. This was without result, as the following letter bearing date Feb. 24, 1480, shows:—

"To John Kyng, Fermour of my Maner of Hartwelbury, in Kelsall, besides Royston, be this delyverd.

John Kyng, I grete yow hartely well ; and I onderstand as well by my frende, Syr William Storar, as by Ric. Browne, that as well my kynnesman Syr John Paston that dede is, as my kynnesman John Paston that now leveth, have ben with yow, and youyn yow many grete thretis, for that ye acordyng to the trowth, tolde unto them that ye occupyed my maner of Harwelbury by my leese, and be my ryght. And further more I understand, notwithstanding the seyde grete thretis, that ye lyke a full trewe, harty frende, have delyd and fastely abedyn in my tytill, and wolde not retome to none of them. Wherefor I hartely thank yow ; and furthar more to corage yow in

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your fast dealyng I schew onto yow that I have ryght bothe in law and in concience, wherby I promyse yow on my feythe to defende yow and save yow harmeles for occupacion of the londe, or any thyng that ye schall doo in my titill a gaynst hym, and it schulde cost me as moche for yow, and it ly in my powre, yf ye have any mater to doo ther as I may doo for yow.

And, also, I here say, by my seid frende, Sir William Storar, and by Ric. Brown, that ye ar of suche substaunce, and of suche trust, and suche favor in the contre ther, that it lithe in your powre to do a goode turne for your frende.

Wretyn at London, the xxiiijth day of Februari.

Be William Paston."

In the meantime John had committed his grievance against his uncle William to paper, as follows:—

"Thes be th' enjures and wrongys done by William Paston to John Paston, hys newew.

Fyrst, the maners of Marlyngforthe, Stansted, and Horwellbury was gev William Paston, Justyce, and to Agnes, hys wyff, and to th'eyers of ther tw . . . to whom the seyd John Paston is cosyn and heyer, that is to sey, son of John, son and heyer to the seyd William and Agnes.

Item, wher the (*seyd William Paston was seasyd of the maner of—*) Ed Clere with other infeofyd to the use of the seyd Will(iam) ¹ and of hys heyres, the whyche William made hys wyll that th(e said Agnes), hys wife, shold have the seyd maner for terme of hyr lyff. And after th(at he) dyed, and the seyd Agnes occupied for terme of hyr seyd lyff . . . of the seyd feoffes the seyd maner; and aftywards the seyd . . . Aftytr whoys dethe Sir John Paston, Knyght, as cosyn and heyer to t(he said William), in to the seyd maner entred, and dyed with ought issue of hys bodye . . . John as brodyr and heyer to the seyd Sir John, (*and cosyn and heyer is lett . . .*), ² . . . seyd maner entred, and is lett yd to take the profytys of the same by . . . of the maners of Marlyngforthe, Stansted, and Horwelbury befor n . . . by the meanys of the seyd William."

So John King was having a bad time of it, and appears to have withheld the rent until some definite decision of ownership should be arrived at. The following letter, from William Paston, relative to the rent and the annual boar, though undated, may be placed in the year 1480:—

"To John Kyng of Therfeld, in Hertfordshire.

Right trusty and welbeloved frende, I comaunde me to you. And, Ser, I tolde my maister that ye wolde have ben with him or this, for which cause he mervaileth ye kepe nat your promyse. Wherefore I

¹ "Ed. Clere—Will(iam)"—are interlined in place of the words in italics within brackets, which are struck through.

² These words are struck through.

HORWELLBURY, A LOST HERTS MANOR.

avise you to come ang bryng my maister his money afore this fest of Cristmasse.

And, also, ye ar yerly behynde of a boore or els ten shillings after the price of oon bore. And where ye be owyng your boore for ij yerys, I wolde avyse you to delyver unto Ser William Storer the seid dute, or els I counceile you to send my maister a resonable somme of money with thies boores afore Cristmasse for your thanke, considering his kynde dealyng, as well in sufferaunce of your money as in your owne matier

Written at London, the xvijth day of Decembre,
Be your frende, George,
servaunte to Mr. W. Paston."

Thereafter John Paston seems to have taken the case to law, and gained the day in spite of the fact that, as William Paston says in a missive to the Duchess of Norfolk, "of this manor he received no money, for the farmers were true and fear not his threats."

But not content with having obtained possession of the manor, he also tried to get compensation from his uncle for damages alleged to have been done to the property while in his possession. A document, probably a corrected Bill of Chancery with corrections in John's handwriting, of date 1484, voices his grievances:—

"All so the seyde John Paston, now compleynaunt, seyth that there be be meane off th' enterupsion off the seyde William howsyng at Oxenhed Marlyngfford, Stansted, and Orwelbury decayed to the hurt off the seyde John Paston off V.C. (500) mark which the seyde John Paston desyreth to be recompensed.

. . . . Item, The seyde William hath takyn away owth of the maners of John Paston, that is to sey, of hes maners of Paston, Oxened, Marlyngford, Stansted, and Horwelburye, siche stoff and greynys, catell and hotilementis of the seyde maners as were agreyd be the executors of the seyde William Paston, Justyse, to be left and latyn with the seyde maners to the value of xl^{li}.

Item, the seyde John axith to be restored to all the evydence longyng to the maners aforesaid and other the premysses which the seyde William wrongfully withholdith."

Whether John obtained the compensation he sought is not known: for at this point the history of Horwellbury, so far as the Paston Letters are concerned, ends.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from p. 143.]

SIR JOSIAH CHILD was succeeded at Wanstead by his eldest surviving son, Sir Josiah II; he died in 1704 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Richard, the third Baronet.

Sir Richard was created Viscount Castlemaine in 1718, and Earl Tylney of Castlemaine in 1731. In 1715, while still Sir Richard Child, he pulled down the old manor house, and from plans prepared by Colin Campbell, he built near its site a structure of great magnificence. It is stated that if the original design had been carried out, Wanstead House would have been without a parallel in Europe. An old writer speaks of it as being superior to Blenheim and other houses. As it was, standing in its own extensive park and surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds, there were very few houses which rivalled it in England.

It was constructed of Portland stone, and covered an area 260 feet long by seventy feet deep. The main front was adorned in the centre by a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, approached by a double flight of stone steps. In the tympanum were the family arms, finely sculptured, and over the door leading into the great hall was a medallion of the architect. This hall contained a vast variety of ornaments and paintings by the best masters in Italy. The building consisted of two stories, and contained fifty-eight rooms, besides domestic offices. The garden front had no portico, but the pediment was enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. The dining-room, on the left of the hall, was twenty-four feet square, and adjoining it was a drawing-room of the same size. On the right of the hall was another dining-room, twenty-five feet square, and a drawing-room thirty feet by twenty-five feet. On the chimney-piece of one of the drawing-rooms was the representation of an eagle taking up a snake, elegantly cut in white marble, and from this room was an entrance to a bed chamber, from which was a passage into the ballroom, which was seventy feet by twenty-five feet.

Sir Richard Child began laying out the gardens and pleasure grounds before the house was built, spending enormous sums for these purposes. Unfortunately, the gardens were destroyed

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

at the wreckage of the house hereinafter referred to, but Sir Richard's lakes and canals, and the plantations upon their banks still remain.

The grotto, referred to later on, is supposed to have been erected by the second Lord Tylney, but I incline to the belief that it was part of Sir Richard's scheme.

The chief entrance to the house and park was on the west. It was approached by means of a magnificent avenue of limes, which originally extended from the pond at Leytonstone up to the park gates. This avenue still remains, with others radiating from it, and during the summer months is greatly patronised by holiday makers and school parties. It does not form part of the land enclosed as Wanstead Park. At the top of the avenue, the road skirted a circular lake in front of the house, extending considerably beyond the extremities of the mansion, which, from this approach, had an aspect of much grandeur. This lake is not in the park, but can be seen from the footpath leading from Blake Hall Road to Wanstead Church.

The first Earl died in March, 1750, and was succeeded by his grandson, John, as the second Earl. He lived a great many years in Italy, where doubtless he collected many of the art treasures mentioned as being at Wanstead. His continued absence, however, gave rise to much comment, and it was stated by a writer of the period, "that so magnificent a palace should not be left to a handful of servants, and that as Lord Tylney had no heirs, he hoped that ere long the estate would pass into the hands of some other family who would prefer English freedom to Italian slavery." His wishes were soon realised, for a few years afterward, in 1784, the second Lord Tylney died, and the title became extinct. Wanstead then passed to his nephew, Sir James Long, Bart., who took the name of Tylney. Lord Tylney, though he lived so much abroad, appears to have been very proud of his mansion. Horace Walpole writes of him and the place in a letter to Richard Bentley, on 17th July, 1775:—

"I dined at Wanstead; many years have passed since I saw it. The disposition of the house and prospect are better than I expected, and very fine. The garden, which they tell me cost as much as the house, that is, £100,000, is wretched; the furniture fine, but without taste. The present Earl is the most generous creature in the world. In the first chamber I entered he offered me four

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

marble tables; they lay in cases about the room. I compounded (after forty refusals of everything I commended) by bringing away only a haunch of venison. I believe he has not had so cheap a visit a good while. I commend myself, as I ought, for to be sure there were twenty ebony chairs and a couch and a table that would have tried the virtue of a philosopher of double my size."

Sir James Tylney-Long died in 1794, leaving a young son and three daughters. The son having died in infancy, Wanstead became the property of the eldest daughter, Catherine Tylney-Long. During her minority Wanstead House was appropriated as a residence for the Prince of Condé, Louis XVIII, and other members of the exiled Bourbon family, for some time previous to the return of peace, in 1814, which restored the King of France, with the Princes of the blood, to the possession of the throne of his ancestors.

Miss Catherine Tylney-Long was now one of the richest heiresses in England; for her estate was valued at £80,000 a year. She had many suitors, and it is said even royalty tried its best to secure her hand in marriage. The prize was eventually won by the Hon. William Pole-Wellesley, only son of Lord Maryborough, afterwards Earl of Mornington. They were married on March 14th, 1812, with great ceremony at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, when the bridegroom assumed the additional names of Tylney and Long, and blossomed out with the surname of Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley. Under this name he figured in a celebrated book of the period, Smith's *Rejected Addresses*, in the single line:—"Long may Long-Tilney-Wellesley-Long-Pole live."

The following details of the dress of the bride and bridegroom are taken from the newspapers of the time. The dress of the bride was a robe of real Brussels point lace placed over white satin, her bonnet was of Brussels lace ornamented with two ostrich feathers. She also wore a deep lace veil and a white satin pelisse, trimmed with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas, the bonnet 150 guineas, and the veil 200 guineas. Mr. Pole-Wellesley wore a plain blue coat with yellow buttons, a white waistcoat, buff breeches and white silk stockings. The lady's jewels consisted principally of a brilliant necklace and earrings, the former costing 20,000 guineas. Every domestic in the family of Lady Tylney-Long, the bride's mother, was liberally provided for.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

The following description of a party at Wanstead is from *The Globe* newspaper of August 3rd, 1812 :—

On Friday last, Mr. and Mrs. Tylney Long Wellesley gave a magnificent entertainment at their princely château at Wanstead, in Essex. It was introduced as a complimentary tribute to the Duke of Cambridge, and the several officers who inspected the three regiments of East India Volunteers in the spacious plain in Tylney Park. It was a banquet of the most sumptuous description, and took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, immediately subsequent to the review. Forty persons sat down to dinner in the great saloon. The company comprehended all the particular friends of the family, including Lady Catherine and her daughter, Mrs. and Miss Wellesley Pole (the near relations of the ex-Secretary in Ireland), Lady Smith Burgess, &c.

Young, rich, the bride of a future peer, and the possessor of a necklace worth 20,000 guineas—surely the lot of Wanstead's lady was cast in pleasant places, and she had a goodly heritage. But the conclusion of the story is one that may make us inclined to weep. It would have been better for this unhappy lady had she married "for love" the poorest labourer on her estate.

Mr. Wellesley was about as perfect a specimen of the genus scamp as could well be imagined. Deeply in debt at the time, it is clear that he married Miss Tylney-Long solely for her property, and having got it safely in his fingers he next proceeded to squander it. At the present time we hear occasionally of fortunes wasted, but even to us it seems incredible that this spendthrift could get through his wife's magnificent fortune in the small space of ten years.

In June, 1822, his broken-hearted wife had to see the furniture and contents of the house in which her early days were spent, swept away under the auctioneer's hammer to pay her husband's debts. The sale of the wonderful collection of furniture and art treasures which her ancestors had collected at such an outlay of money, time and care, naturally occasioned great excitement. The auctioneer was the celebrated George Robins; the sale commenced on June 13th, 1822, and lasted for thirty-two days. The amount realised was £41,000. Among the objects of antiquarian interest disposed of were the celebrated ebony chairs and sofa, which have been already mentioned in the extract from Horace Walpole's letter for their singular beauty and antique character. They were purchased

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

by Graham, of Waterloo Place, by whom they were sold to Lord MacDonald.

In the public Free Library, at Stratford, is a copy of the catalogue of the sale of the furniture which contains 401 pages. This copy is marked at places with the prices realised.

The sale of the furniture was a mere stop-gap. The portraits of his wife's family had not been put up at this time, but even these subsequently shared the same fate, being sold in 1851, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson.

At the time of the sale of the furniture, Wanstead House was also offered, but as no purchaser could be found, the magnificent mansion was pulled down in the following year and the material sold piecemeal in separate lots, so that the creditors might get what they could by carrying away its stones. A writer of the day thus graphically refers to this:—

“In the latter part of the XVIII century, Wanstead House still displayed all the splendour which the Childs, the Tylneys, and the Longs have lavished upon a palace fit for the abode of gentle and royal blood. Little did I dream that in one quarter of a century I should see its proud columns prostrated in the dust, its decorations annihilated, its pictures and sculptures dispersed by the magic of the hammer. At one period simply a deserted mansion, at another a refuge for exiled princes, then for a brief space polluted by riot and profligacy, and ultimately its lawns and gardens swept away, its stately groves and avenues remorselessly destroyed, and myself present at the sad catastrophe. Such, however, were its short and painful annals, and, except the grotto, not one stone remains upon another. A palace destined to stand for ages, and upon which time had made no inroads, was removed by permission of the Lord Chancellor, when little more than a hundred winters had passed over it, when its features were just mellowed, its woods and plantations in full luxuriance, and all around it smiling in perfection.”

Wanstead House was the most attractive of its kind near London, and a national ornament. The writer goes on to lament that the government had not purchased it for some national institution, scientific or educational, sarcastically adding his belief that:—

“It would not have been allowed to perish if the walls had been covered with ivy and the fabric been in the last state of decay.

“I was familiar with every bower and secluded avenue, I knew where its blossoms were fairest and its fruit choicest, could thread the mazes of its delightful foliage and exotic gardens, its limpid waters and its verdant lawns, all which I have visited at dawn, at sunset, at mid-day, and at night.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

"A turf-covered mound is all that remains to mark the spot of Wanstead House. A few yards west of this mound, a spacious lake, which formerly mirrored the front of the magnificent building, still lies bosomed in the hill-top, while further on beyond the remains of the grand entrance-gates, some portion of the avenues, which, in former times, radiated in several directions may yet be seen. Northward stands the church, and almost hidden by a clump of trees some farm buildings still remain to bear it company. Southward, at the foot of the slope, lie spread out numerous lakes and pools."

Hunting the red deer in Epping Forest was one of the amusements of the "Dis-Honourable."

A writer in *Bailey's Magazine* some years ago said :—

"The limits of the grand old forest have been grievously curtailed since the days when Mr. Long-Pole-Wellesley played high jinks at Wanstead House, where he kept a pack of stag-hounds in a style of princely magnificence to hunt the wild deer. His servants were dressed in Lincoln green. There were constant hunt breakfasts at the "Eagle," at Snaresbrook, then in the middle of an open waste, where all were entertained at Mr. Wellesley's expense. Everything was done with the most reckless extravagance, and he would scatter sovereigns to countrymen in the hunting field as readily as other liberal sportsmen would give shillings or sixpences."

It seems strange to this generation to hear of wild deer hunting within nine miles of the stones of London streets. Eventually, as many of these wild deer as could be caught were taken to Windsor Park, but a few remained and served as sport to local huntsmen, until the last old stag, after a great run, was killed at West Ham.

On the sale of the house, the "Dis-Honourable" did not wait to see what became of his paupered wife and children. Pursued by his creditors, he escaped down the river Thames in an open boat. Need we wonder that in three years after the spoliation of her home we read of the death of the unhappy lady through a broken heart? She left two children. Surely, it was a happy release. Few histories can equal in sadness that of the House of Wanstead and this story of the broken-hearted Catherine Tylney-Long. It would be almost impossible to find another case in which a life with such bright prospects came to so sudden and premature an end.

But, although the "Dis-Honourable" has sold the furniture that his wife brought him, the portraits of her ancestors, and the very stones that covered her head in infancy, and has, as a

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matter of fact, passed out of my sphere as the historian of Wanstead, I cannot resist following him in his later days.

On the death of his uncle, in 1842, and the consequent accession of his father to the Earldom of Mornington, he became Viscount Wellesley, and three years later, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Mornington.

He had not long remained a widower, for in 1828, probably with the object of retrieving his shattered fortunes, he married as his second wife, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Paterson. How he treated this lady may be gathered from the following extract from the *Athenæum*, in referring to her death in 1869:—

“The Countess of Mornington, widow of the ‘notorious’ William-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, who died recently, in her seventy-sixth year, adds an incident to the romance of the peerage. In the ruin in which the reckless Earl fell some forty years ago (that is to say only about twelve months after her marriage), this lady was for a brief time an inmate of St. George’s Workhouse, and more than once had to apply at Police Courts for temporary relief.”

He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son, who died unmarried in 1863. On his death, the Earldom of Mornington and other titles passed to his cousin, the second Duke of Wellington. But before the “Dis-Honourable’s” death, he was for years a pensioner of the great Duke.

Again, it will be noticed how curiously history is interwoven with Wanstead. The flight of the French King to England, and his subsequent stay at Wanstead was, of course, due to Napoleon Bonaparte. It is singular that upon a member of the Wellesley family, the Duke of Wellington, should fall the destiny of effecting the downfall of Napoleon.

In the light of subsequent events, one little incident of the “Dis-Honourable’s” occupancy of Wanstead may be recorded. Twelve months after his marriage to Miss Tylney-Long, he did on one occasion come before the public with regard to the estate which his wife had brought him. It was an attempt to shut up a public way through the park, but at the trial at Chelmsford Assizes, he utterly failed to secure his end. If his ghost ever visits Wanstead Park, it will be interested in the fact that every inch of the place is now the property of the people.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 156.]

1704, 6 April. Lease of Possession for one year by Robert Hayward, yeoman, to John Frisbee, junior, yeoman, both of Heybridge, co. Essex, of a piece of land with a messuage and barn thereon erected, containing one rood, late part of a pasture called East Field, abutting on Crawley Green on the south, and on the said pasture on the north, on a pasture called Cottingham on the east, and on a way leading from Little Tottham to Malden on the west; also 2 closes called Great and Little Cottinghams, containing 5 acres; all the premises being in Heybridge and Great Tottham, and occupied by John Denison and John Hawes.

1706, 3 March. Lease of Possession for one year by Charles Parry, son and heir of Francis Parry, late of St. James's, Westminster, Esq., deceased, Edward Partherick, grandson and heir and administrator of Edward Partherick, late of Cheshunt, co. Herts, Esq., deceased, and George Golding, son and heir and executor of Thomas Golding, late of Poslingford, co. Suffolk, Esq., deceased, to Sir John Harpur, of Caulke, co. Derby, Bart., of a messuage and garden (formerly in the possession of the said Francis Parry, then late of the Right Hon. William Lord Berkley, and then of the lessee) in St. James's Place, Westminster, the site of which messuage was part of the garden of a great messuage commonly called Cleveland *alias* Berkshire House, and lyeth at the west end of the said Place on north side, and was the west corner house, the said site being 22 ft. 5 in. in front, and to part of the garden 15 ft. 1 in., and in breadth on the east fronting a passage to several houses on the north of the said Place, 38 ft. 8 in., and abutting on the north on other houses late of the said Francis Parry, late in the possession of George Pitt, Esq., and on the west on the garden thereby demised for 10 ft. and on other ground late of the said Francis Parry, for 21 ft. 10 in., and the garden of the said messuage containing in breadth towards the large or open part of the said Place from the said messuage on the north to the said passage on the south 32 ft. 8 in., and in depth along the said passage on the south from the said open part to St. James's Park wall, 47 ft., and in breadth at the west abutting on the said wall from north to south, 39 ft. 6 in., and abutting on the north partly on the said demised messuage and partly on other ground late of the said Francis Parry. *2 heraldic seals; unexecuted by Parry.*

1707, 13 May. Lease of Possession for one year by James Simmons to James his son, both yeomen, of Aldington, co. Kent, of a messuage, barn, stable, stall, orchard, and 2 pieces of land, containing 6 acres and a toft whereon a messuage formerly stood, with a garden containing 4 perches, all in Aldington, and in the lessor's occupation; abutting on lands of Thomas Hogben on the east, on the highway on the east and south, on lands of Lennard Diggs, Esq., on the west and south, and on lands of Christopher Elvyne on the north, and were purchased by the lessor of Sir James Rushout, Sir Rushout Cullen, and Richard Freeman.

1714, 28 October. Lease of Possession for one year by John Overy of Chiddingstone, co. Kent, to Samuel Overy, his brother, of Sundrishe, co. Kent, both yeomen, of a messuage called Norman Street House, *alias* Knight, and the barns, buildings, etc., and several pieces of land containing 50 acres, lying in Norman Street, Sundrishe, and occupied by the lessee.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY OXINDEN, OF BARHAM, KENT, 1626-1670; Edited by Henry R. Plomer.—Henry Oxinden, of Barham, a selection from whose correspondence it is now proposed to print for the first time, came of an old Kentish family. A John de Oxinden followed Queen Isabella to France in the days of Edward II,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

and a Richard de Oxinden was Prior of Canterbury Cathedral in the following reign.

He was connected by marriage with some of the best county families; Sir Francis Payton, of Knolton (whose name figures in the correspondence of Dorothy Osborne), was his brother-in-law. By his second marriage he was allied to the Cullings, one of the oldest yeoman families. His uncle, Sir James Oxinden, of Dene, had married a Nevinson of Eastry; his cousin Henry had married a daughter of Sir William Meredith of Leeds. Sir Basil Dixwell, of Broome, was a cousin, and amongst his greatest friends were the Dennes of Canterbury.

The name of Henry Oxinden has been known to antiquaries for many years. A pedigree of the family largely compiled from notes kept by him, was published in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana* while more recently a portion of a diary or notebook of his was published in the eighth volume of the *Genealogist*, and these letters form a useful supplement to those publications. But they appeal more perhaps to the historian than the antiquary, as they furnish an interesting picture of the life of a country gentleman in the middle of the XVII century, at the most critical period in the history of England, the Civil War and the Commonwealth. Some of Henry Oxinden's correspondents, notably Sir Thomas Peyton, and another brother-in-law, Thomas Barrow, a mercer in Cheapside, were present in London during the most stirring events, and they sent him graphic pictures of what was taking place. The echo of this momentous struggle was heard even in the villages of Kent, and Henry Oxinden had to play his part.

These letters appeal also to literary men. Henry Oxinden had studied at Oxford, and besides being a Greek and Latin scholar, was addicted to poetry. His writings are forgotten, but in their day they won the applause of literary men, and amongst his correspondents we find Alexander Ross, the poet, and Marchmont Needham, the journalist.

In the selection of these letters, those only have been chosen which seemed to be of general interest, or which had special interest, as illustrating the history of the country. It is proposed to print the above-named correspondence should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained. Any one wishing to have a copy should apply to me.

44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

REPLIES.

CHAPEL AT SHORNE, KENT (vol. x, p. 111).—I see that Mr. Daniell, in his article on Shorne, mentions "a small chapel," and I judge from his brief reference to it that he is without any information to speak of on the subject thereof.

Probably this chapel is one which is attached to a little property called "Ivy Cottage," which belonged to clients of ours, and was sold somewhere about 1888 to clients of Messrs. Arnold Fooks & Chadwick. I believe that it was afterwards restored, but at the time I went to see it, as a matter of business, it was used as a barn or something of that kind.

Perhaps your contributor would be interested to have these brief details as an indication as to where he can get further information on the subject if he wishes.

40, Chancery Lane.

L. O. EAGLETON.

COWPER'S HOUSE AT OLNEY (vol. x, p. 127).—An effort is being made to collect £2,200 as an endowment for the Cowper and Newton Museum established some years ago at Olney. The Museum is in the house where Cowper lived for nineteen years, and where he wrote his most important works. In 1900, the centenary of the poet's death, the house was presented to Olney by the late Mr. W. H. Collingridge, for the purposes of a museum, and a large number of portraits, MSS., letters, and personal relics of Cowper, Newton, and others of their circle, may be seen there. The principal object of the endowment is to provide more space for the exhibits, by throwing open other rooms now occupied by the curator. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Wright, Olney.—EDITOR.

REVIEWS.

OLD COTTAGES AND FARM-HOUSES IN SURREY; illustrated on 100 collotype plates from photographs specially taken by W. Galsworthy Davie; with an introduction and numerous sketches by W. Curtis Green, A.R.I.B.A.; Batsford; pp. xiv, 69; 21s. net.

A beautiful volume, which reflects the very highest credit on all concerned in its production. It appeals alike to the architect, the artist, the antiquary, the lover of the picturesque, and especially to those interested in Surrey. Mr. Green's introduction is an admirable treatise on the construction of the buildings figured; timber-framing, filling-in of wattle and daub, lath and plaster, or brick nogging, weather-tiling, ornamental brickwork, iron work, furniture, domestic utensils—all are dealt with in a simple and practical way, greatly enhanced by pen-drawings and half-tone

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photographs, of which there are over 100. When we turn to Mr. Davie's beautiful and well selected photographs, we are struck with the extraordinary variety of plan and detail. The English craftsmen, who designed and built these picturesque dwellings, were artists in the truest sense of the term, and Mr. Davie, as a brother artist, shows us their best work in a way that only a practised and skilful photographer can do. The colotype plates and general get-up of the book are worthy of the very high reputation that Mr. Batsford has in the publication of works of this class.

THE CHARM OF THE ENGLISH VILLAGE, by P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., illustrated by Sydney R. Jones. Batsford; pp. 167; 7s. 6d. net.

This is another of Mr. Batsford's admirable publications, which ought to have a large sale. Mr. Ditchfield, a veteran writer in the fields of popular antiquities, has here found a most congenial subject, to which he had done ample justice. He talks to us in his accustomed pleasant and scholarly fashion of the village; the church; manors, farms and rectories; cottage architecture; details, decorations and interiors; village gardens; inns, shops and mills; almshouses and grammar schools; village crosses, greens and old-time punishments; barns and dovecotes; old roads, bridges and rivers; and sundials and weathercocks. An exhaustive list, and well planned withal; and at the end (oh, excellent man!) a good index. Add to all this some of the most delightful pen-and-ink sketches we have seen for a long time, and the result is altogether pleasing. The coloured photogravure frontispiece, a view at Preston-on-Stour, Gloucestershire, is a most charming and effective bit of work. Mr. Ditchfield hints at a future work on English Villagers; we hope he will not part company with Mr. Jones.

A VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, begun Anno Dni. MDCLXIII, finished Anno Dni. MDCLXIII. Edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A. Harleian Society; pp. xi, 203.

THE REGISTERS OF ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, LONDON. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. Harleian Society; pp. vii, 164.

The work of the Harleian Society goes on apace, in both sections, the Visitations and the Registers. The Visitation of Kent is one of the general series made soon after the restoration of Charles II, when the practice of sending Heralds to perambulate the country and record pedigrees and arms ceased. Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms, who visited Kent, the result of whose labours is here printed, had been appointed to act both as Garter and Clarenceux by the Commonwealth. On the restoration he was deprived of the former office, but allowed to retain the latter. His successor as Garter, Sir Edward Walker, objected to his retention in any capacity, and it is not improbable that his resentment had something to do with his severe criticism of this Visitation, referred to in the preface. The volume contains 353 pedigrees, 142 coats of arms, and fifty-one disclaimers. The arms are reproduced in facsimile from drawings by the late Mr. J. J. Eades; they are good examples of modern pen-tricking. It is interesting to note the increasing number of foreigners of gentle family who were then settling in England.

The Church of St. Martin Outwich stood at the corner of Threadneedle Street and Bishopsgate Street. Having escaped destruction in the Great Fire, it was rebuilt in 1796, and finally pulled down in 1873, when the parish was amalgamated with St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The volume before us contains the whole of the registers from 1670 to 1873; nothing is known of any earlier books. Views of the two churches are given from old prints.

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THE "PASSER BY" IN LONDON: A Tribute to Wren, Gibbons, and John Stow, with some Romance and History of the Old City, by W. S. Campbell. Illustrated from photographs by the author and J. A. Pound, including all the spires and towers of Wren's City Churches. Chapman and Hall, 1908; pp. 142; 6s. net.

A book written as a protest against certain statements made by Mr. E. V. Lucas in his *Wanderer in London*, that "there are no Londoners," "were all Wren's churches pulled down to-morrow I cannot believe that any one would resent it," and "London has no pity, no sentiment, no care for the past," and to illustrate and describe "some of the minor antiquities of our City, less known, frequently ignored, but not less interesting to the student and antiquarian than our great Cathedral, Abbey or Tower." With this two-fold object we cordially agree, and we congratulate Mr. Campbell on his most successful achievement. He is indeed an admirable guide, for he tells his story clearly and concisely, and with an entire absence of that air of addressing the Ancient Society of Incomparable Idiots, which makes many books of this class so irritating. We are particularly pleased to see a chapter on hidden statuary and carving. Many of these are beautiful works of art, and all have some interesting associations of biography or history, while they are easily and frequently overlooked. There are over 100 illustrations from photographs and a photogravure of Stow's monument. A map and a good index crown an excellent work.

While we are in cordial agreement with Mr. Campbell's objection to "restorers" and their ways, and should have much pleasure in superintending the place of torment to which he so genially consigns them, we are satisfied that his strictures are undeserved in one case. We refer to the Rolls Chapel. We happen to have been well acquainted with that building, before and during its demolition, and we can therefore state that the condition of the walls was such as to make repairs impossible. The stone, a soft sandstone, had become so friable that nothing short of recasing would have preserved it; the chancel had been destroyed in the Great Fire (the arch has been preserved), and of the old windows (*temp.* Richard II) only two remained, and those much broken and practically without any tracery left. Dr. Young's tomb, and the others not mentioned by Mr. Campbell, were not preserved by any "oversight," as he suggests. Nor is the museum, erected on the site of the Chapel, either "quite useless" or unused. On the contrary, it is well arranged, well patronised, and contains some of the most interesting historical exhibits to be seen in London. It is only fair to the authorities concerned to make this correction, and we hope that Mr. Campbell will modify this part of his book in the second edition, which is bound to be required before long.

BRAINTREE AND BOCKING: A Pictorial Account of Two Essex Townships, by May Cunningham and Stephen A. Warner, B.A.; with an introduction by Herbert J. Cunningham. Arnold Fairbairns; pp. 54; 3s. 6d. net.

We are always pleased to welcome books on local antiquities, and here we have a particularly good example. At Braintree a start is made with late Celtic and Roman pottery and coins—followed by notes on old inns and other houses, the woollen trade, carved mantel-pieces, plaster ceilings, some fine wooden bosses, which were ruthlessly cast out of the church in 1865, and since rescued by the present Vicar, and some equally fine ones which the hand of the despoiler was fortunately unable to reach. Bocking is treated on similar lines, and again we read of the accused work of the church "restorer," a room in a private house being fitted up with linen-fold panelling said to have been taken from the church in 1855. The illustrations are beautiful, and include thirteen three-colour reproductions from water-colour sketches, six half-tone plates and fifty line blocks. No clue is given as to the artist,

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but he, she or they seem equally at home with brush or pen. The pen-drawings of the church bosses are very clever, and the water-colour of Bocking Mill is one of the prettiest things we have seen for a long time. The book is most daintily got up ; other publishers please copy !

STEPHEN MARSHALL, a forgotten Essex Puritan, by E. Vaughan. Arnold Fairbairns ; 18 illustrations ; pp. 135 ; 2s. 6d. net.

No period of English history is at once so easy and so difficult to write about as that of the great struggle between King and Parliament, Church and Non-conformity, in the XVII century. If the writer is frankly partizan, as for the most part they are, it is easy enough ; it is only necessary to ignore everything that may be said in favour of your opponents, talk freely of "bloody usurpers" and "snuffing hypocrites," or of "kingly tyrants" and "haughty prelates," as the case may be, and the thing is done. But to make a book that shall be at once interesting, historically accurate, and impartial, even with a man like Stephen Marshall as hero, that is a difficult task. Miss Vaughan has achieved a notable success, and shows a power of discrimination and detachment that are really remarkable. Writers of historical biography that is both impartial and readable are all too few, and we trust that Miss Vaughan will not be content to rest from her labours, but will continue in a branch of literary research for which she shows great talent. But why, oh ! why is there no index ?

CHARLTON, NEAR WOOLWICH, KENT : Full and complete copies of all the inscriptions in the old parish church and churchyard, together with notes on the history of the manor and of the families connected with the place, by Leonard Morgan May. North, Blackheath Press : pp. vii, 110 ; 10s. 6d. net.

The labour of copying over 300 inscriptions in the churchyard and nearly 100 in the church, not to mention those on the windows and plate, etc., must have been very tedious. Mr. May has done this part of his work thoroughly well, and all Kent genealogists, and not a few others, will be grateful to him for this well-arranged and handsomely printed volume. There is a good plan of the churchyard, so that there should be no difficulty in finding any particular tombstone. The short biographies of some of the more important persons mentioned are excellent. We regret that we cannot say the same of the notes on the history of the manor ; the Latin documents are badly transcribed in many places ; while the translations, however "picturesque" (*vide* preface), are often ludicrously inaccurate and not seldom positively misleading. We should advise Mr. May to do his own translations in future, and to leave the "picturesque" severely alone.

ROMFORD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, by H. G. Daniels ; with an introduction by the Rt. Hon. Lord O'Hagan. The Homeland Association ; pp. 76 ; 6d. net.

A well-written and interesting little guide. It deals with the history of Romford, a description of the town, Hainault Forest, Havering, Hornchurch, Upminster, Rainham and Dagenham ; a map of the district, a plan of the town, and some interesting photographs serve to illustrate the text.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, by George F. T. Sherwood. The Genealogist's Pocket Library, vol. ii ; pp. 107 ; 2s. 6d. net.

What Mr. Sherwood does not know about Chancery Proceedings is probably not worth knowing, and he here gives us from the fulness of his knowledge in a very clear

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and untechnical way. What you may find in these records is illustrated by a well-chosen series of actual examples of various dates. The third part contains an exhaustive account of the means of reference to Chancery Proceedings, the printed and MS. calendars, depositions, affidavits, decrees and orders, and so on. With the book before him, it will not be Mr. Sherwood's fault if every searcher does not find what he wants.

WEST TWYFORD, MIDDLESEX: Notes on the History of the Parish from the time of the *Domesday Survey*, by Mrs. Basil Holmes. Elliot Stock; pp. 56; 1s. net.

This small parish is best known to the Londoner as "Twyford Abbey," from the ridiculous name given to a pretentious house of "Strawberry Hill Gothic," built about a century ago and still existing. Mrs. Holmes has collected a large number of notes, from which she has compiled an interesting story. The tiny church, probably rebuilt in the early XVII or late XVI century, contains a considerable number of monuments. We hope to see a second edition in more permanent form, and meantime we welcome this as a valuable contribution towards the History of Middlesex, for which we have been waiting so long. By the way, we note in the translation from *Domesday Book* that Mrs. Holmes falls into the common confusion between carucates and ploughs!

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF OUR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS, RICHMOND, SURREY, by Albert A. Barkas, Borough Librarian. pp. 19; 3d. net.

Mr. Barkas deals with the building erected in 1843 as a Mechanics' Institution, which has had a varied career. After the winding up of the Institution, it became successively a school, public baths, the Royal Assembly Rooms, a billiard saloon, a Baptist Chapel, an auction mart, and finally was converted into shops. Mr. Barkas has done well in recording its history before it was all forgotten. There are reproductions of old prints, portraits, and a plan of Richmond in 1772.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM: Catalogue of the Lewis Evans Collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to Hertfordshire. pp. 154; 2s. net.

Hertfordshire antiquaries are fortunate in having secured this extensive collection, and doubly so now that this admirable catalogue has been published. It is in two parts, subjects and authors, and is excellently well arranged. It should be on the shelves of every one interested in the history of the country.

RECORDS OF THE OLD ARCHDEACONRY OF ST. ALBANS: A Calendar of Papers, A.D. 1575 to A.D. 1637, by H. R. Wilton Hall. St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society; pp. xxi, 156; 2s. 6d. net.

A most admirable and useful work. It deals with an extraordinary variety of subjects, and contains many references to persons and places outside Hertfordshire, and to events of general history, such as the repairs to St. Paul's Cathedral in 1584, the Spanish Armada, the Gunpowder Plot, and so on. The long lists of clergy, recusants, and others, render it valuable to the genealogist, and the student of social history and institutions will find it a mine of wealth. Arrangement and editing are alike excellent, and there is that *rara avis*, a really good index.

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Edited by A. CLIFTON KELWAY, F.R.HIST.S.

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Master John Flutter Chandler, aged 5.

From an oil painting by J. Russell, R.A., dated 1767,
in the possession of E. A. Chandler, Esq.

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

By E. A. CHANDLER.

I. *The House formerly known as "Vine House" or "Vine Tree," afterwards as "Witley House," and now as "Witley Manor" and its owners and occupiers.*

THIS property was owned in the XVI and part of the XVII century by the Ede family. The earliest authentic record of the family in connection with it appears to be in 1506 (Losely MSS.), and refers in rather uncomplimentary terms to one Richard Ede, who was summoned, on the Tuesday after Michaelmas in the 22nd year of King Henry VII, before the Court of the Manor of Witley, as a baker of bread who had offended against the excise laws; he was fined 2*d.* He was again summoned on Monday after Hockday¹ in the year 1507, as a brewer of ale who had broken the assize, and was again fined 2*d.* These assize laws enforced by the local Manor Court contained such minute and vexatious regulations that it was almost impossible not to infringe them. They eventually became unworkable and had to be abolished.

By his will dated April 16th, 1517, this Richard Ede, who is described as of Wytlely in the County of Surrey, directs that he shall be buried in the churchyard of "Alhalowes, Wytlely" ("Allhallows" is the same dedication for the church as "All Saints"), and he left three ewe sheep to maintain a stock of two tapers upon the high candlesticks in the chancel. He bequeathed to his daughter Jone a bullock, and directed his executors to give her "all manner of raiment at her wedding and all other necessaryes pertaining to her body." He gave his daughter Isabell a calf, and devised the greater part of his land to his son Edward.

This Edward Ede by his will dated June 21st, 1531, directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of All Hallows in Wytlely, and left to the High Altar of Godalmyn 12*d.* for tithe forgotten, and for the use of the said church 2*s.*; to the High Altar of Wytlely 12*d.* for tithe forgotten, and for the use of the said church 2*s.* He gave to his sister, Johan Stylwell, "a calf of this yer"; to Robert Denyer, his godson, one ewe lamb; to Elizabeth Stylwell, his goddaughter, one ewe lamb; to Richard Martyn, his godson, one ewe lamb; and to all

¹ Hocktide commenced fifteen days after Eas ter. It was a festival commemorative of the repulse of the Danes by the English.

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

other his godchildren 4*d.* each. He left all the rest of his goods to Ketyryn (Katherine) his wife, and Edward his son.

The widow "Kateryn," by her will dated in the same year, 1531, bequeathed her soul to God Almighty, to our Lady Saynt Mary, and to all the Company of Heaven, her body to be buried in the church heyrth of St. Peter at Godalmyng. She gave to the High Altar of Godalmyng 12*d.* for tithe forgotten, and for the use of the said church 1*s.* 3*d.* She gave to the High Altar of the Parish Church of Wytley for tithe forgotten 12*d.*, and for the use of the said church 1*s.* She gave to the High Altar of the Parish Church of Ammyldon (Hambledon) for tythes forgotten 12*d.*, and for the use of the said church 1*s.* She gave to the Mother Church of Wynchester 4*d.* She directed that six masses should be said on the day of her "beryall." The residue of her "goodys" she gave to her "chylceryn," and she made her executors Harry Stynt and Thomas Stynt, and they were to have for their labour "xs. a peys"; and she appointed Robert Denyer of the "Parrysshe of Ammyldon," supervisor thereof, he to have for his labour 6*s.* 8*d.* In case her children died, her executors were to sell her "goodys" and dispose of "yt merytoorysley for the welth of her soule and the soule" of her husband Edward. This will is witnessed by (amongst others) Robert Tuyslay (Tuesley).

Edward Ede, by his will dated January 15th, 1565, after giving to each of his three children, viz., Thomas his son, and Alice and Johann his daughters, three ewe sheep, gave to Margery his wife all his lease and term of years yet to come of lands lying in the Parish of Wytley, and the remnant to his son Thomas. Richard Ede of Wytley, Yeoman, who had inherited from Thomas, by his will, dated August 4th, 1616, left to Martha his wife the goods and chattels which she brought at her marriage, subject to her paying the debts owing by her before her marriage, and, after giving ewe sheep to various relatives, he gave his lands to his son Richard, and appointed (amongst other) Thomas Tuesley of Witley, yeoman, executor.

These frequent bequests of animals, which would be somewhat embarrassing in these days, were natural enough in the XVI and XVII centuries, because each parish was then like a large common farm with rights in common of pasture, wood and turf cutting, fodder, etc. Comparatively little land was

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

enclosed. Lots were in many places drawn annually for strips of the common field, so that all parishioners had either a piece of land or valuable common rights. The local Manor Court, when necessary, supervised the management of the common pastures and the breeding of stock. The system of agriculture was collective and the village life communal. In later days, when the system gradually changed to individualism and capitalism, and when Enclosure Awards became frequent, these rights were unfortunately given up by the people for little or no return.

Richard Ede married at St. Mary's Church, Guildford, on November 7th, 1635, Grace Tuesley of Witlye, spinster, and had a son Richard, and two daughters, viz., an elder daughter Grace, who married 1st on June 30th, 1664, John Jackman of "Hamilton" (Hambledon), and on his death, 2ndly on October 23rd, 1672, John Chandler, also of Hambledon¹; and a younger daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Voller of Hascombe.

In the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Charles II, October 30th, 1673, Richard Ede granted to his son-in-law John Chandler, a lease of the property by its then name of "Vine Tree House," with sixty acres of land, for fifteen years from the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, 1673, at the yearly rent of £25. The lease contains a covenant by Richard Ede to provide John Chandler with "sufficient and necessary house boote, plow boote, cart boote, fire boote, and all other bootes, to be spent and employed in and upon the premises." "Boote" means an allowance of timber and other wood for repair of buildings, ploughs, and carts, and for fuel. There is an endorsement on the lease to the effect that Richard Ede shall have the use of "one chamber with a chimney in him," whenever required during the term.

Richard Ede died soon afterwards, and was succeeded in the possession of the Witley property by his son Richard, whose will begins as follows: "In the name of God Amen, I, Richard Ede of Witley, in the County of Surrey, yeoman, being sick in body but of good and perfect memory, thanks be to Almighty God, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testamente. Firste, I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, believing in the remission of all my sinnes by the death passion and resurrection of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and

¹The great, great, great, great grandfather of the writer of these notes.

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

Redeemer. My body I comitt to the earth, to be buried in decent manner. Imprimis, I give to the poore people of the parish of Witley aforesaid five pounds." He then goes on to give one half of the property called "Vine Tree" to his nephew William Voller, and the other half to his sister Grace Chandler for life, and after her death to his nephew John Chandler (whose father was then in occupation of the whole of the property under the lease mentioned above) and his heirs for ever.

About this time, 1682, there seems to have been an outbreak in Witley of the complaint known as the Evil or the King's Evil. This illness was known as the King's Evil because, since the time of Edward the Confessor, the King, by virtue of divine right, was supposed to be able to cure it by a touch. This touching continued till the reign of George I, when it was discontinued.

Grace Chandler (mentioned above) received on June 15th, 1682, a certificate of having been cured of "ye Evil." And there is an entry in the Parish Register of the same year relating to a neighbour, "M.B.," certifying that "he is diseased of a griefe that is supposed to be ye evil, and is advised by his friends to seek to his Majestie for help, and that as yet ye said M. hath not been with his Majestie for ye cure, and that he cometh from a place that is at present free from any contagion (praised be God)."

On December 22nd, 1697, John Chandler, the nephew of Richard Ede, bought the other half of the "Vine Tree" property from his relative William Voller for £440, and thus became possessed of the whole property. John Chandler (the brother-in-law of Richard Ede) died in 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the before-mentioned John Chandler, who, by his will, dated October 19th, 1714, and proved October 13th, 1715, devised "Vine House" and the rest of his property to his eldest son John. John the son was born May 7th, 1707, and married in January, 1730, to Anne Holloway of Chiddingfold.

John Chandler had a younger brother, Richard, who married Grace Barrett; he died in 1783, and was buried at Witley. His son and grandson were both named George, and lived at Bramley. A son of the last-named George was Allen Chandler of Stroud, J.P., who married Maria Robinson; he died in the year 1886, and was buried at Witley. His eldest

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

son is Allen Chandler, Esq., of Bunch Lane, Haslemere, J.P., a member of the Surrey County Council, and of other municipal bodies.

To go back to the elder son, John Chandler died in 1768, and was succeeded by his son, John (born November 15th, 1731), who, on September 27th, 1757, married Mary Flutter, of Guildford, at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford.

Before coming to the purchase in 1777 by John Chandler of the advowson and right of presentation to the church, it may be interesting to trace the devolution of the "Manor of the Rectory, great tythes and advowson."

King Edward III in 1457 gave the church of Witley with the advowson thereof, and the chapel of Thoreslee thereto belonging, to the Prioress and Nuns of Dartford in Kent. On the dissolution of Monasteries, the advowson and Rectory Manor reverted to the crown, and were granted by King Henry VIII in 1544 to Thomas Jones (see monumental inscription in church to Thomas Jones' father). In the first year of the reign of Charles I, they belonged to George Smith, and by virtue of a succession of devolutions in that family by heirship or will, passed to Susannah Smith, who by will, dated February 13th, 1724, devised them to William Myers, who settled them upon his son William, with remainder to his grandson William. This grandson, William Myers, in 1777, sold to John Leach and John Chandler jointly, the Rectory Manor and the advowson, together with various other farms, fields, and great tithes. This joint purchase was followed by a partition. John Leach took the Rectory Manor and the Rectory Manor House (Parsonage Farm house), and certain fields and great tithes. John Chandler took certain fields adjoining Winkford Farm, the advowson and right of presentation to the Vicarage of "Witley cum Thursley," and some great tithes.

On February 22nd, 1762, John Chandler's eldest son (John Flutter) was born; a second son (George) was born on January 25th, 1780, who was afterwards Dean of Chichester. On July 22nd, 1790, John Chandler died. A portrait of John Flutter Chandler, at the age of five years, is here reproduced; the curious cricket-bat of the period, club-shaped and curved, and the two stumps, with one bail across them, should be specially noticed. The painter was John Russell, R.A. John Flutter

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

Chandler took Holy Orders, and in 1815 presented himself to the living of Witley with Thursley Chapel. He seems also to have held the Vicarage of Woking. In September, 1801, he married Mary, daughter of William Currie, Esq., Banker, of London, and sister of William Currie of East Horsley, Surrey, whose daughter, Harriet Augusta, married Colonel Robert Smith Webb, of Milford House. There were two children of the marriage; Mary, born November 18th, 1804 (married May 1st, 1838, Francis Scawen Blunt, Esq., of Crabbet Park, Sussex), and John, born June 14th, 1806, of whom more hereafter.

The Reverend J. F. Chandler much altered and modernised the old house, of which, indeed, few traces now remain. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* (ed. 1809) speaks of "Witley Street, where stands the church, and where the Revd. John Chandler (Vicar of Woking) has a good house with very pleasant grounds, much improved by his father and himself." Part of this improvement consisted in forming the ponds out of four or five acres of boggy ground known as "More Barres," which had been bought from one John Denton, a cordwainer of Frensham, in 1725. Mr. Chandler took great interest in these ponds and in the fish which they contained, and when any fish of any unusual size were taken he was in the habit of recording the fact in the Register of the Parish Church! Thus, in 1824, the following appears:—"April 17th—Be it remembered that yesterday, being Good Friday, a pike was seen floating dead in Mr. Chandler's Lower Pond, and, on being brought up to the house, was this day weighed, measured, and dissected. The weight was 28 lb., the length 3 ft. 6 inches; no hook was found in her (for it was a female), or any ostensible cause of death; she was excessively fat and contained an immense quantity of spawn.

J. F. CHANDLER, Vicar.

JOHN CHANDLER.

MARY CHANDLER, Spinster.

GEORGE FARLEY.

C. F. NEWLAND.

B. NEWLAND."

Again, in 1825, March 30th.—"On this day another pike was seen floating dead on the Upper Pond, and weighed 37 lb. 5 oz. Like the other it contained an immense quantity

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

of spawn. It was seen by many persons who can bear witness to its size and weight. Amongst others,

J. F. CHANDLER, Vicar.

JOHN CHANDLER, his son.

MARY CHANDLER, Mother and daughter.

RICHARD SAVAGE.

CHARLES TAYLOR, M.P.

B. FRANKLAND, ESQ., etc., etc."

"His body was buried on the Island, and his head hung on a tree on the Island."

March 30th, 1826.—"Mr. Chandler fished the Upper Pond, and took alive 3 pike in good condition; the weight as follows:—

The largest, 33½ lbs.

The next, 15 lbs.

The next, 11 lbs.

Witness, J. F. CHANDLER, Vicar.

THOS. GREEN, B.D., C.C.C., C.

J. P. CURRIE, Cornhill, Banker."

March 20th, 1834.—"Fished the Lower Pond. Present, Major Newland, his son Henry, Mrs. Wyndham, and others. Found the pond overrun with pike and myriads of white fish. One pike of 23½ lbs., a few others about 8, 9 or 12 lbs. No tench, hardly any carp or perch. A fine cold day."

The Reverend J. F. Chandler died on January 26th, 1837, and his wife on August 10th, 1840. Their son, John (educated at Winchester and Oxford; Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford), took Holy Orders, and presented himself in May, 1837, to the living of Witley with Thursley Chapel, and (with the assistance of his curate, the Reverend William Menzies) conducted services at Witley, Milford, and Thursley, until the separation of Milford and Thursley as Perpetual Curacies in 1845 and 1853 respectively.

He married on January 4th, 1844, Caroline Mary, daughter of the Reverend John Brownlow, of St. James's, Bath, afterwards Vicar of Sandgate, Kent. His Marriage Settlement is the last document in which the house is referred to as "Vine House"; in the Ordnance and Tithe Maps, and in other official documents, it is now called "Witley House." Mr. Chandler lived here all the time that he was Vicar. He was Rural Dean, and it was here that the Clergy of the Deanery assembled

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

for "Rural Deanery Meetings." These meetings are referred to in the following verses written by Mr. Chandler in acknowledgment of a haunch of venison sent him in December, 1870, by his friend Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, from Farnham Park.

"Thanks, my Lord, for your venison, for finer or fatter
Ne'er ranged in a forest or smoked in a platter.¹
I at once ascertained from the basket and label
That 'twas none but your Lordship who furnished my table.
So the best I can do is to have it well drest,
And to tell the kind donor the name of each guest,
And hope he will say I have chosen the best.
And first in the list, as the haunch is a spanker,
I think I may venture to place Mr. Brancker.²
His house³ is now building at last, and 'tis plain
When his dining room's finished he'll ask me again.
Then the Godalming Priest⁴ shall appear in the throng;
If he longs for venison, there's venison for Long.
And Dykes⁵ shall hang up his guitar in the hall;
In eating and talking he'll distance them all.
Dr. Monsell⁶ shall come, as accomplished a guest
As ever adorned the green isle of the west.
His puns and his verses are always 'ad rem.'
And you cannot mistake them, all signed 'J.B.M.'
And Humbert⁷ shall shake off his Chiddingfold clay,
And Holland⁸ and Sparkes⁹ all spruced up for the day,
And Molyneux,¹⁰ Duckworth,¹¹ and Chilton,¹² and Beynon,¹³
Will come, I am sure, if the evening's a fine 'un.
In short you may say, what with drinking and eating,
'Twill be just like an old Rural Deanery Meeting.

¹ Goldsmith; "The Haunch of Venison."

² Vicar of Thursley.

³ The new Vicarage then being built.

⁴ Reverend W. D. Long, Vicar of Godalming.

⁵ Rector of Headley.

⁶ Reverend J. B. Monsell, LL.D., Rector of St. Nicholas, Guilford.

⁷ Rector of Chiddingfold.

⁸ Rector of Dunsfold.

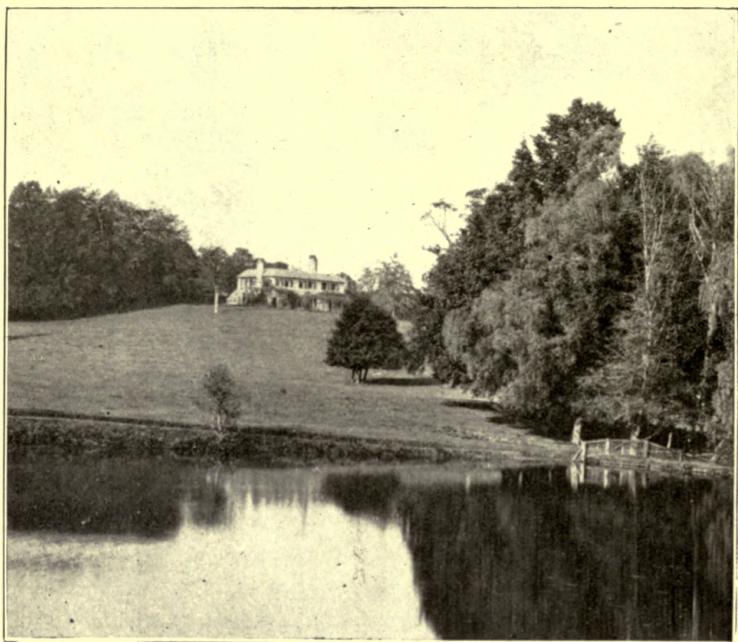
⁹ Rector of Alfold.

¹⁰ Rector of Compton.

¹¹ Rector of Puttenham.

¹² Vicar of Wanborough.

¹³ Vicar of Seale.



"Manor House," Whitley.



Whitley Church.

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

But now for the Laymen, O certainly well I meant
Never just now to neglect the 'Lay Element.'
But what if that element ruin the treat,
And take, as they once did, great tithes of the meat?
Or if, in defiance of clerical rules.
They thrust the poor Curates away from their stools?
So now this proposal I venture to launch,
That the Clergy enjoy the first go of the haunch,
And whatever remains from the Clerical clash,
The Laymen shall have the next day in a hash."

Of the above Clergy, two, vizt., the Rev. G. Chilton and the Rev. W. A. Duckworth are, happily, still with us.

Since the failure of Dr. Chandler's health in 1874, and his death on July 1st, 1876, the house has been in various occupancies. Shortly prior to the tenancy of Mrs. Hall Hall (1881 to 1891), it became known as "Witley Manor." Of recent years it has owed much to the present tenant, W. J. Maitland, Esq., C.I.E., who has much improved, enlarged, and beautified the house and garden.

II. *The Church.*

Witley Church is dedicated to All Saints, and 'consists of nave, with south porch, central tower, transepts, chancel, and manor chapel. The oldest part of the building is the nave, which belongs to the last quarter of the XI century. The central tower, transepts and chancel, belong to the next period, transition between Norman and Early English, about 1190. The tower, which is surmounted by a short shingled spire, is an interesting and beautiful example of this style. There are lancet windows in the transition style in the east and west walls of the south transept, and a pointed arched recess for an altar, also of early character, in its east wall. The fine oak roof of this transept, composed of very massive timber, is probably of the same date as the walls. The windows in the south wall of the chancel appear to be Early English. The octagonal font, supported on a central drum and eight little shafts with moulded bases, is a good example of the same period.

The piscina in the south wall of the north chancel is also perhaps of this date. The piscina in the main chancel belongs to the Decorated period, about 1350. To the Decorated

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

period belong also the east windows of both chancels. The form of the tracery of the window in the main chancel is particularly graceful and well worthy of study as an example of "Flowing Decorated." The barge board of the porch is an excellent and rare example of late XIV century woodwork, but it does not properly belong to the church, having been taken many years ago from an ancient house in the village.

The west window of the nave is of Perpendicular date, and the screen between the chapel and transept is of the same period.

A fragmentary inscription in black letter on a piece of stone let into the north wall of the chancel, of the date 1468, records the fact that the Manor of Witley was held by the ill-fated Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. It runs—*Georgii Ducis Clarence et Dns [sic] de Wytle, ac fratris Edwardi quarti, regis Anglie et Franc'*; etc.

Under a XV century arch in the wall between the chancel and the chapel is the brass, dated 1525, of Thomas Jonys, Jane his wife, and their six children, "which Thoms was one of the Sewers of the Chamber to our Soverayne Lorde Kinge Henry VIII."

A brass in the north wall of the Manor Chapel bears the date 1634, and commemorates Henry Bell, "Clarke Controwler of the Household to our late Soveraigne Lord King James of blessed memorie." A XVII century Vicar (the Rev. John Holney) appears to have been blessed with an excellent wife. A tablet in the chancel records of her in latin :

"Hic dormit mulier, melior qua vix erat usquam
Altera, ni fallor, Sara, Rebecca, Rachel.
Sancta, pia et frugi, prudens, pulchra atque pudica
Heu, Muliere una quot periere bona."

And in English :

"A better woman than here sleeps there's none,
Sara, Rebecca, Rachel, all in one;
Religious, pious, thrifty, wise, fayre and chaste;
Soe many goods in one, who finds in haste?"

A black marble tablet in the wall of the Manor Chapel records the virtues of Anthony Smith (who gave a bell to the church) as follows :

"Dum Campana sonat, proles dum spirat ab Iro
Marmor si siluit, te tua facta sonant."

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

For the benefit of those who Latin may have got a little rusty, it may be well to state that "Irus" was a beggar mentioned in the Odyssey, and that the phrase "While there breathe offspring of Irus," is therefore a quaint way of saying "as long as there are any poor people," thus commemorating not only Anthony Smith's gift of the bell, but also his charities for the poor.

A lectern of carved oak in the form of an eagle stands in the entrance to the chancel, and of this lectern the Reverend E. J. Seymour, the present Vicar, relates the following story, which was told him by an old parishioner, now dead many years. The lectern was placed in the church soon after the termination of the war with the French, in 1816. The eagle was then so thoroughly associated in the minds of the parishioners with the French military standards, that they objected to anything French being brought into the church. So much so, that the then Vicar, the Rev. J. F. Chandler, had to preach a sermon explaining that the eagle had nothing to do with the French, but was intended to be the emblem of an Evangelist. The old parishioner had actually heard this sermon preached.

In the *Witley Parish Magazine* of May, 1873, the Rev. John Chandler (Vicar, 1837-1876) gives an interesting account of the church as he remembered it some time about 1820-1830. It is as follows:

"As I understand that some description of Witley Church would not be uninteresting to you, I will write a few lines to you on the subject. I may as well begin by telling you, as I can, the state it was in between fifty and sixty years ago as far as I can remember it.

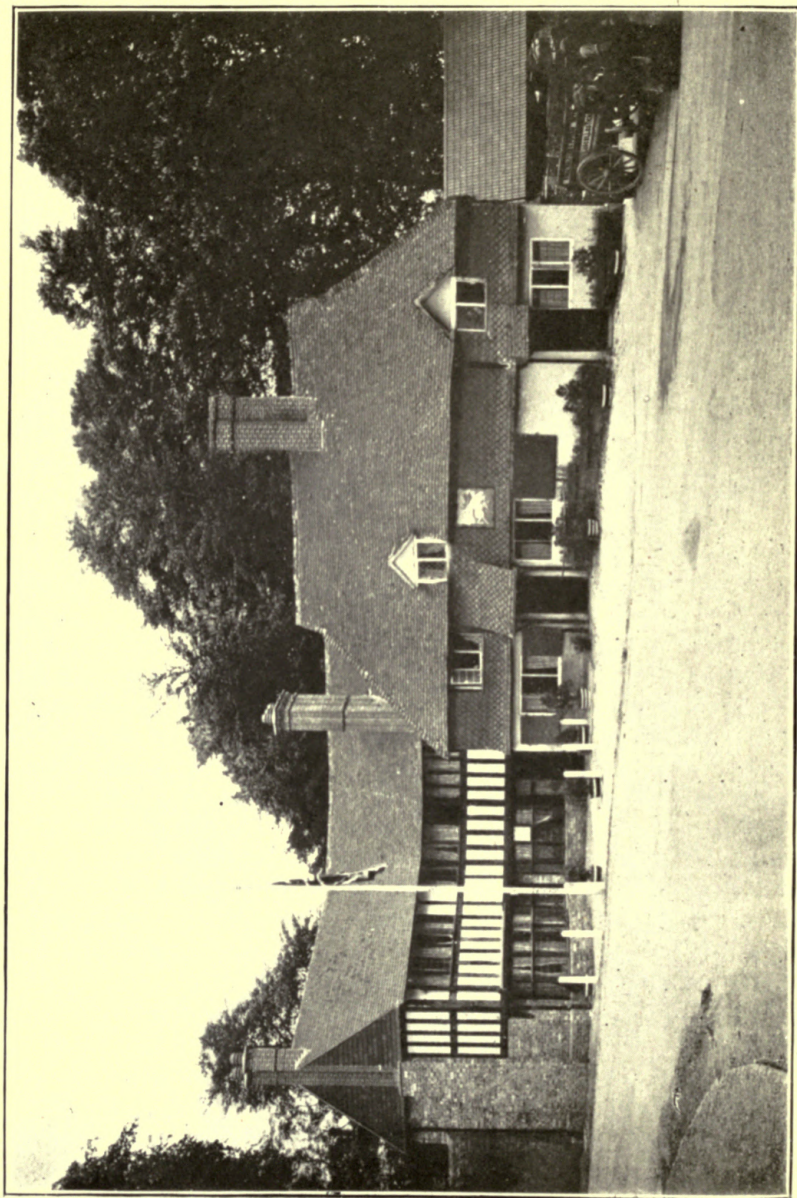
"There was a door then open at the west end, which is now built up; you went down four steps into the church, for the floor of it was about three feet beneath the level of the ground outside; you may easily conceive how damp and vaulty it must have felt. The beautiful old Norman door, now the principal entrance, was blocked up, and the porch used by the sexton for holding his grave-digging implements. There were no less than three galleries in the church, blocking it up and deforming it in a most painful way. One of these was what was called the Old Gallery, in the north transept; the other two were in the nave, the Western Gallery, where the singers used to be, and a newer one which ran along the north side.

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

Three inside staircases were, of course, required to get up into these galleries. The west window was blocked up, and in the splay of it was an old organ, which was never used in my time. The head of the south-west window was knocked out and a large square top with a wooden frame was inserted, in order to throw a flood of light upon the singers, who had their desk just below the organ, with the usual array of bassoon, clarionet, etc. In the nave were remains of very old oak seats, but far from perfect, which, instead of being repaired as they would be now, were ruthlessly swept away and replaced by yellow deal pews, closed with doors. The bells were then rung not in the belfry above, but on the ground floor in the centre of the church; there was a ladder which led up from the bottom to a trap door in the top. Near the pulpit were a number of large pews; one, adorned with brass rods and a curtain, belonged to the squire at Milford House. The manorial chancel was then shut off entirely by a parclose of the same pattern as that which now stretches along the west side of it; in it was a curious pew for the Milford House servants, made, of all things in the world, out of an old billiard table. And now, when I have added that several of the windows were of wood and round headed, and that there was no idea of a stove or anything of that kind, you may form some idea of what our church was like sixty years ago."

The west door mentioned above and the porch door were both compulsorily closed during the most troublous times of the Reformation, and the services for a time suspended, owing, it would seem, to the incumbent committing some such offence as denying the Royal Supremacy or opposing the change in religion. He was brought before the Lords of the Council, and by them remitted to Sir Christopher More for further examination. He is described as "lewd and naughtie"; and in making his submission, we are told, appeared "his malitious and naughtie stomacke." It was not until 1662 that a licence was granted to Anthony Smith to re-open these doors. The licence runs as follows: "Smith, Anthonius, Licentia concessa Anthonio Smith pro reclusionem duorum ostiorum in Ecclesia de Witley, in Surr., in temporibus nuper turbulentis oclclurum,"

In the year 1844 the church underwent a first restoration by the Rev. John Chandler, in the course of which some of the blemishes mentioned in the above account were removed; and



The White Hart Inn Whitby

SOME CHRONICLES OF WITLEY, SURREY.

in the year 1888 the church was again excellently and conservatively restored, through the zeal and munificence of the late John Harrison Foster, Esq., under the direction of Sir Aston Webb, R.A.

The work fell into four divisions: 1. The decoration of the chancel and the putting in of a beautiful new east window. 2. The enlargement of the north transept. 3. The abolition of the stove and the laying down of hot water pipes. 4. The panelling of the tower and nave ceilings and the opening out of the old roof in the transepts and Manor Chapel.

It was a great work admirably carried out, and the church as it now stands challenges comparison with any in the county of Surrey for beauty and interest.

III. *The Inn.*

The "White Hart Inn" is one of a type of high-pitched, oak-framed houses which date from the XV century or earlier. There is a considerable number of this class of house in West Surrey. Originally they were of four bays, the two centre bays forming a "house place" or hall. The only fire was in the middle of the floor "on the earth," and the smoke found its way out through the roof, which was either of wood shingles or thatch.

A curious result of this has been, in the case of the "White Hart," as in other houses of the class, that in the lower storey the timber has rotted and been renewed, while the tie beams and roof timbers have been kept in excellent preservation, by reason of the impregnation of smoke and soot from the open fire in the middle of the house acting as an excellent "stop-rot." The interior of the house has been so repeatedly altered that few traces of the original arrangement remain.

The earlier owners of the property were the Lunn family. The Lunnns are an old family in West Surrey, and early records contain frequent references to them as owning land in Thursley and Witley.

Thus, after a devise by one William Lunn of Thursley in the XVII century, the house in 1722 passed under the will of Richard Lunn, also of Thursley, to his grandson Richard, whose son and heir, another Richard, sold it to Mr. John Chandler, of Witley, in 1778. It was then described as "now and for many years past bearing the sign of the White Hart."

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

It probably received its license and sign during the ownership of the first-mentioned Richard Lunn. The Inn had a long and uneventful career as a quiet old village "alehouse," of the old-fashioned sort, until, with the growth of the neighbourhood and the advent of the bicycle and the motor car, it came to be regarded as "out of date" and "lacking in modern requirements," and the Licensing Justices therefore frowned upon it.

The professional assistance of Mr. Herbert Hutchinson, architect, of Haslemere, was consequently called in, and not in vain. He very successfully performed the difficult feat of providing the additional coffee-room and bed-room accommodation required, without in any way interfering with the beautiful old building, by designing a picturesque wing on the north side, where the old stables were; the stables (with additional motor garage) were shifted to the south-east, and the kitchen and office at the back were rebuilt and rearranged.

The old Inn now stands forth as the "White Hart Hotel," and the hospitable host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes, are ready at all times to give the passing traveller the heartiest of welcomes and the best of fare.

Subjoined is a list of the "Landlords" of the Inn from the time of the purchase by Mr. John Chandler to the present time.

1778, the Widow Crafter. 1781, John Gibson. 1810, John Welland. 1863, Charles White. 1867, Mrs. White, who afterwards became—1870, Mrs. Thomas Hockley. 1878, George Beagley. 1895, Alfred Simons, later Allen Ayling. 1896, Robert Holmes.

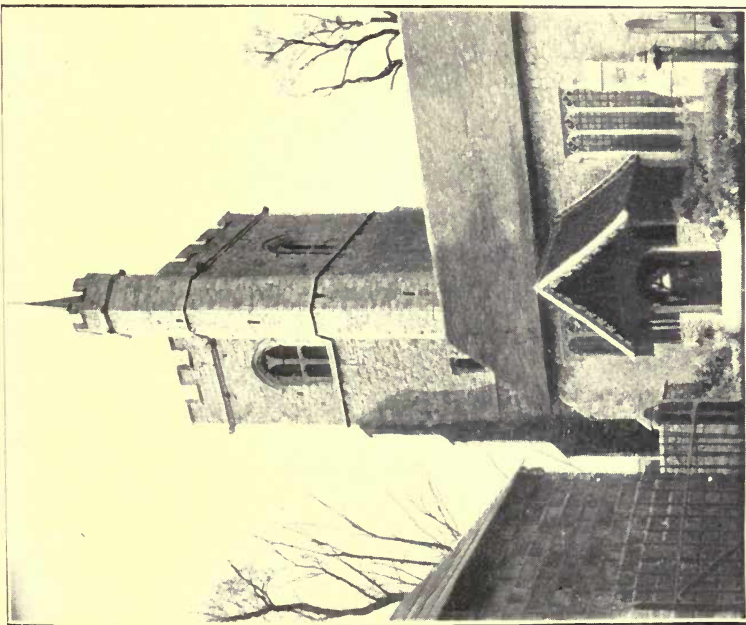
NOTES ON THE EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

BY C. W. FORBES, Member of the Essex Archæological Society.

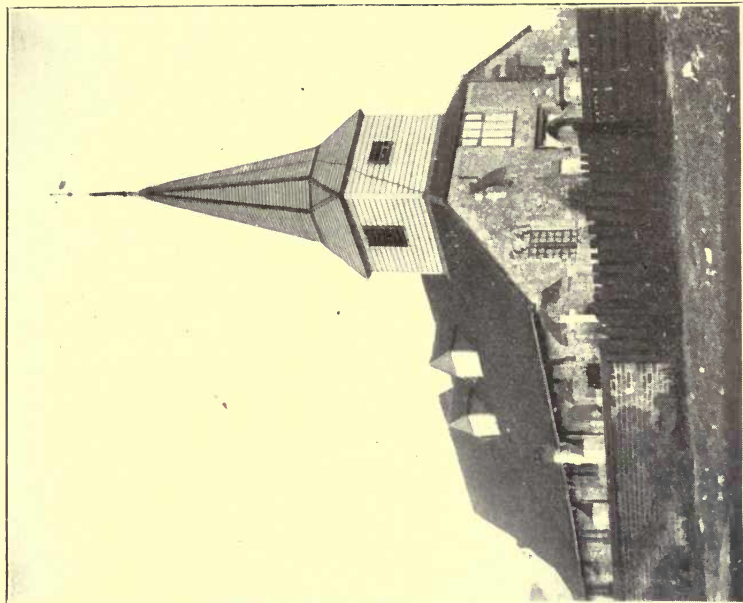
[Continued from p. 208.]

FOBBING.

FOBBING lies nearly one mile to the east of Corringham and fourteen miles west of Southend, on a creek which runs into the Thames at a place called Holehaven.

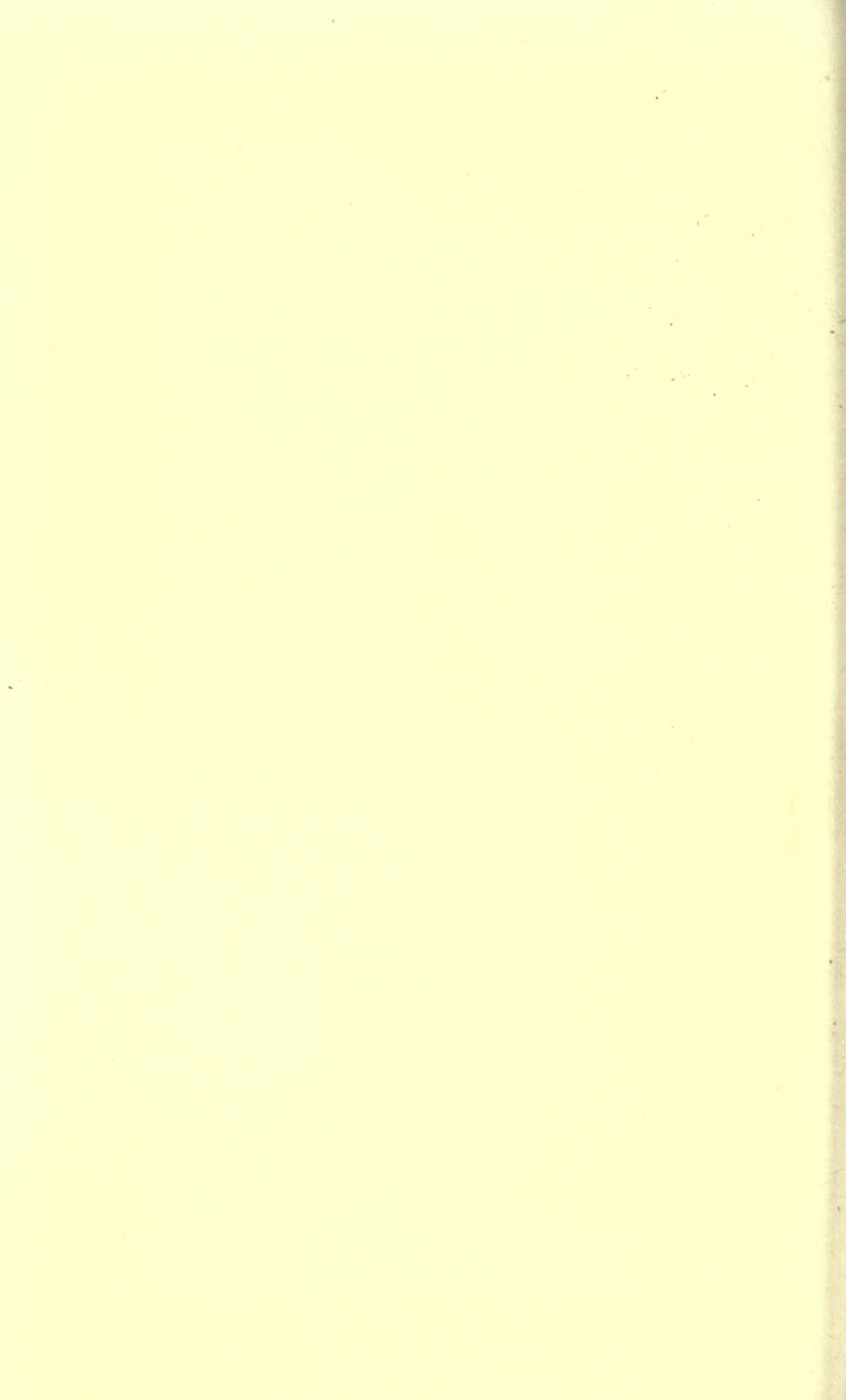


Fobbing Church.



Horndon on the Hill Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

This ancient village stands high ; a cluster of red brick and tiled houses overlooking reclaimed marsh land belonging to it and other parishes ; beyond, looking south-east, are Canvey Island, and, following the sweep of the river, Pitsea, Leigh, and Southend.

This parish includes three portions, the village already mentioned standing on the edge of high ground, its natural centre the church ; the marsh portion, which includes a new and growing suburb, Kynochtown, where are situated the large explosive-works from which it takes its name ; and the inland portion to the north, a long wedge-like tract separating Langdon and Vange, thinly populated, and some three miles long. The population, thus divided, consists of about 800 inhabitants.

The church is a stately edifice of stone ; the present building probably dates from the latter part of the XIV century, but exhibits traces of an earlier structure. The most conspicuous object as we near the church is a fine massive embattled tower at the west end, added in the early part of the XVI century ; it is of unusual size for a village church, and gives great character to the building. The tower contains five bells (four dated 1629 and one 1724).

The oldest portion is the north wall, which contains two plain early Norman windows, and a small doorway which shows traces over the top of an earlier Norman one. On the right of this, plainly visible both from the exterior and interior, are the remains of another early window, now blocked up.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, a south aisle, and a chantry chapel divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays. The early Norman church was a small one, and doubtless consisted of a nave and chancel only ; there may have been a small tower. The chancel, as we see it to-day, was apparently built in the XIII century ; in the XIV century the south chantry chapel was possibly added ; later in the same century a south aisle was added to the nave, which was at the same time lengthened by one bay ; during the XV century this aisle was pulled down and replaced by the present one, which is double the width of the earlier one.

The south porch and doorway, the east windows of the chancel and chantry chapel, and the rood stairs, are attributed to the XV century.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

In the interior, on the east side of the south door, are the remains of a Holy-water stoup; there are also a few old benches in the south aisle. Near this, with curiously carved acorn heads, are remnants of the ancient choir stalls.

The chancel contains a sedilia and piscina; there is also a piscina in the chantry chapel and niches in the south aisle. In the north wall can be seen remains of the original rood stairs; the last arch between the nave and chancel has been cut away to make room for the beam; a small window with sill can be seen in south wall opposite this, which by some writers is supposed to have been placed there to allow more light to be thrown down on the rood. The general opinion of the present time is that a light was placed here as a guiding star for boats going up and down the river.

The font, of Purbeck marble, is octagonal on a square plinth, supposed to date from the same period as the south aisle, XIV century.

In the south aisle stands a curious tomb, apparently an old altartomb.

On the north wall of the chancel, on a slab of Purbeck marble, is an inscription in Lombardic capitals, "*Pur l'amur Jesu crist priez pur sa alme ki ci gist pater noster et ave Thomas de Cawdene fyt apelle.*" The date of this would be circa 1340.

The pulpit and reading desk are Jacobean; the registers date from 1539, and are in excellent condition.

Fobbing is noted as being the starting place in Essex of Jack Straw's rebellion in 1381.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL.

One mile and a half from Stanford-le-Hope, to the north-west, lies Horndon; it is called "on the Hill" to distinguish it from another village some miles further north, known as "East" Horndon. The church which we are about to visit is situated at the top of a rather steep hill, and its wooden tower, with the familiar windmill some fifty yards or so away, is visible for some miles round. The interior is considered to be a very good specimen of the Early English style of architecture, and dates from the early part of the XIII century; there is no trace of an earlier structure, although it is quite possible that a Saxon church existed prior to the present building. Entering the churchyard, an avenue of trees leads us to the XV century



Horndon on the Hill Church; North Door.



Fobbing Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

timber south porch. We find, on examination of the exterior, that there were at one time three entrances, north, south, and west. The north doorway has been bricked up, probably in the XVI or early XVII century; the portion visible from the exterior is Early English, similar to the south, but that on the west is Perpendicular with curious faces in the spandrels. Over this is an absolutely plain window, with no ornament of any kind; it is scarcely visible from the interior, being almost hidden by the blocks of oak timber framing supporting the spire. The east window also is Perpendicular, with a few fragments of ancient stained glass.

Just inside the south door, by which we enter, are the remains of a Holy-water stoup. The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel with a north chantry chapel; the south aisle is narrower than the north. On looking round, one notes with astonishment the massive beams which have been used to construct the supports for the belfry tower and spire. The carvings on the upper part of the stone pillars of the four bays in the nave are very interesting, no two being alike. Commencing from the chancel the second pillar on each side is octangular, the remainder are round. On the first arch on the north side are two small roses cut in stone, doubtless there were others at one time. Local tradition says that these were placed in the church to commemorate the wars of the Roses. The centre of the last western bay of the nave is practically taken up with the supports of the belfry.

The font is square and is generally considered to have been originally Norman; the ornamental work on the sides was added in the XV century.

The chancel dates from the same period as the nave, and contains a plain pointed piscina, aumbry, sedilia, and priest's door. There is a hole through the east wall to the left of the altar about two feet high from the floor; it is about six inches square, and at present covered in with a piece of glass to preserve it. I am unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its use.

Among the most interesting characteristics of many of the churches of Essex, especially those in the southern part, are the wooden belfries and spires, due, as stated in the first of these articles, to the scarcity of stone, and the abundance of timber in the forest lands which probably covered at that time the greater

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

part of the county. Wood therefore was plentiful and cheap in comparison with stone, the transit of which in those days must have been very costly.

There are several varieties of style in the construction of these towers, and I hope in some future number to give some illustrations showing their formation, which is peculiar to this county.

The early Norman churches usually consisted of simply a nave and chancel, generally built of rubble, stones, or chalk; later a low tower was added, and afterwards a stunted spire, as at Rainham. Later, in the XIV and XV centuries, the numerous wooden towers were erected, which may be classified under the following headings.

In the first instance, the beams were made to rest on the low west walls of the nave; but this style was abandoned as being weak, and not able to stand a strong wind pressure.

Secondly, as at Horndon, Bulphan, Laindon, Thundersley, and other churches which will follow in this series, the massive beams are fixed to the floor at the west end of the nave, supports are carried up at each corner some twenty feet, and the bell tower and spire built on these, the woodwork being kept as far as possible detached from walls.

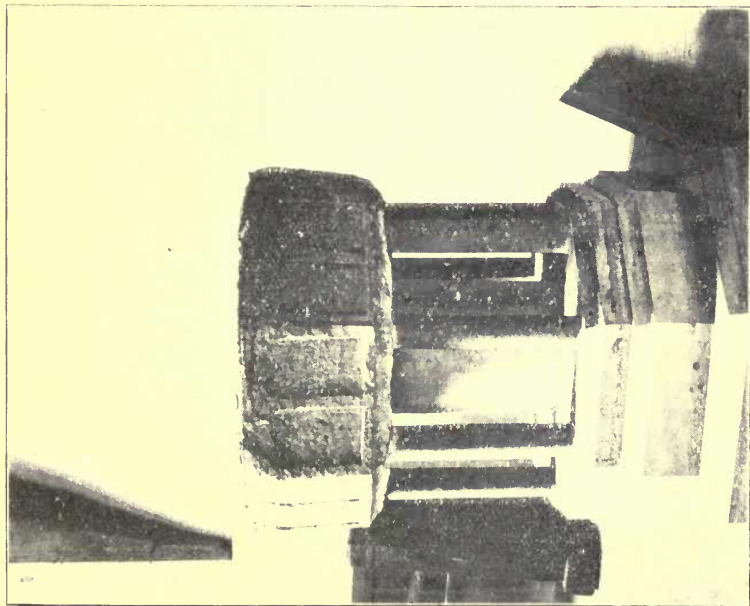
In the third style the framing is built outside the west wall, the foundations strengthened by beams placed diagonally and projecting outwards in the form of a cross; and fourthly, where the foundations or lower wall of an earlier tower existed, the belfry has been built on them, but has supports firmly fixed inside from ground level.

The timber work at Horndon belongs to the second style, which was apparently that considered to be the strongest and most durable.

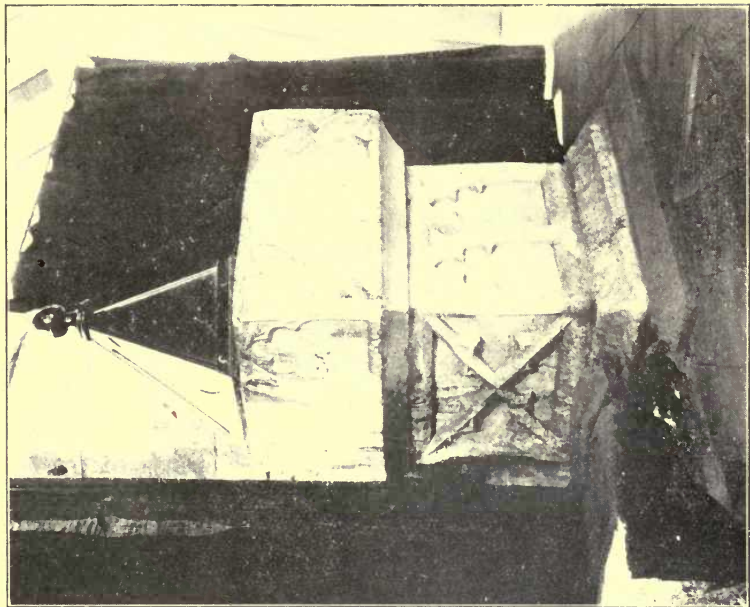
I do not think it was the original intention of the builders to cover in all the woodwork. They are often very fine specimens of XV century carpentering, but are now all covered in, usually with horizontally laid planks.

The chantry or chapel on the north side is divided from the chancel by two bays, with an octagonal column in the centre.

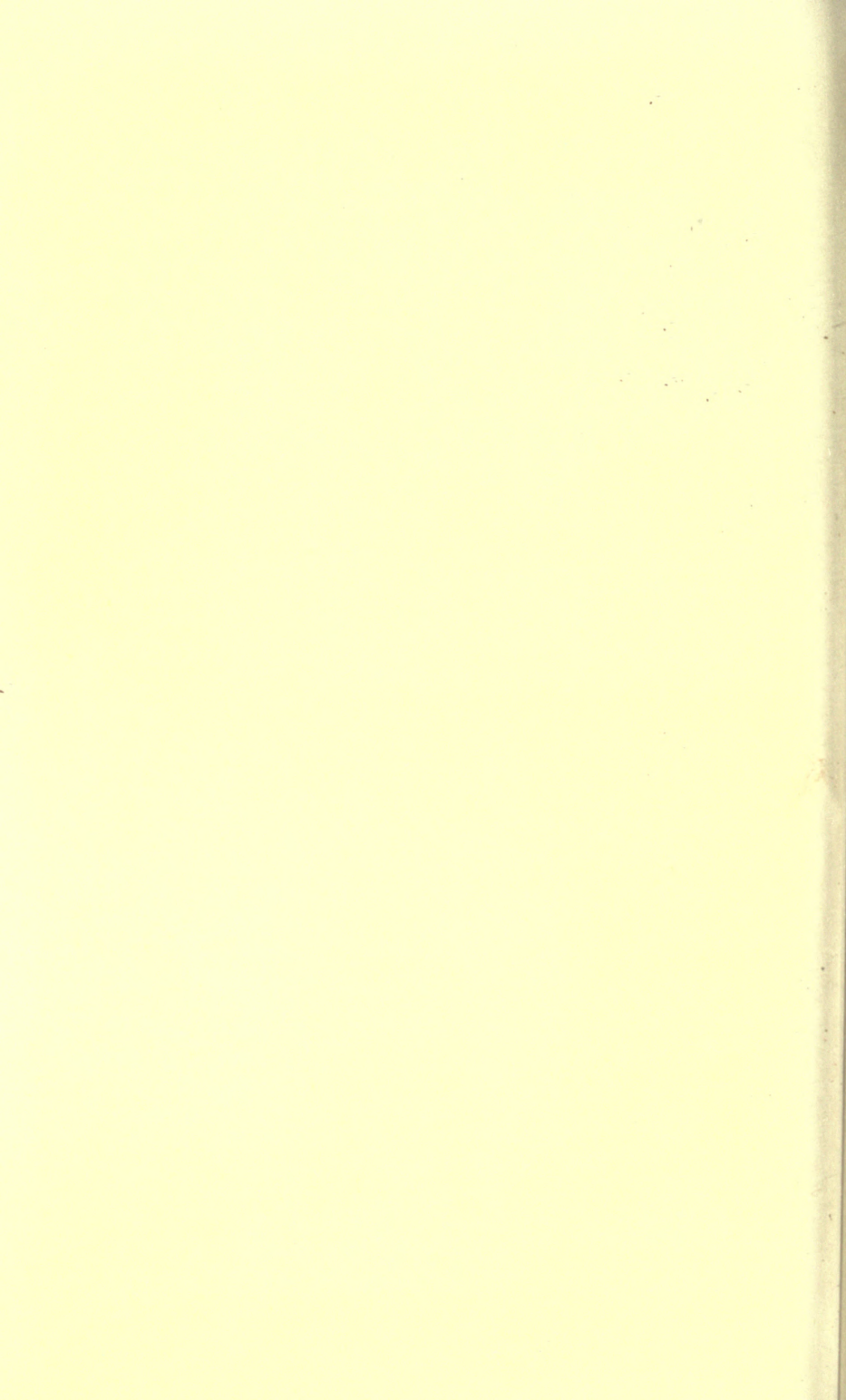
Extensive alterations appear to have been made in the latter part of the XIV century; the north aisle was added, the roof of which encloses the two small XIII century clerestory windows, which are now inside the church, the roof of the nave was



Fobbing Church; the Font.



Horndon on the Hill; the Font.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

raised in proportion, and new windows were also inserted in the south aisle. The two dormer windows on the north and south sides were inserted, I am informed, in the middle of the XVIII century.

In the belfry are three bells, dated 1622, 1640, and 1706.

Between the years 1899 and 1904, the church underwent a further restoration, consisting of the reflooring of the nave, the opening out of the ancient timber tower, the re-building of the inner chancel arch, and the reconstruction of the nave roof.

The restoration of the chancel was undertaken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are owners of the rectorial tithes. Under their supervision, the whole of the north and portions of the south wall and east window were rebuilt, the old stones being used where practicable. The chancel floor, which had been raised in the XVI century, was lowered to its original level, thereby bringing to view again the sedilia and aumbry which had been covered in. The roof, which, like that of the nave, had been covered with plaster, was panelled with oak.

The chantry chapel, the property of the owners of Horndon House, was generously surrendered by the present proprietor, Herbert Clarence Long, Esq., to the church. It is now used as an organ loft; the wall between it and north aisle was removed, and a flying buttress erected.

There are a number of memorials in the church, the earliest dated 1634, but no brasses.

MUCKING.

About a mile to the south-west of Stanford-le-Hope is the small parish of Mucking. The name is written in ancient records as *Mokkinge*, *Muchinga*, or *Mucinga*, probably derived from the Saxon words *Much*—a heap, and *ing*—a meadow or pasture.

Doomsday Book states that this ville was held by the Abbey of Barking—"Saint Mary [Barking] holds Muchinga for vij hides, and Turolde of Roucestre [Rochester] has taken away thirty acres laid to the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux." According to the *Monasticon* this manor belonged to the celeress of Barking Abbey. Edward VI granted the Rectory and certain lands to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The church, with the exception of the chancel and portions of the tower, was rebuilt about the middle of the XIX century.

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

There is now a nave, with south aisle, and a small chantry chapel on south side of the chancel, and an embattled western tower. The only architectural feature of interest in the body of the church is a rather fine Early English pillar between the nave and aisle.

The patrons, who are owners of the chancel, decided to retain the original structure when the nave was rebuilt, merely restoring it. Built in the XIII century, it is very large in proportion to the present nave; the south wall contains a sedilia and piscina with a double drain; the plain pointed arches denote XIII century work.

The north wall, however, has a beautiful recessed arcade of three arches, with two very fine octagonal pillars of Purbeck marble. Each of these three arches has small lancet windows.

In the latter part of the XV century a new roof was added. This was taken down in 1850, when the timbers were again utilised in the construction of the present roof. The chancel arch and east wall, also the south chantry chapel, were rebuilt at the same time.

There is a memorial in this chapel to Elizabeth Downes, *circa* 1607. It is stated on the slab that she had four husbands and then died a widow.

The floor of the chancel, which had been raised in the XVI century, was lowered to its original level in 1879.

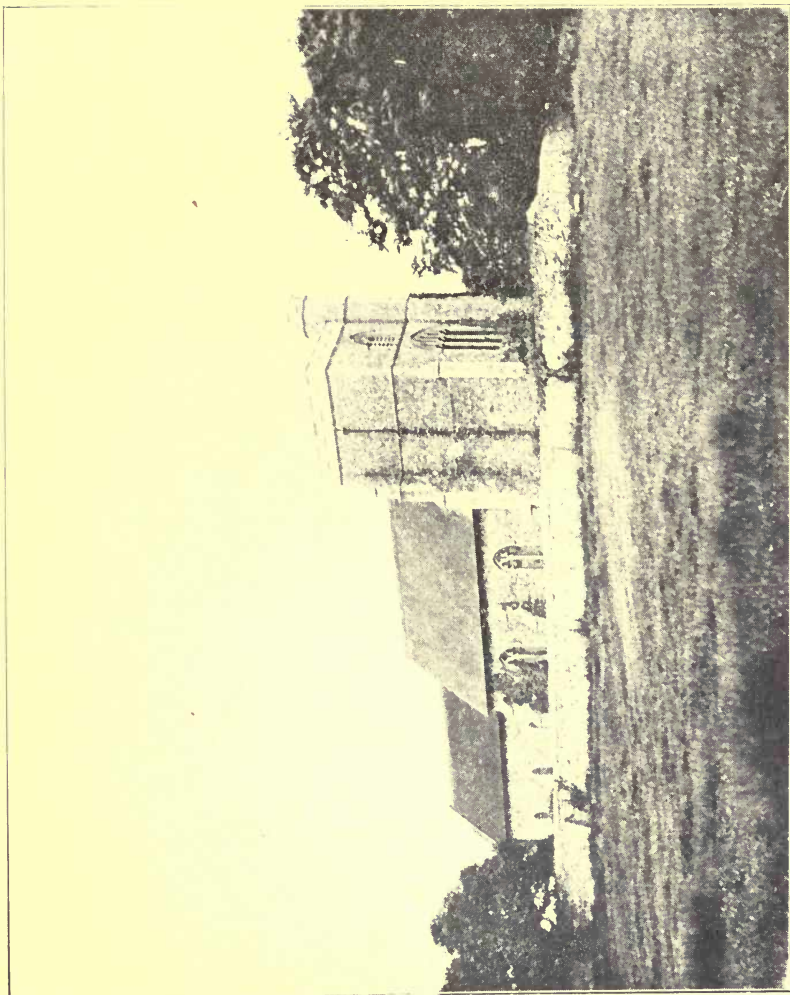
In the tower are three bells, dated 1579, 1632, and 1665.

[To be continued.]

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

By W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

WHATEVER may be the merits of *The Home Counties Magazine*, one of them is certainly the plenitude and variety of its pictures. Among them is the fair proportion of portraits which accompany biographical notices, and to these it is now my wish to add two others, reproductions of the handsome engraved portraits of the XVIII century which are so charming. They represent two Lord Mayors of London vested in their robes and gold chains of



Mucking Church.

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

office, and at hand lie the mace and other insignia of their dignity. It seems to have been the indispensable and irrefragable custom that these distinguished men, Chief Magistrates of the City of London, should be portrayed on their having reached the zenith of their prosperous careers. And, indeed, it was only natural that the Lord Mayor himself, or, his modesty not permitting it, his family and fellow citizens should desire that his lineaments be perpetuated. A complete catalogue of these portraits is desirable, but apparently it has not been attempted. There is, however, in the Guildhall Library a goodly collection which at the present time is being exhibited in series as space permits; and among the portraits are the two now reproduced. They represent the Lord Mayors Sir Richard Levett (1700) and Sir John Barnard (1738), both of whom were connected with places on which I have written in this Magazine. Levett lived, and probably died, in the Dutch House or Old Palace at Kew, and Barnard, living at Clapham, was connected with East Sheen and the Palmerston Temples by the marriage of his daughter. Between the two mayoralties there elapsed thirty-eight years, and we may observe in passing, as a matter of costume, the evolution, or rather devolution, of wig; in the earlier picture the absurdly luxuriant, towering and pendant periwig of William III's time, and in the latter portrait the diminished yet still artificial head-covering of George II's reign, both detrimental to the distinction of faces. Some account of the two worthies is now offered.

SIR RICHARD LEVETT.

I do not find that Burke in his account of the Levett family, in the *Landed Gentry*, is correct in placing William Levett, of Savernake, Wilts, as the father of Sir Richard Levett, the 371st Lord Mayor of London. Peter Le Neve, antiquary and genealogist, was Sir Richard's contemporary. Yet it is strange that when writing his *Knights* he seems to have made no precise inquiry as to the Lord Mayor's father, very indefinitely noting him as "... Levett, of ... Com. North'ton, a parson." This is far from satisfactory, but the "parson" father is confirmed in the finding of B. B. Orridge, who, in his *Citizens of London* (1867), writes that Sir Richard was "from Ashwell, Rutland, son of the Rev. J. Levett." And now the present Rector of Ashwell kindly replies to my inquiry that the Rev.

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

Richard (not "J.") Levett was Rector from 1646 to 1660, and during that time had six children borne to him by Katherine his wife. Richard was not of these, but it may be readily supposed that he was the eldest son, called after his father (the name Richard was constant in the family), and born before 1646. Also, had he been born at Ashwell during his father's incumbency he would have been too young to have gone "from Ashwell" to commence his career in London. Thus I accept as Sir Richard's father Le Neve's "parson," further defined by Orridge and the present Rector of Ashwell, Le Neve's error in the county being of little moment, as Ashwell, though in Rutland, is but ten miles from the Northamptonshire border.

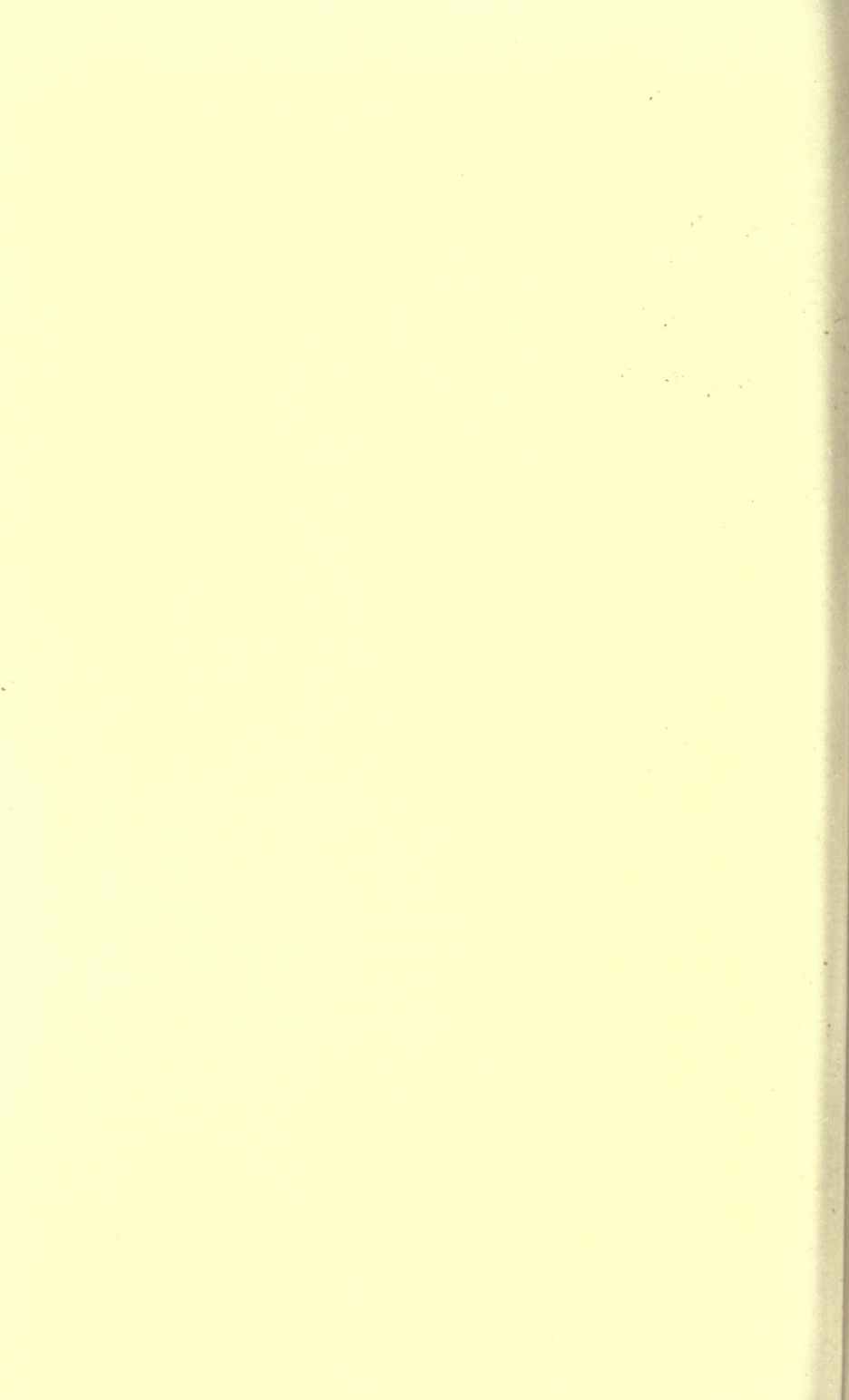
To indicate my conclusion as to the earlier generations of the family, as also the descent from Sir Richard of its present representative, I have drawn a pedigree sufficient for that purpose; it is not intended as a complete record. An earlier origin is claimed, but the particulars are not definitely before me.

Sir Richard Levett has not a niche in the literary Walhalla, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and but a meagre report of him can be rendered. Le Neve records his Knightage by the King at Kensington, October 22nd, 1691, and designates him as Alderman of Bridge Without [the Southwark Ward], which office, as customarily bestowed on the oldest alderman, gave him the title "Father of the City." He came into our notice when tracing the history of the Kew palaces. For in 1697 he bought the red brick mansion called "The Dutch House," known to us now as "The Old Palace" from its later occupation as a royal residence. This mansion he bought from William Fortrey, grandson of the Dutchman (hence the name "Dutch House") who built it in 1631. The old house is still handsome, but it was handsomer in Sir Richard's day before its Jacobean features had been impaired, and its solid window-mullions removed for sashes. The alderman lived here thirteen years, including his year of supreme dignity as Lord Mayor. And here, we presume, he died on January 20th, 1711 (N.S.), and was carried thence for burial in the vault which he had made in Richmond churchyard, close by the north wall of the tower. The church has in late years undergone much "restoration," which in this case can scarcely be regretted, for it was a poor nondescript building, and has gained in dignity by the addition of a handsome, though brand new, Gothic chancel.



Sir Richard Levett, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1700.

From a contemporary print by Robert White.



TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

Fortunately, there has been no disturbance at the west beyond the rather overdone renovation of the tower masonry, and the Levett altar-tomb in a railed-off angle between the tower and a projecting vestry, has not been touched. Indeed, a little touching up, or at least cleaning, is wanted, for it is sadly worn and begrimed, the inscription on it illegible, and the subject of the once handsome sculpture scarcely discernible. There is, however, a second memorial, a very large mural slab, surmounted by an urn and some scroll work, and affixed to the north face of the tower. On this slab can be read the long inscription quoted in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, thus commencing: "Within this vault lie the remains of Sir Richard Levett, Knight, of Kew. Also of Lady Mary Levett, his wife, who died October 15th, 1722." The date of the Knight's death is here omitted, but we have it from Le Neve. Then are recorded several of the family of Blackborne, who were connected by the marriage of Mary Levett, daughter of Sir Richard, with Abraham Blackborne.

Sir Richards' will (at Somerset House) gives us some information as to his family and estate. He directs that his body be decently, but very privately and without pomp, interred in the vault he had made in Richmond churchyard; the charges of his funeral not to exceed £300. His children named are his son Richard [married to Anne Sweetapple], Anne, wife of William Franke, Esq., Mary [afterwards married to Abraham Blackborne] and Elizabeth [afterwards married to Doctor Edward Hulse]. Also are mentioned his grandsons Richard Levett and Levett Franke. His son Richard and his married daughter Anne had been fully "advanced" on their marriages out of his personal estate, and were not further entitled to any part of it otherwise than as legacies now apportioned. The daughters Mary and Elizabeth have as their portions £5000 each. His copyhold messuage, with the close of land, gardens, and appurtenances in Kew, which he held of the Manor of Richmond, and wherein his wife had an estate for life, he devises to his daughter Mary and her heirs, remainder to his daughter Elizabeth and grandson Richard Levett. The capital messuage *called Kew* with outhouses and appurtenances,¹ and

¹ It is evident that Sir Richard Levett had two houses at Kew. The first here mentioned appears to have been that (not now existing) at the north apex of Richmond Gardens. Sir Charles Eyre (mentioned in Lady

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

divers messuages and lands in East Sheen, West Sheen, Richmond and Mortlake, had been vested in Henry Levett of London, doctor in physic, and Francis Levett, citizen and mercer of London, upon trust to pay to him the rents and profits during his life, and afterwards to his wife. This property he now leaves, after death of wife, to his daughter Mary and her heirs, remainders to his daughter Elizabeth and grandson Richard Levett. Property at Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, after his wife's decease, is to go to his daughter Elizabeth and her heirs, remainders to Mary and grandson Levett Franke. The will is dated January 4th, 1708 (N.S. 1709), and the daughter Mary, having married Abraham Blackborne, a codicil in view of the circumstance was added December 12th, 1710. Five weeks later Sir Richard died, January 20th, 1711 (N.S.), and was buried according to his directions at Richmond.

Dame Mary Levett survived her husband nearly twelve years, and lived latterly at Bath. Her will is interesting in its particulars. Her daughter Elizabeth had married Doctor Edward Hulse, who became eminent in his profession and first physician to George II. In 1739 he was created a Baronet, and purchased the estate of Breamore, in Hampshire, which now belongs to his descendant, the seventh Baronet. Dame Mary refers to an agreement made with this son-in-law whereby *her* lands in Sutton-upon-Trent were settled on her daughter and her husband for their lives, and afterwards on their heirs; Doctor Hulse on his part confirming the devises of property in Maiden Lane, London, and at Kew, to the daughter, Mary Blackborne, and the grandson, Richard Levett, junior. This agreement involved a payment to Dr. Hulse, for which purpose and the discharge of legacies and expenses she leaves in trust to her true friend Sir Daniel Dolins, of Hackney, her stocks in the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the London Insurance. Her household goods, linen, and plate she had given in writing two years previously to her friend, Mrs. Anne Parker, of Bath; now she limits the plate to certain pieces (and Levett's will as her tenant) acquired a lease of it, and his widow sold her interest in it to Queen Caroline, *c.* 1730. Love Lane, the bridle-road (afterwards diverted) to Brentford ferry, lay between the two houses, the second and larger house being the Dutch House (in the will "called Kew"), which also was leased to Queen Caroline. Both houses were ultimately bought out by George III.

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by a codicil, excludes family pictures and some furniture, to be selected by her daughters), the rest to be sold with her estate. Two granddaughters, Susanna and Mary Blackborne, are residuary legatees, and with other property to be sold, the proceeds to be invested for their use, are a pearl necklace and a ring with one brilliant diamond, the only jewels not disposed of in her lifetime. Her snuff-box, with Sir Richard Levett's picture set round with diamonds, is bequeathed to her grandson, Edward Hulse. Finally Lady Levett desires to be privately buried at Bath as less expensive and troublesome than elsewhere, and she appoints Sir Daniel Dolins sole executor of her will. Appended are the items of her personal estate, and among rents due is that of Sir Charles Eyre, of Kew, showing that his house there was leased from Levett, and this, as indicating the house, is a matter of interest in the local history (see note *ante*, p. 263).

Although perhaps more than equitable space has been given to Lady Levett's will, in view of the modern high appreciation of old silver the appended list of plate may prove interesting:—

My table of dressing plate.

Two pair of large silver candlesticks.

One large silver flagon.

One large silver bason.

One large silver salver.

One coffee-pot of silver.

One silver teapot and lamp.

One pair of silver mugs.

Two silver rings for a table.

One dozen of large silver knives, forks, and spoons.

One dozen of small silver knives, forks, and spoons for a desert.

One silver hanging candlestick, line, and screws.

A pair of snuffers with a standing case for them, and extinguisher, silver.

One set of casters, small, containing three pounds silver.

One saucepan of silver.

Two silver ladles.

One silver salt.

Some odd silver spoons for common use.

One silver canister and six silver teaspoons.

(My silver tea-kettle and lamp I have lately sold).

Five days before her death the Dame dictated a letter to her executor excepting from her deed of gift to Anne Parker a picture of King Charles I and one of his Queen, which she had been informed were of greater value than she had understood,

TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

and thought to be by VanDyck. These, and any other pictures of value selected by her daughter Blackborne, are to be sold for the use of her granddaughters. Further, she desires that her daughter Hulse shall have her dressing table of plate to use for her sake; and she now leaves it to her daughters to appoint her place of burial, to be, if they think fit, at Kew. The church there had been built eight years previously, but it was in the vault at Richmond that her body was laid in October, 1722.

The will was proved April 23rd, 1723, by the daughter, Mary Blackborne, *alias* Thoroton, for she had lost her first husband in 1720, and apparently, soon after her mother's death, had married Robert Thoroton. She was heiress at Kew, but it is not evident that she lived there after her second marriage and until both her houses were leased to Queen Caroline, c. 1730; later the Thorotons lived at Screveton, in Nottinghamshire. The latter fact appears in the will of Levett Blackborne, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and the elder of two sons, who desires burial either with his father at Richmond or with his mother at Screveton. The will supplies a deficiency in the history of the Kew property, as it affords definite information in regard to its transmission into royal hands. It had been leased to both Queens Caroline and Charlotte, and was ultimately sold to Queen Charlotte in 1772 by the then owner Levett Blackborne. The deed bore date July 4th, 1772; the purchase money was £20,000, to be paid by yearly instalments of £2,000. Thus, when the will was made in 1779, there remained unpaid £4,000, which, with other property, the testator, not having married, left to his only full brother, Rev. Abraham Blackborne; they both lie in the Richmond vault. Several Thoroton half-brothers are also mentioned in the will. Levett Blackborne died October 13th, 1781, in which year, says Lysons, the King completed the purchase at Kew.

Alderman Richard Levett, the second, does not seem to have been in the good graces of his father, the Lord Mayor, and, indeed, there is a report that he did not merit them. He did not inherit either at Kew or in Nottinghamshire. His father, however, had "advanced him in business," and probably he had money with his wife, Anne, daughter of Alderman Sir John Sweetapple. He died November 11th, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*) His son, the Rev. Richard, resumed the roll of Levett parsons. He

LEVETT.

REV. RICHARD LEVETT, M.A. (1),
 Vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex, 1584, Resigned 1589.

JAMES LEVETT (2), of Melton-Mowbray,
 co. Leicester, living 1632. =

REV. RICHARD LEVETT, M.A. (3), Rector of
 Newton-in-Aveland, co. Lincoln, 1638, Rector
 of Ashwell, co. Rutland, 1646-1660. =

WILLIAM LEVETT (6), of Savernake, Wilts., Page
 of the Bedchamber to Charles I, and at the King's
 death, 1649. Page of the Backstairs to Charles
 II at the Restoration, 1660. =

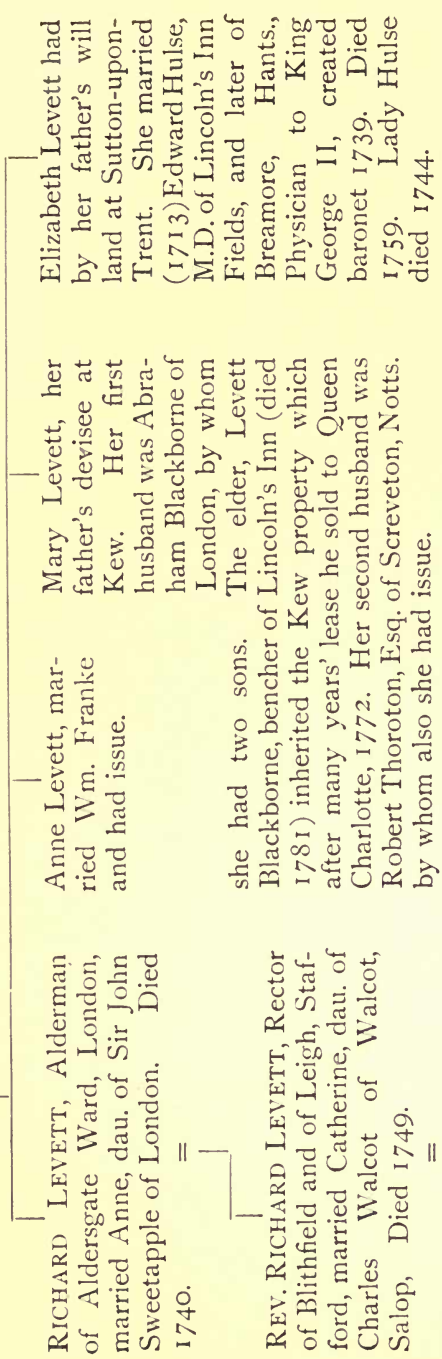
Sir Richard Levett, Kt. (4), Alder-
 man of Bridge without, London;
 Lord Mayor 1699-1700. He pur-
 chased the "Dutch House" (which
 became the Palace) at Kew, Surrey, in
 1697. Died Jan. 20th, 1711 (N.S.),
 buried at Richmond, Surrey

VERY REV. WM.
 LEVETT (5), Dean of
 Bristol. Born 1644,
 died 1694.

WILLIAM LEVETT (7), of Swindon,
 Wilts. Living 1686. =

HENRY LEVETT, M.D. (8), Fellow of Exeter Col. Oxford

1688, Fellow Col. Physicians 1708, Physician to St. Barthol.
Hospital 1707, and to Charterhouse 1713, rebuilt Physicians'
House there. Born 1667, died s.p. 1725, buried in Charterhouse
Chapel. (He had land at Savernake and Manton, Wilts.)



a quo:
Sir Edward Hamilton
Westw. Hulse, of
Breamore, Hants.,
7th Baronet, born
1759. Lady Hulse
died 1744.

Lucy, dau. and hr. of Richard
Byrd of Field and Broxton,
Stafford, and of Smallhouse,
Cheshire, (through whom came
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Sir Edward Hamilton
Westrow Hulse, of
Breamore, Hants.,
7th Baronet, born
1889.

REV. RICHARD LEVETT, M.A.,
Rector of West Wycombe,
Bucks. Died 1805.

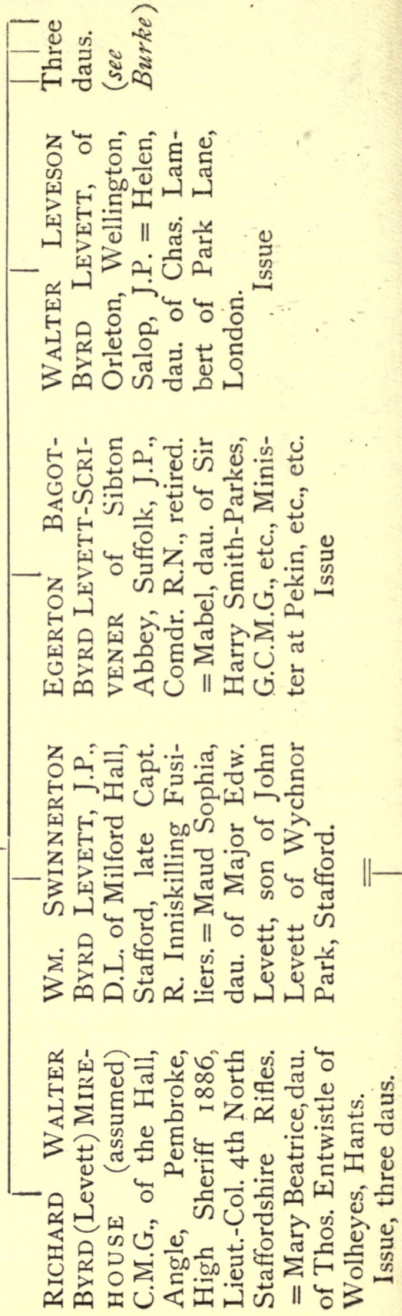
Lucy, dau. and hr. of Richard
Byrd of Field and Broxton,
Stafford, and of Smallhouse,
Cheshire (through whom came
the Milford estate).

REV. RICHARD LEVETT, B.C.L.
of Milford Hall, Stafford. Died
1843.

Louisa Frances, dau. of Rev.
Walter Bagot of Blithfield,
Stafford. Died 1864.

RICHARD BYRD LEVETT, J.P.,
D.L. of Milford Hall, Stafford,
Lieut.-Col. Staffordshire Rifles,
formerly of 60th Rifles. Died
1887.

Elizabeth Mary, dau. of John
Mirehouse of Brownslade, Pem-
broke, Common Sergeant of
London, by Elizabeth, dau. of
Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.



TWO LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

had from his "kinsman," Dr. Henry Levett, of the Charterhouse, freehold and leasehold land at Savernake and Manton, Wilts, and was his residuary legatee. Two other clergymen of the same name followed in descent, the latter of whom, through his father's marriage, succeeded to the estate of Milford Hall, near Stafford, where Captain William Swinnerton Byrd Levett, J.P. and D.L. (sixth in descent from the Lord Mayor) is now seated, while the elder brother, perpetuating the family name, Richard, has assumed his mother's surname, Mirehouse, and is seated at the Hall, Angle, Pembroke. The particulars will be found in the pedigree and in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, in which work is noted another family of Levett, claiming the same origin, and resident at Wychnor Park in the same county.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE OF LEVETT.

The broken lines indicate conjectured affinity.

1. REV. RICHARD LEVETT, Vicar of Twickenham, noted by Newcourt in his *Repertorium*, is claimed as an ancestor, but I have not found the connection.

2. JAMES LEVETT, of Melton Mowbray, is named in Oxford University matriculations as father of Richard Levett (3). (See Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.)

3. REV. RICHARD LEVETT is shown by Foster to have been Rector of Newton-in-Aveland, Lincolnshire, and afterwards Rector of Ashwell, Rutland; his reference is *Index Eccl.*, apparently his unpublished work. The Rector of Newton does not find Levett in his registers, which, however, at the period in question are not signed by the officiating clerk. The Rector of Ashwell finds that Levett was there from 1646 to 1660, and in the text I have shown reasons for the conclusion that he was father of Sir Richard, the Lord Mayor.

4. **Sir Richard Levett**, Lord Mayor. The collected evidence (in the text) of Le Neve, B. B. Orridge, and the Ashwell registers show that he was son of the Rector of Ashwell.

5. VERY REV. WILLIAM LEVETT, Dean of Bristol, is claimed as brother of the Lord Mayor. In his Oxford matriculation he is simply entered as "*Cler. Fil.*" The clerk not improbably was the Rector of Ashwell, and the date of the Dean's birth may be taken to indicate him as the younger brother of Sir Richard, like him, born previous to his father's coming to Ashwell.

6. WILLIAM LEVETT, of Savernake. His office at Court is shown in the *State Papers, Domestic*. Burke—and perhaps the family—place him, I think erroneously, as the father of the Lord Mayor. That he was a relative, however, and also that he was of Savernake, appears in the fact that DR. HENRY LEVETT (8)—whom I presume to have been his grandson—shows by his will that he had land at Savernake which he left to his "kinsman," the grandson of the Lord Mayor.

7 and 8. WILLIAM LEVETT, of Swindon, is entered as father of DR. HENRY LEVETT (8) in his Oxford matriculation. Swindon being but ten miles from Savernake, my conjecture as to the descent is strengthened.

[To be continued.]

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 186.]

DOVER DEANERY.

Alkham.

1563. It is presented that one John Wood hath a cow due to the church, and we can get nothing of him for the same.

The chancel is in ruin and great decay as well in glass work, timber, and stone work, as in tiling, and my Lord Grace being patron of the same.—(Vol. 1563-64.)

1569. Abp. Parker's visitation.

Rectory:—Impropiator, the Abp. of Canterbury.

Vicar:—Dom John Cadman, who is married and resides there, he has one benefice and is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher nor has a licence to preach, not a graduate.

Hosueholders. 28. Communicants, 130. (Fol. 53.)

That our Vicar¹ doth minister the communion in common bread.

That our chancel is in decay.

When our Vicar is at Folkestone we are served with a Reader.—(Vol. 1569.)

1572. We present our chancel to be untiled, so that it raineth in upon the Communion Table, and the pigeons by means thereof will not be kept out of the church—(Vol. 1573-4 Acta Curiae, fol. 46.)

1578. That our Vicar hath not caused to be preached four sermons this last year. That our chancel is not sufficiently repaired.—(Fol. 10.)

1. That our Curate doth not say the service orderly, for he leaveth out some part of the Psalms, the second lesson; and sometimes he cometh to the service and sometimes not.

¹ John Cadman resigned Alkham in 1594, and became Vicar of Brabourne until his death in 1616; also Rector of Bircholt 1596-1616.

—Hasted, iii, 296, 303.

Marriage license granted 13 Feb. 1596, to John Cadman, clerk, Vicar of Brabourne, and Ann Drewe of the Precints of Christchurch, Canterbury. Canterbury Marriage Licenses, Series 1, 77.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

2. We have no sermons preached.
3. We have not the Injunctions read such as we ought to have.
4. Our Curate doth keep away our Injunctions and he oweth to the poor box 5s., which Robert Lushington did give to the poor.—(Vol. 1577-83, fol. 25.)

1580. See under Badlesmere in Vol. vii, p. 212.

1582. We do present John Cadman, clerk, Vicar there, for that he hath letten his vicarage-house to fall unto great decay, so much and so far as in our consciences, twenty marcs at the least will not bring them into so good state as they were when he came to be Vicar there, and being often thereof spoken unto for the repairing and amending of them doth still neglect to do any reparation upon the premises, so if speedy redress be not had the chief of the houses will fall down.

Further we do present the said John Cadman for not serving of his cure upon divers Sundays and Holydays since Easter, as Easter Monday, Trinity Sunday, the next Sunday after, and on Midsummer day, and divers other days, that we cannot now call to remembrance; and some of those days being in good health and the parish ready assembled to hear the divine service, did neglect to come to the church at all, being in his own house; and on Trinity Sunday he, having given warning in the church that there should be a communion ministered on the Trinity Sunday, kept himself absent as before in his house and so disappointing the parishioners of the communion and service in the afternoon, bread and wine upon the table in readiness.

We do present our church to lack some tiling, which we crave a day for amendment.—(Vol. 1577-83, fol. 74.)

1585. We present Mr. Woollet for that he hath not received neither at Easter last nor since.

That we have not gone our perambulations because of certain controversy betwixt Mr. Paramore and Mr. Hammond for the bounds thereof.—(Fol. 2.)

1586. Our chancel to be at reparation and lack tiling, which is to be done by Mr. Hamon of Acrise, farmer of the parsonage.—(Fol. 26.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1588. Our church leads be broken, but we have compounded with a plumber to showte ¹ them new in the beginning of April.

Our churchyard is out of reparation, for the which we crave a day.—(Fol. 62.)

1589. Edward Johnson for that he denieth to pay towards the reparation of our church as he is cessed by the parishioners.—(Fol. 74.)

1590. That the upper roof of the vicarage is blown down with the great wind. Our chancel wanteth some tiling.—(Fol. 83.)

We present that our vicarage-house is in great decay, and half the house is fallen down and the rest is like to fall also, without we can crave your speedy assistance for some remedy therein, it hath been presented this twelve or thirteen years from time to time.—(Fol. 97.)

1592. That Robert Woollett hath not received the communion this Easter last past by reason of sickness at that time as we know, and since then there hath been no communion, but he hopeth to be ready when the next is.—(Fol. 142.)

1593. We find and present that our Vicar, in the administration of the Holy Sacrament did leave the same, and contend with the churchwarden for the bottle of wine that should be left, and after some words between them he told the churchwarden that he would be even with him, and so put off his surplice and went his way without giving of thanks, according to the order set down in the book.

2. The vicarage-house is in great decay and hath been long, the barn the two main posts be broken, the reeson² is broken, the two great doors be gone, and so the barn standeth on shores,³ one stable-house by estimation twenty foot long and twelve foot wide clean gone, the yard was well enclosed with a good pale, the pales, posts, and rails be all clean gone, so that his yard and all the ground about the house lieth open to the

¹ Probably "shot," to cast, often used of bells.

² Rezon is the wall-plate.

³ Shore, a prop, strut, or support. (See *Dict. Kentish Dialect*.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

streets and fields, to the great trouble of his neighbours; the inside of his mansion-house, he will not suffer us to see.

3. We present that our Vicar will be sometimes extreme drunk.

4. Our Vicar saith that he hath bought the vicarage of Alkham and Caple of the Queen, and paid therefore within these two or three years one hundred marcs, and further saith upon them that can put him by it, and upon the head of the best of them, and then they shall be found higher.

4. Our Vicar is a malicious, contentious, and an uncharitable person, seeking the unjust reputation of his neighbours, wishing that every cuckold that he did know in Alkham had such a pair of horns growing upon his head, namely a pair of stags-horns standing in Spritwell Hall in Dover, and also saying that if he could bear with drunkenness, whoredom, and papistrie (*sic*) he could live merrily enough, which words are great grief unto the whole parish.—(Vol. 1585-92, fol. 168.)

We have no cushion for our pulpit nor cloth for the same, nor ever had to our knowledge.—(Fol. 17.)

We know not whether our Register Book be duly kept, nor whether the Minister do enter the marriages, christenings, and burials therein as is required, for that our Minister, Mr. Cadman, would not bring his key to open the chest by the space of 12 or 13 weeks together, being often asked for the same.

The vicarage-house and edifices which we present to be in like decay as when we last presented the same, that is greatly out of reparation.—(Fol. 18).

We, the churchwardens of the parish, do present that our Vicar, Mr. Cadman, doth say Fridays and Wednesdays service very seldom, and many times the clerk towleth (*sic*) the bell, and he giveth to the clerk threatening words for so doing, saying that the clerk was a knave and that he would teach him the way to Canterbury for his labour. And some of our parish complain that do dwell far off, that they would come oftner to the church, if they might be sure to have service at their coming. For because they have on divers Wednesdays and Fridays of late come to church to hear service and gone home without any, to their great grief, trouble and offence.—(Fol. 19).

1594. Our Register Book is not yet reformed according to your order heretofore given in Court to Mr. Cadman, that he

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should surrender all such notes as are in his keeping, and where anything wanteth to cause the office to be searched for the perfecting of the same our book, and therefore we present Mr. Cadman for his default and negligence.—(Fol. 33).

1596. Henry Fagg for that on Sunday being the 27th of June last past, he went with his waggon, and brought home a load of wood to the great offence of many which noted his misbehaviour therein.—(Fol. 56).

1597. Touching Recusants we present that we have in our parish one Mrs. Woollett the wife of Daniel Woollett, gent., who hath not been at her parish church by the space of this month and more, and therefore we present her for a recusant, but she hath been called before the High Commission and also indited heretofore at the Quarter Sessions, and her husband standeth bound in both places for her appearance whensoever she shall be called, notwithstanding for our oaths sake we think it our duty to present her.

On 25 February when Daniel Woollett appeared in Court, he stated:—That it is in respect of her conscience that she hath thus absented herself; and he humbly craveth that some learned minister may be assigned to confer with her in that behalf.—(Fol. 68).

The mansion-house of our vicarage is greatly gone to decay.

The wife of John Joulie of our parish who cometh to church orderly, but refuseth as yet to receive the communion.—(Vol. 1585-92, part 2, fol. 69).

1603. The church is untiled; the church-yard is not well fenced, and the church Bible is old and all torn.—(Fol. 11).

John Collard for not paying his cess. The chancel is untiled and the glass windows broken, and the pavement uncovered and lying very undecently.—(Fol. 12).

1604. The wife of Daniel Woollett of our parish, and Mistress Norden, widow, for that they have refused to come to our parish church of Alkham by the space of these three months last past.—(Fol. 46).

1605. The ten commandments we have not set up in the

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church, but we purpose to have them out of hand.

A table of degress in marriages forbidden we have not yet, but we mean to have it shortly.—(Vol. 1602-9, fol. 56).

The Bill of Recusants in Alkham Parish. 17 April, 1605:—

Mrs. Woollett, the wife of Daniel Woollett, gent.

Mistress Nordern, sister to Mrs. Woollett.

Elisabeth Pordage, a young gentlewoman of sixteen years of age or thereabouts.

Elisabeth Best, a young maiden about fifteen years old.

—(Vol. 1604-5, fols. 82-3).

1607. Elisabeth Woollett, wife of Daniel Woollett, and Sarah Norden, widow, for that they neglect and refuse to frequent divine service celebrated in our church, by the space of three months and more time.—(Fol. 123).

1608 That John Neale, the butcher of the parish of Alkham, doth use excessive drinking and is often drunk, to the offence of well disposed people.—(Vol. 1602-9, fol. 16).

1610. Richard Heelie, of Swingfield, upon a Sunday within this month last past came into the church of Alkham in time of divine-service, and then and there with a loud voice, being as it is thought drunk, cry or sing out 'hay downe deree, deree, deree,' to the great disturbance and admiration¹ of the minister and parishioners assembled.—(Fol. 32).

1624. William Woollett is esteemed a common drunkard and ale-house haunter, a most fearful and horrible blasphemer and a very bad and lewd liver, to the infinite scandal of all good christians and all civil honest men.

Also he seldom or never resorteth to the church on Sabbath Days: and also Simon Court, carpenter; but these and others get even on these days together to drinking [until] drunk, both in the ale-house and other houses also.

Also William Woollett for not paying the clerk's wages these two years past, which amounteth unto sixteenpence every year.—(Vol. 1619-32, fol. 78).

¹ Admiration, the action of wondering or marvelling, wonder, astonishment, surprise.—*Hist. Eng. Dic.* (Dr. Murray).

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1630. We present Mr. John Roberts, one of the Aldermen of the city of Canterbury, for refusing to pay his cess (being 4s.) made for and towards the reparation of our parish church.—(Vol. 1628-30, fol. 255).

1631. I, Adam Hamon, churchwarden of Alkham, do present John Fagg of the same, for refusing to pay 20s., being for one half year's rent of certain lands, given towards the reparation of our parish-church, and being in his occupation till Michaelmas last past.—(Vol. 1585-1636, fol. 166).

1634. We present John Hamon for holding a piece of land given to the church, against the goodwill of the now churchwardens, having usually let the same, and refuseth to pay so much rent as is offered by ten shillings for it; and further we present him for cutting down a tree growing on the said lands, and with-holding the same from the church.—(Fol. 20).

I, Samuel Pownall, Vicar of Alkham, do present Stephen Richards and Adam Hamon, the churchwardens, for that the body of the church is not well and sufficiently repaired, for that it rains in, in many places to the rotting of the timber and the walls, and defacing of the buttresses.—(Fol. 21).

1635. Our steeple lacketh some shingleing, and our chancel wall lacketh some reparations, so that the rain beateth and cometh in there, and which defect of our chancel is in default of William Nethersole, farmer of our parsonage.—(Vol. 1585-1636, part2, fol. 26).

On the 19 day of October, 1681 Stephen Baker and William Badcoke, churchwardens of Alkham, appeared in the Arch-deacon's Court and said:—That they have sold away two of their bells belonging to the parish church of Alkham, which they confessed that they did by the consent of the chief of the inhabitants of Alkham, and others who occupied land in the parish, sell away and dispose of two bells belonging to the parish church of Alkham (which were cracked and altogether useless) for the value of £60 or thereabouts, which sum they have laid out and expended in the repairing and amending of the steeple and church of Alkham. Finally they alleged that the steeple being very ruinous and like to fall down, which if it

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had fallen would have beat down the greatest part of the body of the church, and the body of the church being out of repair in the shingleing, and the inhabitants of the parish being very poor and not able to repair and amend the same.

The Judge ordered that the churchwardens and their successors do every half-year (the first half-year ending at Our Lady-day next) make a cess upon the parish at the rate of sixpence in the £, to continue so long and until a competent sum of money shall be raised in the parish, for the buying and hanging of two tunable bells of good metal, containing the same weight which those two bells sold by the churchwardens weighed as in their account exhibited, nineteen hundred weight and twenty pounds; and that such sum being raised they do forthwith buy and hang the two bells in the room and stead of those two bells so sold; and lastly that the churchwardens for the time being do give an account of what shall be from time to time done, into this Court.¹—(Vol. 1639-86, fol. 269).

[To be continued.]

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from p. 233.]

AS already stated, the manor of Wanstead, with adjacent land became the property of another Wellesley, and eventually of Lord Cowley.

Nothing now remains of the house; some farm buildings are still to be seen at the rear of Wanstead Church and a building called "the Temple," which stands to the east of the Refreshment Châlet, and the Grotto. The garden has been ploughed into grazing land.

At this stage the Corporation of London purchased the ornamental portion of the estate, now known as Wanstead Park (comprising the woods, waters, and heronry, made by Sir Richard Child), and conveyed it to the Epping Forest Committee in trust for the people.

¹ Alkham church had four bells cast in 1683, but one of them was recast in 1873.—*Church Bells of Kent*, p. 131.

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The portion purchased contained about 184 acres. It was effected by an exchange of fifty acres (of great value for building purposes, but of little or no value to the public) and the payment of £8,000 as a makeweight to Lord Cowley, the latter agreeing to fence off the park from his other land and to make a road a mile long to give access to the park at either end, to Forest Gate at one end and Snaresbrook at the other.

The park is practically, therefore, an addition to Epping Forest, but the grounds round the great lakes are closed at night.

Wanstead Park was formally opened to the public by the Epping Forest Committee on August 1st, 1882.

The *City Press*, in the report of the proceedings, says:—"It may not inappropriately be termed the finishing touch to the work of the Corporation in the east of London."

Mr. Deputy Hora, the chairman of the Epping Forest Committee, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught (the Chief Ranger), performed the ceremony of declaring the park open. He said that "Her Majesty the Queen had opened Epping Forest to the people on May 6th, and that they (the Committee) were present that day to open the beautiful grounds of Wanstead Park, also for the public use for ever, thus completing the work which the Corporation had been engaged in for some years, and by which a stop was put to the encroachment which had been going on. Wanstead Park consisted of about 184 acres, of which thirty acres were ornamental water."

In securing this park on the southern side of Epping Forest, the Corporation made a great acquisition in favour of the public. This beautiful piece of woodland and water was necessary to relieve the flatness of this portion of the county, and place the people living in the south on equal terms with those who lived in the north portion of the forest.

The park is maintained in its wild and rustic appearance. No attempt has been made to cut or trim it into a garden, except the necessary clearance of such underwood as would tend to destroy the growth of the trees.

The uniform dress of the keepers is that pertaining to the forest, and not to the park.

The Grotto.

The remains of the grotto will be found near the lakes. At

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the time of pulling down the house in 1822, this erection was apparently overlooked. It was a beautiful structure in a style which was fashionable in the last century. A chamber with a domed roof was encrusted with pebbles, shells, stalactites, crystals, and looking glasses; and a fine painted window added at great expense by the Countess of Mornington. The tessellated pavement is made of the small bones of deer. It is stated to have cost not less than £40,000, but it is to be hoped that this is an exaggeration. In the *Beauties of England* it is stated that the cost of the structure of this grotto was £2,000, independent of its costly material. It was considered finer than the grotto connected with Pope's Villa at Twickenham, so often referred to in books of history and poetry. It was burnt down in November, 1884.

Situated upon the border of the lakes, the view from its windows must have been enchanting. An old map shows that the river Roding formerly flowed through this lake, which was then at a lower level. At a subsequent date the course of the river, which now bounds the park on that side, was cut to enable the level of the lake to be raised, an operation which had the effect of widening the channels and partly submerging a curious structure called "The Fortification."

From a plan dated 1735, in the possession of the trustees for the Earl of Mornington, and prepared by a French landscape gardener named Roche, who seems to have had the idea of converting Wanstead into another Versailles, it appears that several other rectangular sheets of water were projected, which were not carried out.

The Heronry.

One of the most interesting features of the park is the herony. The birds originally made their home on the island in the Heronry Pond, from which fact the pond derives its name, but many years ago they migrated to the Lincoln Island, where they have ever since built their nests at the top of the highest trees.

In moving from the old home to the new, the herons unquestionably exercised an instinct which is strongly akin to reason, for there cannot be two opinions as to which is the most desirable place of abode. These birds usually come to the heronry about the beginning of February, and at once begin

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patching up their old nests, or building fresh ones. Although a few remain through the winter, the greater number leave the heronry towards the middle of the summer. The admission of the public to the park does not seem to have interfered with their breeding.

The Heronry Lake was reconstructed and enlarged during the winter of 1906-7. The work was done by the unemployed, under the direction of the West Ham Distress Committee. The cost was £10,400, and 2,022 men altogether were employed for various periods. The enlarged lake now covers an area of $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with an average depth of from 3ft. 6in. to 4ft.; the water is supplied from the Shoulder of Mutton Pond. One of the islands was much increased in size, and a new one was made, called Buxton Island. The opening ceremony was performed on July 6th, 1907, by Alderman and Mrs. Spratt, the Mayor and Mayoress of West Ham. Mrs. Spratt was presented with a number of flint arrow-heads which were found during the excavation.

Although the park is diversified with grassland and wood, coppice and lawn, the lakes form its chief attraction. Upon some, boating, fishing, or bathing is permitted. Others are preserved as much as possible in the natural state to which time brought them during the period from 1822 to 1882. It is impossible to describe in words the charm of the lakes, or even to portray their beauties by photography. To sit near the Grotto as the dusk falls on a summer evening is an experience which can never be forgotten. Instead of attempting to portray it, I urge my readers to visit the spot and enjoy it for themselves.

It is somewhat unfortunate that in the purchase a little more could not have been done as to the matter of entrance. Thus from the Snaresbrook side, it would appear that a very easy and natural entrance could have been made by continuing the road leading to Wanstead Church, which ends abruptly at the church gates; and presuming this had been done, the old park gates could have been utilised for the visitors coming from the north portion of Leytonstone by the footpath. Indeed, one wonders why the pond in front of Wanstead Church, the one which was before the old house, was not taken into the park grounds. A convenient entrance, however, has been opened in the Blake Hall Road, which serves for the Leyton-

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stone folk, opposite the Evelyn Avenue, and visitors from Forest Gate can either use this or the one in the bridle road from Wanstead to Ilford, near Lake's Farm. From Ilford and Manor Park the easiest entrance is across Wanstead Flats.

Roman Antiquities.

On the south side of the lower part of the gardens of Wanstead, nearly adjoining Aldersbrook, a tessellated pavement was discovered in 1715, by some labourers, when digging holes to plant an avenue of trees from the gardens. The owner would not at the time permit it to be laid quite bare. Its extent from north to south was about twenty feet, and from east to west about sixteen feet. It consisted of small squares of brick and marble of divers colours, and from an inch to an inch and a quarter square. The outside was a border about a foot broad, composed of red tesserae about three-quarters of an inch square, within which were several ornaments, and in the centre a figure of a man mounted on some beast and holding something in his right hand. This pavement was situated on a gentle gravel ascent towards the north, and at a small distance from the south end of it was a spring or well of fine water, now absorbed in one of the great lakes. From this well the ground rose gradually towards the south till it came to an exact level, which reaches a long way. On the very brink of this level, and about three hundred yards directly south from the before-mentioned well and pavement, were the remains of some brick foundations; and some years after, upon making further improvements, the workmen found broken pots and fragments of urns of different kinds of earth, some brown, some white, but all of coarse clay, and many pieces of brick, which proved there had been a building there, and many calcined human bones, teeth, etc. A small copper coin of the Emperor Valens, a silver medal and another copper coin estimated to be of the Constantine age, were likewise found here. Mr. Smart Lethieullier considered the pavement to have been that of a banqueting room belonging to a Roman villa and that the place where the urns and bones were found was probably the mausoleum of some private family, whose villa stood on more elevated ground, probably where Wanstead House stood. The presence of the urns signified that the bodies were burnt, for although burning was abolished by the Romans and burying

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adopted, it took some time for Christianity to become established, and for the act of burial to become general.

How the Park was purchased for the People,

It should never be forgotten that it was due to the stupendous efforts of the Corporation of London, brought about mainly by the untiring labours of Mr. John T. Bedford, that Wanstead Park and Epping Forest was secured to the people.

It will not be out of place to record this memorable struggle, and the way in which the Corporation were able to find money for the purchase of the Forest and Wanstead Park.

In ancient times the Corporation possessed the right to measure and tax all corn that entered the port of London. Modern innovations in the corn trade made this regulation very irksome; so, after consultation with the members of the corn trade, the Corporation consented to give up its right, which produced about £9,000 a year, if Parliament would grant it a small tax for a limited period upon foreign corn entering the port, the proceeds of which they undertook to devote to the preservation of open spaces. This was accordingly done, and in 1872 an Act was passed, and under its provisions the Corporation was empowered for thirty years to levy a tax of three-quarters of a farthing upon every hundredweight of corn entering the port of London.

Taxes are considered obnoxious things, as a rule, and this one was described as "a grievous burden upon the food of the poor," but as it is necessary to eat seventy-five half-quartern loaves before the tax amounts to one farthing, it is not one that many people could object to. And as it chanced that most of our corn at the time of the purchase of Epping Forest and Wanstead came from America, it may fairly be stated that the American farmers bought Epping Forest and Wanstead Park for us, an act of generosity on their part which we appreciate none the less because they probably knew nothing about it. Such is the enormous trade in foreign corn, however, that this insignificant tax brings in over £40,000 a year.

Now, the lords of the manors about Epping Forest had certain ancient rights of pasturage and pannage in the Forest. Not satisfied with this, they shamefully encroached upon the forest land, putting up fences around such pieces adjacent to their own property as seemed to them desirable to make such

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property the more valuable. The Governments of those days were criminally careless in looking after the public rights. Between the years 1854 and 1863 they had grossly sold the Crown rights in the Forest for some £18,000 (less than £5 per acre), and where the money went to has never been found out to this day. In 1850 the Forest comprised almost 6,000 acres. During the ensuing twenty years, half this area was surrounded by fences and partly built upon.

It was in 1871 that the battle for the people began. Public opinion had been excited considerably by the barefaced robberies. A right reverend Bishop had, for instance, enclosed one little acre. A reverend gentleman, the shepherd of a neighbouring flock, had completely enclosed one thousand acres—worth to him, if he could only have stuck to it, about £180,000. It is interesting to know that, having completed his little job, on the following Sunday he preached to his amused congregation (who knew all about it) from the text, "The love of money is the root of all evil." A noble and right honourable Earl appropriated five hundred and seventy acres, and when called to account, indignantly denied it, and stated through his agent that he had only five hundred and sixty-three acres. A gallant admiral had not only enclosed 'a goodly portion of the Forest, but had announced his intention of cutting down the timber on it. The Court of Chancery, however, soon showed him that, though he could "shiver *his* timbers," he could not shiver the timbers of the people.

It is all very well for a public body to sympathise with a movement, but it cannot always show its sympathy in a practical way. The Corporation, probably through some of its members living in the neighbourhood, knew of the growing agitation. Cogitations followed, and by a bit of luck the Corporation found itself in position to take up and fight the battle of the people.

On the east side of Wanstead lies the City of London Cemetery. It is remarkable that this last resting place of the dead became the stepping-stone to the restoration of Epping Forest to the living; for, if the land for this cemetery had not been acquired by the Corporation (the City Commission of Sewers), it would not have been in the position legally to maintain the right to break down the encroachments of the land-grabbers.

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The land upon which the cemetery was made was the ancient Manor of Aldersbrook, and in the time of James I the lord of this manor claimed for himself and his tenants the right of common and pasture for their beasts, throughout the length and breadth of the forest wastes.

Upon this the Corporation, when it had resolved to help the public, based its claim to interfere, and so the City authorities gave instructions for the preparation of a Bill in Chancery to dispossess these pirates of the land they had stolen.

During the Chancery proceedings, injunctions were obtained against the various defendants to prevent further damage. One of these was the gallant admiral already mentioned. Another was a man, caught red-handed, so to speak, who, plough in hand, was breaking up what is called Bush Wood, at Wanstead, where the great avenues are a most glorious spot. Although he stated he was only breaking up an odd corner, it was found he had taken a lease of the whole place at 30s. an acre, on the condition that he broke it all up.

It was not until 1874 that the chancery suit was ready to be tried. It had taken three years to prepare the case. There were seventeen defendants. It was tried before the Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, and occupied twenty-three days in the hearing. It was a serious moment for the Corporation when the Judge commenced his judgment, for if the day was lost, the costs would amount to £100,000.

But the matter was not long left in doubt. Sir George Jessel's decision was clear and emphatic. "These persons [the defendants] have taken what did not belong to them, without the consent of the owners, and have applied it to their own purpose, and have endeavoured to support their title by a large amount of false evidence." It was fortunate for the worthy bishop, reverend minister, noble earl and gallant admiral that these words had not been uttered at the Old Bailey, for if they had, picking oakum, with the treadmill as a physical recreation, might have been their reward.

No attempt was ever made to upset Sir George Jessel's judgment. Important as the decision was, it was not all, for it left matters at a curious point. For it was stated during the trial that even if the Corporation gained the day it would stop encroachment by the lords of the manors, but it would not enable the public to have access to and enjoy the forest. The

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law as to common land was stated by Sir William Harcourt (who was one of the counsel in the case) to be this: "No one has a legal right to go on a common, but if he chooses to go on no one has a legal right to turn him off." I have put in this singularly beautiful bit of old English law so that it shall not be lost to coming generations.

The Corporation, flushed with victory, determined that no doubt should remain as to Epping Forest. As soon as the case was settled, steps were taken to buy up the rights of the lords of the manors, costing £110,000, and the Corporation therefore became the owner of the land, as trustees for the people. The ultimate result was, that about 5,530 acres were secured to the public. The entire cost to the Corporation was about £247,000.

Wanstead Church.

Wanstead Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was repaired and enlarged in the early part of the last century, principally at the expense of the first Lord Tylney; but, being still found small and incommodious, it was resolved, at the instance of Dr. Glasse, the then Rector, to pull it down and build a new church on a larger scale, nearly adjoining the old site. This church was finished in 1790. The expense of building the Church was £9,000. The subscriptions received amounted to £3,000, the remainder being raised by a tontine. The building is of brick, cased with Portland stone, and having a portico of the Doric order. At the west end is a cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns. The inside is extremely neat and elegant. It consists of chancel, nave, and two aisles, supported by columns of the Corinthian order.

The pavement, which is remarkable for its beauty, is of stone brought from Painswick, in Gloucestershire. In the chancel is a beautiful window of stained glass, representing our Saviour bearing the Cross, from the picture at Magdalen College. In the east window of the north aisle are the royal arms; in the south, the arms of the late Sir John Tylney-Long, Bart. In the chancel is a superb monument in white marble, to the memory of Sir Josiah Child, Bart., who died in 1699; it was removed from the old church, and consists of a recumbent life-size figure.

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In the churchyard was buried, in 1647, John Saltmarsh, a noted Puritan and divine.

Wanstead is rich in memories of celebrated persons. Dr. Pound, Rector from 1707 to 1724, was a great scientist, especially in astronomy, and a personal friend of Sir Isaac Newton, who visited him there. Sir Isaac Newton was the founder of the house of opticians of that name, and his descendants still carry on business in Fleet Street, close to the Strand. When the maypole, which once flourished in the Strand, was taken out in 1717, it was purchased by Sir Isaac, and presented to Dr. Pound, who had it erected in Wanstead Park, and used it as a support for his telescope, which at that time was the largest known—125 feet long. Still greater even than Dr. Pound was his nephew, James Bradley, who afterwards became Astronomer Royal. He studied a method of calculating the velocity of light.

Lake House.

At a short distance to the south-west of the site of Wanstead House stood a building called Lake House. This was built to be an appendage to Wanstead House, and was originally a banqueting hall or summer house. In it for many years Tom Hood resided. The house was more generally known as the Russian farm. In a description of this building by Thomas Hood, jun., in a memoir of his father, the author writes: "The fact was, it had been formerly a sort of banqueting hall to Wanstead Park, and the rest of the house was sacrificed to one great room, which extended all along the back. There was a beautiful chimney-piece carved in fruit and flowers, by Grinling Gibbons, and the ceiling bore traces of painting. Several quaint Watteau-like pictures of the seasons were panelled on the walls, but it was all in a shocking state of repair. In the twilight the rats used to come and peep out of the holes in the wainscot. There were two or three windows, whilst a door in the middle opened on to a flight of steps leading into a pleasant wilderness of a garden, infested by hundreds of rabbits from the warren close by. From the windows one could catch lovely glimpses of forest scenery, especially one fine aspen avenue. In the midst of the garden lay a little lake, from which the house took its name, surrounded by high masses of rhododendrons. It was in this house that Hood wrote the

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novel, *Tilney Hall*, much of the descriptive scenery being taken from Wanstead and its neighbourhood, and here he also wrote a little volume containing a poem, entitled *The Epping Hunt*."

Wanstead Flats.

This expanse of four hundred acres, formerly a very favourite place for the gipsy tribe, lies southward of Wanstead Park, and is fringed on its south side by Forest Gate and Manor Park. It was secured by the Government for military operations. George III held a review of 10,000 troops on the flats in the early part of the last century, and military displays continued down to 1874.

During recent periods of depression in trade, a good deal of labour has been spent upon the flats in draining and making suitable grounds for cricket and tennis. Excellent as such an idea may be, it should not be permitted to go too far.

This magnificent stretch of flat land is remarkable for the purity and freshness of its air, and the privilege to roam at will over it is more valuable than that a few places should be reserved for cricket, etc. It is a curious fact that a straight line from Wanstead Flats to a point easterly of the North Pole would not pass any town or large village in England, nor would any other inhabited country be touched. When the wind is in this quarter, it comes to Wanstead singularly crisp and clean.

West Ham Park.

In addition to Epping Forest and Wanstead Park, the Corporation also contributed to West Ham Park £17,000 out of the fund available for open spaces. The cost of maintenance of these parks is, however, paid for out of its private purse. The management of West Ham Park is also vested in the Epping Forest Committee, and the Wanstead Flats and Wanstead Park may be said to form the starting point of Epping Forest.

AN XVIIITH CENTURY DINNER.

THE following extracts relate to a dinner of the Proctors in the Court of Arches on March 1st, 1728. The details of management, costs, bill of fare, consumption of wines, and so on, are very quaint and interesting; while the lists of officials, etc., are probably not to be found elsewhere. The documents are preserved at the Public Record Office, among the papers of the Admiralty Court, Miscellanea, Bundle 814.

9th Feb^{ry}, 1727¹:—At a General Meeting of all the Gentlemen who have receiv'd his Grace of Canterbury's Fiat to be admitted Procurators in the Court of Arches, it was agreed that W^m Browne, one of that Number, should be Treasurer of the money intended to be deposited upon Acc^t of the Entertainment to be made to the Judges, Advocates, Proctors, &c., of the Com^{ons}. [*i.e.*, Doctors' Commons.]

Order'd that five Guineas be now deposited by each of the said Gentlemen in the hands of the said Treasurer.

And the same was deposited accordingly, amounting in the whole to Ninety-five Guineas.

Order'd that a Committee of 6 of the above Gentlemen be chosen by way of Ballott to manage the entertainment, and the Treasurer to report upon whom the Majority falls. That a Sume of One Guinea and no more be expended at each meeting.

The Treasurer to preside if he thinks proper; the said Committee to be summon'd to meet by the Treasurer.

The Treasurer reported that the Majority of votes for the Committee is as follows: for M^r White, M^r Collins, M^r Sayer, M^r S^t Eloy, M^r Cesar, and M^r Skelton, and they were appointed accordingly.

Tuesday, 13th Feb^{ry}, 1727:—Order'd that M^r Bowler Miller be the Cook for the entertainment of the Judges, Advocates, &c., and that he be spok^e to to prepare a Bill of Fair for 4 Tables by Monday next, viz^t, for the Judges, Advocates, and Proctors, also for the Proctors now admitted, for the Gentlemen who are out of their times, and for the Articled Clerkes.

And that M^r Lampson, the porter of the House, be desired to give in a List of the numbers by Saturday next.

Order'd that M^{rs} White, Collins, S^t Eloy, and the Treasurer go tomorrow at 4 to M^r Stonier, Wine Merchant, to tast his French Wine, and if they approve thereof to buy a Hhd.

And that M^r Sayer, M^r Cesar, M^r Skelton and Treasurer, go about the same hour on Saturday next to M^r Reeves, Portugal Merchant, to tast his Port Wynes, and if approved of to purchase a Hhd.

¹ 1727-8 must be understood throughout; the new style was not adopted in England until 1752.

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Agreed to allow M^r Perkins 6*d.* for every bottle of wine drank in his house (that is not bought of him) and also the bottles.

Wednesday, the 14th Feb^{ry}, 1727 : Agreed with M^r Stonier for 12 Gall. of Old Hock at 11*s.* per Gall., and with Mouns^r L'Eglise for a Hhd of Chateau Margeau at forty Guineas, to be bottled on the Feast day *in aurora*.

Thursday, the 15th Feb^{ry}, 1727 :—Attended the Dean [of Arches] who appointed Friday the 1st of March next, at 2 in the afternoon, for the entertainment, and recommended it to the Committee for the good of the Society to make choice of good wine upon that occasion, and afterwards adjour'd the Committee to the afternoon to consider of the same.

Saturday, 17th Feb^{ry}, 1727 :—This Committee went to M^r Reeves's vaults, in Clement's Lane and Miles Lane, to tast his ports, and afterwards to Mr. Bridgen's vaults, near Tower Street, but came to no resolution thereupon.

Monday, y^e 19th Feb^{ry} :—M^r Miller the Cook, deliver'd in a Bill of Fare for the entertainment on the 1st of March next, which, with some amendments, was agreed to, the whole charge thereof amounting to £55 *os. od.*, exclusive of the use of the Horn Tavern, firing, &c.

Went the same day to M^r Smith's, Wine Merchant, to tast his ports, but not being in town agreed to go thither again on Wednesday morning ; and afterwards to meet M^r Miller at the Horne, in order to settle with M^r Perkins what he is to provide at the entertainment, and upon what consideration.

Wednesday, the 21st Feb^{ry} :—Tasted M^r Smith's Ports, but he not being at home, to meet him in the evening, to agree for a Hhd. of port.

Agreed with Mr. Perkins to provide on the 1st of March at the entertainment, Bread, Beer, Linen, Knives, Forkes, Spoons, Glasses, Pewter, firing, Oyle, vinegar, Salt, and Candles ; also to have the use of the house and proper attendants, in consideration thereof to be allowed ten pence per head for every person that sits down at the four Tables. Then adjour'd til Fryday next, in order to settle the Report to be made at the General Meeting, which is appointed to be on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6 in the evening.

Agreed that 2 dozen of Canary and 3 dozen of Sherry be provided by M^r Perkins for the entertainment.

Fryday, the 23rd Feb^{ry}, 1727 :—An Estimate of the expenses of the entertainment and of the meetings upon that account was then made and agreed to, amounting to £173 17*s.* 2*d.*, and the same to be laid before the Gentlemen at the General Meeting on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6 of the clock ; and that the Treasurer let them

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have notice thereof ; and that they are then to deposite in his hands Four Guineas more upon account of the entertainment.

Monday, y^e 26th Feb^{ry}, 1727 :—At the General Meeting this evening, the Bill of Fare for 4 Tables at the entertainment was presented by the Committee, and approved of by the Company ; also an estimate of the whole expenses of the said entertainment was presented amounting to £173 17s. 2d., and 'twas then agreed to make a further deposite of four Guineas each, in the hands of the Treasurer, and the same was then deposited accordingly, amounting to £79 16s. 0d., and received by the Treasurer.

Ordered that M^r Perkins procure 6 persons to attend the upper Tables, 2 for the Gentlemen out of their times, and 2 for the Clerks ; and that the Committee, if they think fit, may provide 1 doz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ or two dozen of Champain or Burgundy.

The Bill of Fare was as follows :—

A Dinner for the Gentlemen of Doctor's Commons, March the 1st, 1727.

- 3 Dishes of Salmon and Smelts.
- 2 Turkeys à la Daube with Loaves.
- 2 Chines of Lamb with Olives.
- 2 Orange Torts with Egg Pyes.
- 2 Hamms with Chickens.
- 2 Dishes of Tongue and Udder.
- 2 Batalio Pyes.

- 4 Dishes of Asparaguss and Sweetbread.
- 4 Dishes of Lobsters.
- 4 Tanzeys.
- 3 Dishes of Ducklings.

- 4 Dishes Fruit.
- 4 Dishes of Jellies and Sweetmeats.
- 4 Dishes of Tarts.

- 4 Dishes of Collard Beef.
- 4 Dishes of Prawns.
- 4 Dishes of Dry'd Tongue.

- 6 Plates of Oranges and Lemmons.
- 6 Plates of Sallad.
- 6 Plates of Pickles.
- 6 Plates of Pickled Oysters.

For 14 Gentlemen.

- 2 Dishes of Stewd Carp.
- 1 Dish of Tongue and Udder.
- 1 Dish of Boyld Fowl with Tongue.
- 1 Batalio Pye.
- 1 Hen Turkey with Oyster Loaves.
- 1 Hamm with Greens.

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- 2 Dishes of Asparaguss.
- 2 Dishes of Ducklings and Pidgeons.
- 2 Tanzeys.
- 1 Dish of Sweetmeats and Jellys.
- 2 Plates of Fruit.
- 2 Plates of Sallad.
- 2 Plates of Pickles.

For the Stewards.

- 2 Dishes of Salmon and Soles.
- 1 Hamm with Greens.
- 1 Dish of Boyld and Roast Chickens.
- 1 Dish of Tongue and Udder.
- 1 Orange Tort with Egg Pyes.
- 1 Batalio Pye.
- 3 Dishes of Asparaguss and Sweetbreads.
- 2 Dishes of Ducklings and Pidgeons.
- 2 Dishes of Roast Lobsters.
- 2 Tanzeys.

For the Clerks.

- 2 Dishes of Fresh Codd.
- 2 Dishes of Boyld Fowls.
- 2 Chines and Turkeys.
- 1 Batalio Pye.
- 1 Marrow Pudding.
- 1 Dish of Fruit.
- 1 Hamm with Greens.

Gentlemen,

The provition Above mentiond with the use of the House free of any expense, I promis to pirform for your Credit and the Company's satisfaction, for the sum of fivety five pound. B. MILLER.

An Estimate of the Charge of treating the Judges, Advocates, Proctors, &c., on the 1st of March, 1727, by the Gentlemen lately admitted in the Arches Court, as also of the expences of several General meetings and of the Comittee Meetings to settle with the several Tradesmen necessary upon this Occasion.

	£	s.	d.
To M ^r Miller, Cook, to provide four Tables - - -	55	0	
To Mouns ^r L'Eglize for a Hhd. of Chateau Margou, Bottles, Corkes, Cooperage, Porters; etc., about - -	46	0	0
To M ^r Smith for a Hhd. of Port Wine, Bottles, etc., about -	24	0	0
To M ^r Perkins for the use of his House and for Candles, Bread, Beer, Linnen, Knives, Forkes, Spoons, Glasses, Pewter, Fireing, Oyle, Vinegar, Salt and Pepper, Attendants, at 10 ^d . per Head for every person that sits down at the four Tables, about - - -	4	10	0
To d ^o for 2 dozen of Canary and 3 dozen of Sherry -	6	12	0
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To M ^r Stonier for 12 Gallons of Old Hock, at 11s. per Gallon, and for Bottles, etc., about - - - -	7 10 0
To M ^r Perkins for the Wine that is drank in his house which is not bought of him, after the rate of 6d. per Bottle, about - - - - -	6 10 0
To him for Wine for the Officers, Writers, etc., about 50 Bottles, at 2s. per Bottle - - - - -	5 0 0
Paid him for Admission, Wine, Biskets, etc. - - -	5 7 0
Paid at the General Meeting of the 9 th Feb ^{ry} , £3 os. od., and at the meeting of this day - - - - -	— — —
Expended at 7 several Meetings of the Comittee, and for Wax to seal the Tickets and Wine, and for Coachhire	7 8 2
	<hr/> £173 17 2 <hr/>

Thursday, 29th Feb^{ry}, 1727 :—Agreed with Mouns^r Razeur for
two doz. of Burgundy, at 4s. per Bottle.

Friday, March 1st, 1727.

The names of the Doctors present :—M^r Dean, Sir Henry
Penrice, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, D^r Wood, D^r Henchman, D^r Paul,
D^r Pinfold, D^r Phipps, D^r Strahan, D^r Audley, D^r Kinaston,
D^r Andrew, D^r Branthwayt, D^r Sayer, D^r Isham, D^r Brampton,
D^r Cottrell, D^r Harwood, D^r Chichley,

Proctors' names :—M^r Peirson, M^r Jones, M^r Alexander, M^r Bogg,
M^r Garrett, M^r Dethick, M^r Greenly, M^r Treuly, M^r Oughton,
M^r Grigg, M^r Gavenor, M^r Chapman, M^r Rushworth, M^r Holman,
M^r Spurway, M^r Rawson, M^r Pinfold, M^r Tylott, M^r E. Smith,
M^r Hill, M^r Nevile, M^r Searle, M^r Linthwayt Farrant, M^r Cheeke,
M^r Folkes, M^r Pennymann, M^r John Taylor, M^r Peirce, M^r Haynes.

Clerks out of their time :—M^r John Barrett, M^r Henry Lee,
M^r John Lee, M^r Pollard, M^r Cartwright, M^r Aldridge, M^r Strudwick,
M^r Bogg, M^r Crespegny, M^r Henry Farrant, M^r Arthur Zouch,
M^r Ben. Kenner, M^r Sleeford, M^r Shore, M^r Charles Alexander,
M^r Taverner, M^r Edward Pellet, M^r Stephens, M^r W^m Stubbs.

Clerks Articled and not out of their time :—M^r G. L. Farrant,
M^r Peirson's Clerke, M^r Alexander's Clerke, M^r Dethick's Clerke,
M^r Greenly's Clerke, M^r Rushworth's Clerke, M^r Rawson's Clerke,
M^r Pinfold's Clerke, M^r Hill's Clerke, M^r George Roey, M^r Jos.
Williams, M^r Tabor, M^r Mark Sayer, M^r Searle's Clerke.

The newly-appointed Proctors who provided the dinner :—
M^r Hutchins, M^r Smith, M^r White, M^r Patten, M^r Collins,
M^r Sayer, M^r Legard, M^r Cheislin, M^r S^t Eloy, M^r Phillips,
M^r Wood, M^r Browne, M^r Welham, M^r Cook Sen^r, M^r Boycott,
M^r Cook Jun^r, M^r Cesar, M^r Rous, M^r Skelton.

These lists contain, apparently, the names of those invited ;
Mr. Perkins' account shows that 91 actually sat down to

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dinner, namely, fifteen at the Doctors' table, twenty-four Proctors, seventeen Clerks out of their time, fourteen Articled Clerks, nineteen new Proctors, and "Mr. Cook's [two] Clergymen."

Some curious details are supplied by Mr. Perkins' bill. He charged corkage on 108 bottles of French wine, Château Margaux, sixty-three bottles of port and thirty-seven bottles of hock, in all 208 bottles; this wine was purchased from various merchants. In addition to this Mr. Perkins charged for nine gallons and one quart of sherry, six gallons of canary, forty-seven bottles of port, and six quarts of mountain. His bill also contains the following items: sugar, 3s.; cards, 4s.; tobacco, 8s. 4d.; coffee and tea, 5s.; bread and butter for twenty servants, 3s. 4d.; broken glasses, 14s. 2d.; and 10s. 2½d. for forty-nine "bottels sent home."

The actual cost of the dinner amounted to £165 16s. 8d., a fraction over £1 16s. 5d. a head; the preliminary expenses, including refreshments at the Committee Meetings, brought the total up to £176 8s. 8d. The nineteen new Proctors who were the hosts on the occasion contributed nine guineas each, amounting to £179 11s.

The unconsumed wine, there was not much of it, was divided among the new Proctors, and the following two minutes dealing with this, bring this account to a fitting conclusion.

Saturday, 2nd March, 1727:—The French and Ports wine not drank yesterday was divided into 19 parts, viz', 7 Bottles of French and 10 of Port wine; and each person's share was sent accordingly to their Houses by Will the porter.

Monday, the 4th March, 1727:—At the General Meeting this day, 'twas agreed that the nine bottles of Burgundy drank the 1st instant be charg'd by the Treasurer to the general account, and that the Wine remaining be divided by Lott; which was done accordingly, and sent to each Gentleman's house. Agreed that the Treasurer settle the Accounts with the several Tradesmen, and to have the assistance of some of the Gentlemen therein.

EDGWARE.

By C. V. O'NEIL.

EVERY Londoner knows the Edgware Road, that long, straight, monotonous shopping thoroughfare, along which plunge motor buses by the score on their way to the "Crown" at Cricklewood; but few among the crowds that frequent it, unless they happen to be cyclists, have ever journeyed as far as the ancient and still old-fashioned village from which it takes its name.

This is, perhaps, due in part to the abrupt manner in which town gives place to country along the north-western border of London. Willesden and Kilburn are now big towns; yet one may walk directly from their streets into a countryside which has probably shown no material alteration for centuries. In fact, the population has actually decreased; villages such as Kenton and Preston having dwindled into quite inconsiderable hamlets.

To many townsmen the fear of "getting lost" in the country is very real, and acts as an effectual barrier to any wandering from well-known tracks.

Edgware is about eight miles from the Marble Arch, and may now be speedily reached from any part of London by those whose taste turns to tramways and motor buses; but, as I shall presently show, there are bye lanes and meadow paths by which a rambler may find his way thither, with scarcely a sight of a main road, and with much pleasure and profit to himself.

The Edgware Road itself is in one way not uninteresting, since the imagination must always be stirred by a road which has for centuries formed one of the main routes of the nation's traffic. Authorities differ as to whether it can justly claim to be a portion of the ancient Watling Street, or to be of Roman origin; but the fact of many discoveries of Roman antiquities in the neighbourhood of Brockley Hill (between Edgware and Elstree), which has been identified as the site of the city of Sulloniacæ, coupled with the military straightness of the road, would seem to bear out the latter supposition.

In any case it is certain that for a very long period the road was thronged with pilgrims journeying to the famous shrine of St. Alban, and, as Edgware was the only halting place on the way, its inns, to this day very numerous, must have flourished

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exceedingly. In later years it became part of the great Birmingham highway which bears off sharply to the left about a mile beyond Edgware.

The village, which straggles for a mile or more along the main road is, at the present day, of little interest in itself, and even the charm afforded by irregularity of outline and diversity of style has lately been practically destroyed by the widening of the road for the tramways, which has been effected by shearing off the fronts of the houses, giving the place a ragged and forlorn appearance. Doubtless when the houses are re-fronted it will be in red brick and plate glass, and old Edgware will be no more.

The church, usually the one building in a village which lends dignity to the most commonplace surroundings, is here disappointing. As seen from the fields, the embattled tower with its one turret, in the style so commonly met with in Middlesex, looks imposing, and it is, in fact, the last relic of an older church which is said to have belonged to a religious house dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem. The present brick building is of no particular character, and only dates from the earlier half of the last century.

The main inducement to visit Edgware, however, consists in the beauty of its surroundings: in whichever direction one turns one may find field-paths, green roads, and pleasant shady lanes; and even now, when London's tentacles threaten to grasp every meadow within their reach, and to degrade it into "eligible plots, ripe for immediate development," one may still find, as I said above, secluded ways, at no greater distance from London than Brondesbury, four miles from the Marble Arch, by which all main roads with their noise and dust, their motors and trams, may be entirely avoided.

The Rambler who would thus reach Edgware must turn to the left on leaving either of the railway stations at Brondesbury, and pass right over the long rise known as Shoot-up Hill. A short distance down on the further side Minster Road will be found on the right. It soon passes over the Midland Railway, and from a stile¹ on the left just beyond the bridge a footpath begins, which passes through a couple of fields to a little lane.

¹ This path has, I find, been badly cut up, and the stile no longer exists, but the footpath will be found behind the houses in an extension of Westbere Road to the left.

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Here turn to the left past a farm and between overarching trees out into Cricklewood Lane. Immediately opposite there is another path which leads to a cross track. Follow this to the left into a quiet road near Clitterhouse Farm. Turn to the right past the farm and follow the lane, which soon becomes very narrow and winds continuously, bearing to the right at the only doubtful spot until reaching the entrance to the Hendon Sewage Farm (a quite innocuous establishment). As an alternative, a footpath will be found in an angle of the lane soon after leaving Clitterhouse Farm, which leads more directly to the Sewage Farm; but the lane is far pleasanter. In either case the lane opposite the entrance to the Sewage Farm, which crosses the Brent at a very picturesque spot, should be followed until it bears to the right, when a gate will be noticed on the left, from which a footpath, overshadowed in places by noble trees, leads (if all paths to the left are carefully avoided) into the main street of Hendon, opposite the "Midland Arms."

Turning to the left here, and shortly afterwards to the right (opposite some old almshouses dating from 1729), Hendon Church will soon be reached on the right. The building dates from the XV century; but the tower, as is so often the case in this neighbourhood, is considerably older, and the font is Norman. Hendon is interesting by reason of its ancient connection with the Abbey of Westminster, and both church and churchyard contain memorials to many persons distinguished by their rank or attainments; but, to the Rambler, the view from the terrace on the north side of the churchyard will amply compensate him, if compensation be necessary, for the miles he has traversed.

In the foreground is a broad shallow valley formed by the brightest of meadows, sloping upwards to the richly wooded heights of Mill Hill and Highwood Hill, beyond which may be seen the distant hills of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the whole producing an effect hardly to be matched within the county.

For the purpose of our ramble we must leave the churchyard by the gate by which we entered, and turn down the lane to the right until it bends sharply to the right at the bottom, when a footpath will be seen straight ahead, which passes at once under the Midland Railway. This track, which is in places very faint, leads through a succession of verdant

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meadows for nearly two miles to the outskirts of Edgware. It is evidently but little used, as it runs parallel with the high road and is very soft in places, and care must be taken not to diverge by any of the paths leading to the left. About midway to Edgware it meets the little Silk Stream on its way down to swell the waters of the Welsh Harp Reservoir, and it is then only necessary to keep the brook (it is no more) on the left until emerging into a lane near Edgware.

This walk is especially attractive in the early summer when the grass is high and the buttercups are in bloom. Away on the left we can hear the hum of the traffic along the Edgware Road, mingled with the hooting of motors and the clanging of tramway bells, and we feel that we have indeed chosen the better part.

When this path ends in a lane, a swing gate will be seen opposite, from which two footpaths start, that on the right to Edgware Station and Church, that on the left across some low-lying meadows to the village street.

The historic interest of Edgware—such as it is, for the village is happy in possessing only a fragmentary history—centres round the estate and vanished mansion of Canons, the name of which is derived from the fact that prior to the Dissolution of the Monasteries the estate was an appanage of the great Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield.

The palace, it was no less, which stood on the site now occupied by the modern mansion, was commenced in the year 1715, and was completed in a style of unexampled magnificence, with funds which had been appropriated by the Duke of Chandos from the public purse. The state he maintained was regal; in fact no fortune, however vast, could suffice for such an expenditure; the result being that after standing only thirty-two years the building was utterly demolished, and the materials sold by auction.

Now, the only traces of past magnificence are the noble avenues of trees and the fish-ponds which still remain. The estate itself, which borders the main road for over a mile, has been for many years destined to become a high-class building estate, but without any measure of success so far.

The most pleasing memory which exists of the "great" Duke of Chandos is his patronage of the arts, and it is to his liberality that we owe much of the work of Handel. The

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church of St. Laurence, Whitchurch (or Little Stanmore) stands about half a mile from Edgware, and in it may still be seen the organ at which the great composer sat, and the paintings, in the florid style of the time, with which it was decorated to suit the ducal taste.

In the churchyard may be found the tomb of William Powell, the "Harmonious Blacksmith," immortalised by Handel.

The church, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient, was erected about the year 1715 by the Duke of Chandos. It is buried deep among the trees, and, as seen from the meadows to the south, the tower forms a very picturesque feature of the landscape.

Some pleasant rambles may be taken by following the lane past the church as far as the "Green Man" on Stanmore Marsh, from which point a footpath leads across Stanmore Golf Links and under Belmont Hill, and Harrow Station (L. & N.W.) may be reached in about two miles. If time serves, Belmont Hill, which is in part artificial, is well worth climbing for the fine views it affords, and a short distance beyond it some old cottages will be noticed, with long gardens in front usually flaming with flowers.

To return to Edgware from the "Green Man," the old road (Honeypot Lane) immediately to the left of the inn should be followed for about a mile, until a footpath is met with, which crosses it diagonally. From this point, by turning to the left, Edgware will be reached in about a mile and a half.

It should be mentioned that Honeypot Lane has not been made up for years, it is liable to be swampy in a wet season, and the fields are very soft after rain, so that this walk is only suitable for dry weather.

In some parts of Hertfordshire nearly every village has its "Bury," a little settlement apart from the world, in the beginning the resort of those who feared the tyranny or rapacity of a stronger race, and who desired merely to till their fields and worship their ancestral gods as their fathers had done before them. The termination is rare in rural Middlesex, and such places as Sudbury and Kingsbury, which at once suggest themselves as instances, do not furnish a complete analogy, as we have not the names of parent villages still existing with which to couple them—no better example could, however, be found than Edgware and Edgwarebury.

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Edgware, from its position on a main road, has always felt the current of traffic from and to London. Edgwarebury, on the other hand, although less than two miles away, is to this day absolutely out of the world. The one roadway by which wheeled traffic may find access to it is obviously modern, and, before its existence, the only tracks must have been of the most tortuous and miry character.

To reach Edgwarebury across the fields we must leave Edgware by an old green lane, known locally as the "Roman Road," which starts at the back of the church, and runs over high ground parallel with the main road. Where the lane becomes swampy, a footpath will be found inside the fields on the left, and, where this rejoins the lane, which here swerves to the left, a very obscure footpath starts from a gate opposite. Its first direction is almost due north, that is to say, well round to the left on entering the fields; but, on passing into a second field, it bears slightly to the right and eventually reaches the farm of Edgwarebury, with its outbuildings and a few cottages—a "farm town" it would be called north of the Border.

This path is so little known that when I once asked a farm lad at Edgwarebury how I should find it at that end, he disclaimed all knowledge of such a path. Yet there is no doubt but that it is one of the primeval tracks to the settlement.

To return to Edgware, we may turn to the right through the gate which leads out into the modern lane I mentioned above; but a far better course in very dry weather is to turn to the left just outside the gate up a rising green track. This is the old green cart-road to the farm, one of the most beautiful of the many ancient lanes which abound in Hertfordshire and north Middlesex. For about two miles it works its way between the fields, following every angle of the hedgerows. It is in many places a mere path, almost choked with nut and hawthorn and bramble, with intervening stretches of smooth dry greensward where the hedges recede, and it becomes as wide as a high road. A marked feature of this, as of other deserted tracks, is its remarkable stillness, which lends a touch of solemnity to the most blazing August afternoon. Here the world is hundreds of miles away, and time ceases to exist. It would not, one feels, occasion more than a mild surprise if one of the primeval forefathers of the hamlet we left a few minutes ago were to stride forth from amongst the bushes at the end of one of the

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long green vistas. We shall not meet a soul, however. In this particular lane the only person I ever came across was a police sergeant, fresh from London, full of energy and a desire to know his district thoroughly. He thought this was a funny place for a man to have on his beat, and soon retired to the Edgware Road and the trams.

On leaving the lane Edgware lies about half a mile to the right. The footpaths in this neighbourhood are all so alluring that it is difficult to know which to omit; but with a good map, such as that issued by the Commons Preservation Society some years ago, which is still quite trustworthy—so little do the footpaths alter, except where building is in progress—the Rambler may choose for himself, and which ever way he turns he can hardly go amiss.

I must, however, mention one more path, which, although only a short one, is surely one of the most beautiful within reach of London, and, moreover, it provides a good return route to anyone who would prefer to take the train from Mill Hill or Hendon.

Between the station approach and the Railway Hotel a path will be seen skirting the railway company's property, and when it comes out into the open a branch path bears off to the right to a lane, which must be followed to the left until it terminates in a cross lane. Here turn to the right past a large red brick house, and almost at once to the left into the fields. The path can easily be followed through a succession of delightful meadows to a lane, where Mill Hill Station (M.R.) and The Hale Halt (G.N.R.) are but a few yards to the left. For Hendon turn to the right and soon pass under one railway and over another, then turn to the right along the lovely lane known as Page Street, and in less than half a mile a footpath will be seen on the right, which leads direct to Hendon Church in about a mile.

In conclusion, it may perhaps be as well to mention, as I have already done in connection with several walks, that all over this district, where the roads are few and the green lanes and field paths abound, the latter are liable to be very muddy after rain, and, as a matter of fact, the green lanes are scarcely ever passable before July, and not even then if there have been any heavy rainstorms; but when the ground is thoroughly hard they cannot be surpassed, whether for those who are scientifically disposed, or for him who, possessing an eye for the beauties of nature, is merely bent upon a leisurely ramble.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.

BY ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

[Continued from p. 176.]

I PASS now to the consideration of the question of the situation of the State Bargehouses erected by Cromwell, which, it will be remembered, were declared in the Survey of 1652 to be then "allreadye finished."

Some of the following extracts from the Domestic State Papers of the period bear upon this point.

1649, May 23 :—Warrant to be issued to Warner, keeper of the great barge, to deliver the cloth belonging to it to Nath Bonnicke, waterman, who is to bring it to M^r Kinnersley, keeper of the Wardrobe.

1649, June 16 :—Lord Grey and Mr. Holland to see that the rich barge cloth, delivered by Warner, later master of the barges, is properly secured.

1649, Aug. 31 :—A committee to consider how many barges should be reserved for the use of the State, and how many watermen entertained to have liverie bearing the arms of the Commonwealth, and what the charge will be ; likewise how the bargecloths reserved may have the arms of the Crown taken out and those of the Commonwealth put in.

1649, November 21 :—W^m Grimshaw and Roger Hayward, bargemen, to carry the provisions to Abingdon.

1649, Dec. 18 :—£27 1s. 6d. to be paid by M^r Frost to Richard Nutt, Master of the barge, for his charges in repairing the barges of the Commonwealth.

1650, Feb. 10 :—The bill of Rich. Downes and Jas. Ludlow, for cloth for the watermen's coats and for the barge cloths and the embroidering of them, approved to be paid by M^r Frost.

1650, March 18 :—*Re* preparation of barges and watermen to carry the Ambassadors, etc.

1650, April 4 :—The Master of the Barges to have the two State Barges ready on Monday morning to attend the Speaker.

1650, April 11 :—The Committee for Whitehall to consider what cushions and carpets are fit for the State's barges, and order them.

1650, April 18 :—The Master of the Barges to get them ready to attend Council.

1650, May 7 :—The Master of the Barges and his assistant to give in the names of half a score of the most notorious malignant watermen who have been in arms against Parliament that they may be secured.

1650, Oct. 12 :—M^r Carter, surveyor, to proceed with the building of the bargehouse according to the form given in, and sell the old house to the best advantage.

1651, March 6 :—The public barges to be made use of by the Lords Ambassadors now going to Holland, to bring them to their ships, and the Master of the Barges to wait on them, etc.

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1651, Oct. 4 :—"The lesser barge" to attend some of the Admiralty Committee.

1651, Oct. 10 :—A Committee to examine what the profits of the Master of the Barge's place are.

1651, Nov. 1 :—The addition of £20 a year is to be made to Richard Nutt, Master of the State's Barges, from 25 Dec. next.

1652, March 1 :—Warrants by the Council of State for payments. . . . By Walter Frost on bill from the Admiralty Committee for expenses of building a ten-oar barge for the use of the State, £71 12s.

1652, March 10 :—Gualter Frost to W^m Legg. For velvet cushions and other necessities for the State's Barge.

1652, June 28 :—Sir O. Fleming to be directed to provide the barges, etc.

1655, Dec. 18 :—Payment to Richard Nutt, bargemaster, and the watermen, for carrying Ambassadors.

1655-6, Jan. 1 :—Pass for Thomas Scott and servant beyond seas.

1656, April 25 :—To Richard Nutt, Master of the Barges, for carrying (persons named) with the ten-oar barge.

1656-7, Jan. 20 :—Reference of Thomas Scott's demand about the bargehouse, Lambeth, to the Admiralty Commissioners, to examine whether any or what allowance should be made him, and whether in a gross sum or a yearly rent.

1657, July 23 (109) :—Order on report on Thomas Scott's demand, that he has a clear title to the ground on which the bargehouses at Lambeth are built, and that the inheritance had better be purchased ; that £80 be paid Scott for the fee simple of the ground, that the Attorney General prepare a conveyance of it to His Highness ; and that the Admiralty Commissioners give a warrant for payment of the money. Approved 4 Aug., annexing :—

(109, I) :—Report of the Admiralty Commissioners alluded to, adding that Scott has been at great charge in building the houses, but that they judge £80 to be more than the value of the ground before the building of the houses.

(109, II) :—Thos. Scott to Sec. Thurloe. I think the ground whereon the bargehouses are built worth £100, but offered it for £80 to the Navy Commissioners, which is less than the Goldsmiths' Company¹ and a private person give me for the adjacent ground. No change of power could lessen its value for bargehouses, coal and timber yards, etc. ; and for other lands bordering the Thames, 4 or 5 ft broad and 30 ft long, I get 4s. or 5s. a year. I hope after two years' attendance the State will not give me less than the £100 which I could have of a private person.

¹ The Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company informs me that he can find no trace in the Company's records (which are scanty during that period) of the piece of ground in question.

The Clerk of the Watermen's and Lightermen's Company has been unable to find any prints on record which might assist in establishing the site.

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(109, III) :—Report by Att. General Prideaux that he has directed an assurance from Scott of the ground on which the bargehouses are built at Lambeth, and caused a fine to be levied by him and his wife so that for £80 the ground is assured to His Highness, 21 Oct., 1657.

1657, Oct. 30 :—From Admiralty Commissioners to Navy Commissioners. Order for a bill to Thomas Scott, for £80 for purchase of the ground near Lambeth, on which the State bargehouses are built.

1659, June 21 :—The choice of a bargemaster referred.

1659, July 27 :—The business of the Master of the State's barge referred.

1659-60, Jan. 27 :—Edward Leaman to be Master of the Barges.

1659-60, Jan. 26 :—Thomas Washbourne to be Assistant to the Barges.

Unfortunately, the original Fine, of which the following is an abstract, gives no definite particulars or boundaries of the land acquired by Cromwell :—Feet of Fines, Surrey, 1657, Michaelmas Term :—"The Final Agreement between Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, etc., querent, and Thomas Scott, Esq., and Anne his wife, deforciant; of one Messuage, two bargehouses, one garden, one orchard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre land, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Lambeth. . . . The said Thomas and Anne warrant the premises to the Lord Protector against any claims from themselves or their heirs for ever; and for this remise, quitclaim, etc., the Protector gives £100 sterling."

In the Official Calendar of State Papers, the item of Oct. 30, 1657, concerning the purchase of this ground, is indexed under "Thomas Scott of Deptford," who is elsewhere in the index (1655-6) styled "Thomas Scott, Master Attendant at Deptford," a large amount of correspondence passing between him and others concerning the equipment and accommodation of vessels and other naval matters.

I cannot but think that this Thomas of Deptford, and Thomas the seller of the bargeyard in the parish of Lambeth, are one and the same with the Thomas Scott known as "the Regicide," who was executed in 1660,¹ for, although in the account of the latter in the D.N.B., there is no mention of his connection with Deptford, or with naval affairs, it is there stated that he "was one of the purchasers of Lambeth House"

¹ Not to be confounded with Major or Col. Thomas Scott, M.P. for Aldborough, 1645. (D.N.B.)

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(*i.e.*, the Palace); Manning and Bray's *Surrey* (vol. iii, p. 470), citing MS. Lambeth Lib., No. 951, Lamb. Papers, gives the information that "the Manor of Lambeth, during the Usurpation of Cromwell, was sold to Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy for £7,072."

Both Manning and Bray and the D.N.B. seem to have overlooked the fact that Scott also held under the Commonwealth the Manor of Kennington.

Charles I, when Prince of Wales, had granted a lease of this Manor¹ to Francis Lord Cottington for a term of eighteen years, to date from 1637; but in 1646 the Committee for the Sale of Crown lands made over the lease for the residue of this term, for £600, to Richard Bowcher of the parish of St. Clement's Danes, Gent., who agreed to pay £300 more if before the 30th Sept. . . . (? 1648-9) the Parliament would consent to the sale thereof; and who "acknowledged that the above lease was taken, and his name used only in trust to and for the Use of Richard Graves, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq."

In 1649, March 4 [*i.e.*, 1649-50], "The Capital Messuage commonly called Kennington Mannour, and certain lands and tenements above mentioned" (*i.e.*, a long specification of "the Demesne lands," etc., "Grounded upon a Survey taken by Hugh Hindley, Esq., and others, in Feb., 1649," after which a list is given of "Reprises," including "the Manor House," "the Buckshorns," and other tenements) were "contracted for, and agreed to be sold unto Richard Graves, Esq.," "in attestation of which contract," names . . . etc., are subscribed, 20 March, 1649. (Particulars for Sale of Crown Lands, Augmentⁿ, R. 20.)

I must leave it to those more versed in the mysteries of the law to explain how so few years later this same manor could be disposed of to another man; but Allen, in his *History of Lambeth* (p. 260) after referring to Graves' purchase in 1649 of (? the lease of) the Manor House and Demesne Lands of Kennington, adds: "It was sold in 1650 as Crown Property, and was purchased by William Scott of Little Marlow."

In the Calendar of State Papers there is the entry:—

1660, Oct. —:—"Petition of Capt. John Maxwell, that he may live like a gentleman, and [have] a grant, at the ancient rent, of the Manor of Kennington, sold by Parliament to Thomas Scott, whom he apprehended at Leisle, and brought up to London. Has been constant in his allegiance, etc."

¹ Manning & Bray iii, 485.

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The apparently contradictory statements as to the name of the purchaser are reconciled by recourse to the document at the Record Office (Particulars for Sale of Crown Lands, Augmⁿ, R. 20), which, after summing up the various rents, profits of Courts, etc. (amounting to £111 6s. 11d. per ann.), and setting forth at some length the Customals of the Manor, declares that "the manor with the rights, members, and appt^s above menconed" are contracted for the 15th April, 1650, and agreed to be sold to William Scott of Little Marlow, co. Bucks, Esq., for £3,339; being rated in fee simple at thirty years' purchase, at the present yearly value of £107 6s. 2½d.

In attestation of this contract names are subscribed, 22 May, 1650, but there follows a "Memorandum," that, "At ye desire and by writeing under ye hand and seale of y^e sd. Wm. Scott, beareing date y^e 24 Jan., 1654" (*i.e.*, 1655, N.S.) "Theise are to desire and authorise the Trustees appointed . . . for sale of ye honours . . . lands, etc., to draw up and seale a conveyance of the premises above mentioned and hereby contracted for, unto Thomas Scott, of Lambeth, Esq., his heirs and assigns . . . for ever. Dated (and subscribed to) 25 Jan., 1654."

Below is written, "Theise are to certifie . . . y^t this pticular, wth all pceedings thereopon, as it is thus finished, is entered and reg^d by me, this 3^d day of April, 1655, John Wheatley, Dep. Reg^r."

William, the first purchaser, was no doubt the son of the Thomas to whom he resigned the estate. Thomas "the Regicide" is said in the D.N.B. to have had a son, William.

It thus becomes clear that Thomas Scott could have sold to Cromwell land for his bargehouses, whether in the Manor of Lambeth or in the Manor of Kennington—a part of which latter (within the parish of Lambeth) bordered on the Thames for some distance to westward of Bargehouse Alley. The suggestion may be offered—*quantum valeat*—that the "King's Old Bargehouse" of the 1875 O.S. might have been of Cromwell's erection, and have acquired its royal title only after the resumption by the crown, on the Restoration, of the property that had been alienated under the Commonwealth.

In any case, Cromwell's new houses cannot have stood on the exact site of the "King's Bargehouse" of the 1652 Survey, as that was extant while these were "already finished," and was indeed still standing in 1657, if, as I believe, it was identical

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with "the bargehouse now in decay," to which in that year, at a Court Baron of the Manor of Paris Garden, Margaret Boughton was admitted tenant upon the death of her grandmother, Margaret Thorpe.

From the Court Rolls of the Manor of Paris Garden, it appears that one "Thomas Scott, gentleman," was a "customary tenant" of that Manor in 1640, when he complains of "an encroachment by the owners of the victualling house, the sign of the Bull" [? near Bull Stairs] on his ground, "now in the occupation of the Earl of Arundel." In 1632 a "shipwright's yard" had been included among Scott's holdings; and in 1646 Margaret Thorpe [? possibly as sub-tenant] surrenders at a Court of the same Manor, ". . . . messuages, *bargehouses*, a wharf, gardens, etc., late in the possessⁿ of Thomas, Earl of Arundel."

[To be continued.]

NOTES TO PART I.

(p. 164, line 4.) In the Calendar of the Records of the Court of Augmentations, Henry VIII and Edward VI, is a reference to Bundle 23, No. 68, John Balnet and Richard Wykes *v.* Richard Thorpe, *re* manor and stock, Surrey.

(p. 166, line 10.) For "Hentznør" read "Hentzner."

(p. 172.) *Re* the barge in the South Kensington Museum, I am officially informed that the statement that this was built in the reign of James I has been removed from the label, the authorities being now satisfied that it was the one built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, about 1750.

(p. 172, 4th par.) Mr. Nutt, Resident Architect, Windsor Castle, kindly writes me that the last occasion when the King's State Barge was used was June 13, 1904, when the King and Queen were rowed by the King's watermen [under Mr. East, Barge Master, E.L-W.] from the Home Park to Eton College, to receive an address. The address was headed with a view of the College, with the royal barge on the river in the foreground.

(p. 176, line 24.) Delete "yet to." The Bargehouse site was let for a term of 99 years, which will have expired in a few months.

THE PAGEANTS OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY ARTHUR HENRY ANDERSON, Joint Editor of *The Homeland Handbooks*.

IN 1905 Mr. Louis Parker carried through at Sherborne the first of those modern pageants with whose existence, as a fact, the papers have made everyone familiar. Since that date quite a number of pageants have been arranged and presented. The Home Counties have had to share in this movement, and pageants have been held at St. Albans in 1907, at Chelsea and Dover in 1908, the last, under the supervision of Mr. Parker himself. It seems fitting, as the peculiar function of a pageant is to bring home to the spectators, in a manner not hitherto attempted, the historic past of the place, that some account of these three pageants, should appear in the *Home Counties Magazine*.

It is the more desirable, because, while this attempt to present the past in its very life and action, should appeal to all of antiquarian tastes, it is inevitable from the nature of things that but few can have seen either of the pageants, and in consequence, but few can realise their character. The fact that the papers have been full of accounts and the illustrated weeklies and magazines full of photographs, means nothing. No journalist or critic has yet, with the possible exception of Mr. William Archer, seen in the pageants anything more than an item of news or a subject for descriptive writing. Nothing critical has been attempted—the differences, the relative merits, have barely been discussed. Lacking this criticism, no account that I have seen has conveyed the remotest impression of the actual beauty and impressiveness of pageantry at its highest power. Perhaps this is not surprising, for everyone to whom I have spoken, who has witnessed either of the chief pageants, has declared that the impression given and the delight derived have absolutely transcended anything that could by any possibility have been looked for. As for photography, it does not even begin to express the scenes of beauty, for the reason that it has no power to express motion or to portray colour—two of the chief elements in the great result. Remembering this and realising also, that no more than half-a-million people at a generous estimate, can have seen either of the round dozen

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of pageants, it would be perhaps in any case worth while to say something of those that have concerned the Home Counties, but their definite value in stating history in terms intelligible to the least sensitive ranks them as educational in a high degree.

With the general idea of the dramatic pageant everyone is by now familiar. This point should, however, be noted. The site and the action are correlative. The aim is not only to present history in a living form, but to link that representation with the very theatre in which the real events were enacted. Thus not only is history taught—in a broad way of course—but the very soil, most familiar, is invested with its true historic significance. The student of the past is independent of such stimulus; but to the ordinary man, to the boy and girl, these representations come home with all the force of a new idea, and that conveyed along the avenues of pleasure and beauty.

A perception of continuity of life and effort, a realisation of the submergence of the individual in the broad current of national life and *per contra*, the power of a mighty personality to stem or to deflect that current—in short, a more common realisation of the ideas that are summed up in the cultivation of the historic sense, this is the direct effect of a well-produced pageant. Incidental benefits there are without number. With those this is not the proper place to deal.

Obviously it is not possible to make the connection between place and event exact at all points. At St. Albans the grand stand fronted a level piece of greensward, on the site of the old Roman city of Verulamium, flanked by fragments of the old walls. Here were enacted a sacrifice of the Druids, the capture of Boadicea, the martyrdom of St. Alban, the founding of the Abbey by Offa, the funeral procession of Queen Eleanor, an incident in the Peasants' Revolt, the second battle of St. Albans. At Chelsea, in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, we had among other things, the Roman crossing of the Thames, May Day in Chelsea Fields, Charles II founding Chelsea Hospital, and a Royal Venetian Fete at Ranelagh Gardens. At Dover again there was the death of Gawayne and the coming to Arthur of the ambassadors from Rome, scenes from Malory's *Morte D'Arthur* (an inversion of the order), William the Conqueror at Dover, the Interdict and the submission of King John to Rome, the return of Edward I and Eleanor from the Holy Land,

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Henry V and Katherine (a compression of Shakespeare), Henry VIII and the making of the Harbour, the meeting of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. The pageant at Dover was held in the grounds of Dover College. In the background was the gateway of Dover Priory. Clearly with scenes purely mythical and with actual events whose *locale* has not been determined, the connection between place and event must not be strained too hard, but the reality of it is seen in the case of St. Albans. On that very site all the activities of a Roman city were in being; within view was the abbey, direct successor of Offa's building; we know that Eleanor's great funeral procession passed through the town; at and around the abbey surged the townsmen in the days of the Peasants' Revolt; in the street through which we passed to reach the Pageant grounds, Yorkists and Lancastrians surged in deadly battle. How forcibly this living connection between place and action was brought home can only be realised by those who actually saw the vivid reproductions of these episodes.

Another point to note is the absence of theatricality. Although a pageant draws out in a marvellous degree latent histrionic and elocutionary powers, yet the naturalness of the whole representation is apparent. This is due in part to the absence of artificial scenery, in part to the generous size of the open-air stage, which permits and indeed requires performers to be at such a distance from the stand as to free them from shyness or constraint, and in part to the numbers of participants amid whom an individual loses himself. Thus on the one hand such great powers of acting, of declamation and of singing have been evoked, that American spectators have refused to believe that the principal performers have not been professionals and on the other hand the whole representation has a naturalness and ease that would be quite lacking if the same performers were treading the restricted boards of a conventional stage.

Of these three pageants the least important has been Chelsea. In spite of the willing aid of many distinguished men and women the result was not to be compared with either St. Albans or Dover. There were scenes of beauty and some individual performers of mark, but there was a lamentable want of grip, an absence of the dramatic. The performance was rather a series of tableaux than of dramatic incidents, and not

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even the brilliance of a few unusually fine impersonations could knit it into any sort of unity. It must be admitted that the promoters had great difficulty with their site. A group of trees in the middle forced all performers to the very foot of the grand stand and limited the possible entrances. Nevertheless the most was not made of the site, and one is regretfully compelled to add that those who saw the Chelsea pageant have not come within measurable distance of realising what is actually possible. Yet even in this case, those who came to see it appreciated the enormous significance of the movement, had glimpses of what can be done by such means to awaken a palpitating interest in what has been to many a quite indifferent past. There, too, an immense enthusiasm was engendered among those who took part; and to those who saw it and to those who helped in it, Chelsea will never again be a mere suburb of London, but an entity with a full, rich and self-contained story of its own.

At St. Albans, the townsmen had the advantage of the finest site of the three—wide stretches of meadow with giant trees and distant watercourses, with the bulk of the long Abbey, crowning its hill, in full view. Here Boadicea's chariot could (and did) thunder across the sward from far beyond the stand yet in full view, and long cavalcades of horsemen rode unconcernedly between the trees at a furlong's distance. Add to this, that though the dialogue was a very feeble composition, there were great dramatic possibilities in every episode, and it results that St. Albans was a signally fine production. Every episode stands in memory clear-cut and distinct. Not even after the lapse of a year does one merge into another. The eight episodes I shall always recall easily, if I live to be a hundred. Individuals and single incidents are as strongly impressed on the mind. Indeed for sheer dash and vigour, for the unfeigned delight with which the participants went through with their task, for boldness of colour and conception, St. Albans must rank high. Though Mr. Parker had nothing to do with it, yet his methods were adopted with a will by the St. Albans' people, and to such an end that in some respects the performance could not have been excelled by any set of performers under Mr. Parker's own direction. There can hardly be seen anything more moving than the funeral of Queen Eleanor, more realistic and impressive than the flight of arrows

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and the deep distant thrumming of the longbows, more natural than the foment and turbulence of the ragged townsmen in answer to John Ball's harangue; and I never expect to see anything more beautiful than the Morris Dance. Other Morris Dances I have seen, but none such as this. It was the very soul and spirit of beauty in rhythm and motion.

Wonderful as St. Albans was, it remains to be said that while at some points it could not be surpassed even by Mr. Parker, in other respects even it was quite overshadowed by the performance at Dover, which perhaps represents in many respects the high water mark of accomplishment. The key notes of the pageant were Dover as the gate of England and the friendly connections of England with France. These ideas tended to deprive the pageant of possible dramatic elements and to concentrate attention on incidents connected with royalty. Monarch after monarch forms the central figure of an episode. King Arthur, William the Conqueror, John, Edward and Eleanor, Henry V and Katherine, Henry VIII and Charles V, Charles I and Henrietta; around these the incidents revolved. The result is that in less than a month the mind refuses, in spite of the distinction of certain incidents, to disentangle episode from episode. There is overlapping in the memory: incidents stand out, not clear-cut, but as parts of a kaleidoscopic grouping. This is the worst that can be said. Here the dialogue was fully worthy, and was far in advance of St. Albans. Terse, pithy, simple, direct and humorous, it was just what fitted the occasion. In this respect Mr. Louis Parker's experience as a playwright helps him, though the dialogue is necessarily of a quite different order to that of a stage-produced drama. And at Dover, the connecting lyrics written by Mr. James Rhoades were of a stately and solemn beauty.

For the rest, in the consummate grouping and movement of his figures, in the wonderful effects of mixed and contrasted colours, in the variety of entrances, in the ease and restraint of the whole performance, in the unobtrusive passage from episode to episode, in the connecting chorus of the elder knights of King Arthur perfectly led by a soloist of rare feeling and declamatory ability, in the solemn and beautiful music, but above and beyond all, in the wonderful convolutions and grouping of the final tableau and march past; in all of these

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things the Dover pageant perhaps transcended anything that has been seen in England. Of separate incidents none was more impressive than the funeral of Gawayne, when the body carried by mail-clad knights, mourned by the Lady Ettard slowly passed, to the tolling of a solemn bell, between lines of priests, the elder knights, and beyond, the women, while Arthur stood bowed in solitary grief, till the arrogant trumpet blast of the Roman ambassadors recalled him to a world of conflict.

What the future of pageantry may be, it is perhaps, as yet too early to say. The expense of a pageant is enormous—Mr. Louis Parker calculates it at something like £8,000. Only a few performances can be given and the charges for seats are necessarily rather high. The result however is something so utterly unlike any thing ordinarily attempted, so full of memorable incident and colour, that everyone who can should hold it to be a duty to see and support any pageant with local claims. The direct benefits are so clear, the incidental advantages so numerous and lasting, that it would be a sad thing if this growing movement towards an appreciation of the splendour of the national story and its vital connection with all parts of our homeland should die away for lack of the support which alone can keep the movement sound on its financial side.

For the purpose of a record a full list of the episodes presented at the three Home Counties Pageants is appended:—

ST. ALBANS PAGEANT, Site: a meadow within the walls of Verulamium, 15th to 20th July, 1907.

Episode I, B.C. 54—The defeat of Cassivelaunus by Julius Cæsar. II, A.D. 61—The defeat and death of Boadicea. III, A.D. 303—The martyrdom of St. Alban. IV, A.D. 793—The foundation of the monastery of St. Albans by King Offa. V, A.D. 1290—The funeral procession of Queen Eleanor. VI, A.D. 1381—John Ball and the Peasant's Revolt. VII, A.D. 1461—The second battle of St. Albans. VIII, A.D. 1572—The visit of Queen Elizabeth to Gorhambury.

Master of the Pageant—Herbert Farman.

CHELSEA PAGEANT, Site: The old Ranelagh Gardens, Royal Hospital, June 25th to July 1st, 1908.

Episode I, B.C. 53—The Romans cross the Thames at Chelsea. II, A.D. 786—The Synod of Chelsea. III, *circa*. A.D. 1500—May Day in Chelsea Fields. IV, (a) A.D. 1527—Henry VIII visits Sir Thomas More at Chelsea, and (b) A.D. 1534—Sir Thomas More's farewell to Chelsea. V, A.D. 1547—Princess Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey at Chelsea Manor. VI, A.D. 1557—The funeral pageant

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of Queen Anne of Cleves from Chelsea to Westminster Abbey. VII, A.D. 1592—Queen Elizabeth visits Lord Howard of Effingham at Chelsea. VIII, A.D. 1681—Charles II founds Chelsea Hospital. IX, A.D. 1714—Don Saltero's tavern and Doggett's Coat and Badge. X, *circa*. A.D. 1749—Royal Venetian Fete at Ranelagh Gardens.

Master of the Pageant—J. H. Irvine.

DOVER PAGEANT, Site: The grounds of Dover College (the old Priory.) July 27th to August 1st, 1908.

Episode I, Mythical.—King Arthur ; the death of Gawayne and the coming of the Roman Ambassadors with their demand for tribute. II, A.D. 1066—William the Conqueror at Dover, confirms the liberties of the Cinque Ports. III, A.D. 1213—The Papal Interdict and the submission of King John to the Legate. IV, A.D. 1273—The return of Edward I and Queen Eleanor from the Crusades. V, A.D. 1415—Henry V (compressed from Shakespeare.) VI, A.D. 1520—Henry VIII visits Dover ; the beginning of Dover Harbour. VII, A.D. 1625—Charles I and the arrival of Henrietta Maria ; the final tableau and march past.

Master of the Pageant—Louis N. Parker.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 155.]

1538, May 12. " This yeaere the 12th daie of Maie, being the third Soundaie after Easter, the Bishopp of Worcester, called Dr. Latymer, preached at *Poules Crosse*, at whose sermon should have bene present a penitent to have donne his penance, called John Forrest, Friar Observant, Doctor of Divinitie, latelie abjured for heresie, the eight day of the said moneth of Maie, at Lambeth before the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Cranmer, Archbishopp of Canterberie, with other, and after his said abjuration, sworne upon the Evangelistes to abide the injunction of the said Most Reverend Father for his penance ; which said Friar Forrest obstinatlie and frowardlie, not like a true penitent performing his said penance, but standing yet stiff and proud in his malicious mynde, refused to doe . . . which said Friar Forrest should this daie have borne a fagott at *Paules Crosse* for his pennance, and also with a lowde voyce have

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declared certaine thinges by his owne mouth, after the said sermon enjoyned him, for his said pennance; all which said thinges he refusing to doe, the said Bishopp desiring all the awdience then present at the said sermon to pray hartelie unto God to convert the said Friar from his obstinacie and proude minde, that he might have grace to turne to be a true penitent the soner by the grace of God at their prayers, and further their declaring his said abjuration and articles, subscribed with his owne hande, and sworne and abjured on the same, and after sworne againe to abide such injunction and pennance as he shoulde be enjoyned by the said Court, whose articles were theise, as the Bishopp then openlie read at the said *Crosse*, his [Forrest's] owne hand subscribed to the same." The articles follow.—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol i, p. 78.)

He was burned at Smithfield on May 22nd; "also their was brent with him an idoll that was brought out of North Wales, which idoll was of woode, like a man of armes in his harneise, having a litle speare in his hande and a caskett of iron about his necke hanging with a ribond, the which people of North Wales honored as a saint; the name of the idoll was called in Walch Darvell Gadarn."—(*Ibid.*, p. 80.)

1538, *circa* May. John Hoker, Minister of Maidstone, to Henry Bullinger:—There was lately discovered a wooden god of the Kentish folk [the "Rood of Grace" at Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone], a hanging Christ who might have vied with Proteus himself. For he was able, most cunningly, to nod with his head, to scowl with his eyes, to wag his beard, to curve his body, to reject and receive the prayers of pilgrims. . . . The matter was referred to the Council. After a few days, a sermon was preached in London, at the Metropolitan Cathedral, by the Bishop of Rochester. The Kentish Bel stands opposite to Daniel, erected on the upper part of the pulpit, so that he may be conveniently seen by all. Here, again, he opens himself; here, again, the player acts his part skilfully. They wonder, they are indignant, they stare with bewilderment, they are ashamed to find that they have been so deluded by a puppet. Then, when the preacher began to wax warm, and the Word of God to work secretly in the hearts of his hearers, the wooden trunk was hurled neck-over-heels among the most crowded of the audience. And now was heard

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

a tremendous clamour of all sorts of people. He was snatched, torn, broken in pieces bit by bit, split up into a thousand fragments, and at last thrown into the fire; and there was an end of him.—(G. C. Gorham, *Reformation Gleanings*, pp. 17-19).

1538, July. "Allso this yere in the moneth of July, the images of our Lady of Wallsingham and Ipswich were brought up to London, with all the jewelles that honge about them, at the Kinge's commaundement, and divers other images both in England and Wales, that were used for common pilgrimages, because the people should use noe more idolatrye unto them, and they were burnt at Chelsey by my Lord Privie Seal" [Thomas Cromwell].—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 83.)

1538, ? July. John Stokesley, Bishop of London, to Cromwell:—"My Lorde of Rochestre [Hilsey] appointeth continually preachers, soche as they be, for the *Crosse* here, and all othres thurgh [throughout] the Citie and my Diocese preache that will. Yo^r Lordesship's lettres, y^t yow appointed to send to hym and to me for the remedie herof, shulde partely redresse this disordre, if it shall lyke yo^r goode Lordeshipe to remembre them."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 134, fo. 289 d.)

1538, October 26. The examination of Sir Geoffrey Pole:—"And also he sayeth thatt the Byshopp of London [Stokesley] in conversation with this examinatt hath sayed thatt he was but a syfer, for the Lord Pryvey Seall [Cromwell] fyrst, and then the Byshopp of Rochester [Hilsey] have appoyntyd heretyks to preache at *Paules Crosse*." He was subsequently asked to name any heresies that had been preached there.—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 138, fos. 16 d, 20 d; also vol. 139, fo. 72 d.)

1538, November 12. Examination of John Colyns, priest, Parson of Rushale, co. Southampton:—"There was also one bundle of lettres written from the Bishop of London to the said Sir Geoffrey [Pole], and this examinatt redd but one of the said letters, wherein the said Bishop wrote thatt his comptroller the Bishop of Rochester had been with him to have appointed one to preach at *Paul's Cross*, and that he had awnswered that

NOTES AND QUERIES.

he would preach himself.”—(*Letters and Papers*, Calendar, vol. 13, part 2, No. 829.)

1538, November 24. “Also the 24th day of November, beinge Sunday, the Bishop of Rochester [Hilsey] preached at *Paules Crosse*, and there shewed the bloude of Hales [Hales Abbey, Gloucestershire], and recanted certeine wordes that he had spoken of the sayd bloude that it was a dukes [duck’s] bloude, and nowe shewed playnely that yt was noe bloude, but hony clarified and coloured with saffron, and lyinge lyke a goume [gum], as it evydently had bene proved and tasted [? tested] afore the Kinge and his Counsayll, and did let every man behould yt there at *Paules Crosse*, and all the way as he went to dinner to the Mayres, to loke on yt, so that every person might well perceive the abuse of the sayd thinge. Allso foure persons of the Anabaptistes, heretykely bare fagottes the same daye at *Paules Crosse*, 3 men and 1 woman, all Duchemen borne.”—(Wriothesley’s *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 90; also Baker’s *Chronicle*, p. 286.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 234.]

1753, 8 June. Lease of Possession for one year by Archibald Maclauchlin, of East Smithfield, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, yeoman, to John Hodgson, of Nightingale Lane, in the parish of St. John, Wapping, distiller, of 2 pieces of land on the east of Denmark Street, Stepney, containing 45 ft. and in depth 49 ft., with 3 messuages erected thereon, which land was purchased by Archibald Maclauchlin, of East Smithfield, turner, the lessor’s father, from Joseph Helby, of Kirby Street, in the parish of St. Andrew’s, Holborn, brewer, and Sarah his wife, by lease and release of 16 and 17 August, 1727, and were devised to the lessor by his said father.

1762, 1 November. Lease of Possession for one year by Thomas Tharpe, of Cholsey, co. Berks, cordwainer, eldest son and heir and devisee of Thomas Tharpe, late of the same place, cordwainer, deceased, to John Kaye, of Gray’s Inn, of a messuage, orchard, etc., in Cholsey, in the lessor’s occupation, which were purchased by said Thomas Tharpe, deceased, lessor’s father, and Rebecca his wife, from John Brooks and Margaret his wife, and John Carpenter. Sig. and seal removed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1763, 7 October. Lease of Possession for one year by Thomas Mantle, senior, of East Malling, co. Kent, husbandman, and Francis Mantle of the same, late of Linton, co. Kent, husbandman, sons and devisees of Thomas Mantle, late of East Malling, blacksmith, deceased, to John Goodhen of the same, husbandman, of a messuage and one close or yard in East Malling, then late made into 3 dwellings, formerly occupied by William Gossling, afterwards by John Goodhen, Woollett, widow, and Robert Smith, but then by Richard Goodhen, John Hills and James Bishop, abutting on lands formerly of Francis Turner on the south-east, Malling Vicarage on the east, a messuage of the heirs of William Whittle on the north, and the highway on the west.

“THE DOMESDAY SURVEY OF MIDDLESEX.”—It may probably surprise some of the readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* to hear that the *Domesday Survey*—at least, so far as the Middlesex district is concerned—is not computed on Saxon, but on Roman land measures. The Roman State Surveyors, a highly trained corps of men, using instruments, and knowing how to project a trigonometrical survey, had long before the close of the second century divided the county area into territories (which correspond to the Hundreds of a later date), and then into squares called *centuriæ*, marking the boundaries by roads, mounds of earth, numbered stones, altars, hedges, ditches, blazed trees, etc. Two records of this minute Survey were engraved on bronze and kept, one in Rome, and the other, for local reference, probably in London as the capital of the *Colonia Augusta*.

No subsequent alterations were allowed, though the number of *centuriæ*, forming any particular estate, would of course vary from time to time under different owners.

After three centuries of clearing and cultivation under the rigid Roman system, the lands in the county area must have formed a valuable acquisition to the East Saxon barbarians, when they captured this fair colony towards the end of the fifth century.

The principal landowners were doubtless slain or dispossessed of their estates, but no class of inhabitants seems to have been exterminated, and the descendants of the Roman colonists, the old British population and the prædial slaves, remained as farmers and labourers under their new masters. As Mr. Coote observes :—“A new nation was established upon the soil of Britain, but that new nation had neither expelled nor even dispossessed the older nationality which it had found and encountered. The latter still existed and was recognised for what it really was—Roman.”

Though a change in the relationship of the two races to each other gradually took place, none was made in the system upon which the lands had been laid out in colonial days.

No land owner without good reason ever goes to the expense of diverting roads through his estate, or of altering the lines of hedges and ditches, or other boundaries which for centuries have been established, and so the Roman *centuria* became known as the Virgate recorded in *Domesday*, and is equal to $30\frac{1}{4}$ of the statute acres.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

If the *Domesday* hidation of Middlesex be worked out on this basis, and the acreage of the various holdings in their several Hundreds reduced to statute acres, it will be found that the total—which has been worked out to the extent of upwards of 141,000 acres—practically agrees with that given by the modern Ordnance Survey.

I have recently traced the territories and lines of Roman centuriation in the Middlesex district, and I hope before long to show in detail that the *Domesday Survey* only followed those ancient land measures.—

MONTAGU SHARPE.

EASTWICK TITHE BOOK.—It is always satisfactory to be able to record the return of old parish books to their own district. Mr. H. W. Billing Wayman has generously presented to the East Herts Archæological Society a Tithebook for the parish of Eastwick, Herts, of the XVII century, which he acquired with other MSS. by purchase.

It is a small, leather-covered book, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the compiler of it was the Rev. Michael Altham, who became Rector of the parish in 1663. It contains detailed statements of tithes due and paid from 1664 to 1679, which give valuable lists of the parishioners and their holdings, with many fieldnames; there are also some notes of dues for Christenings, etc. There is mention of a hop-ground, and one field is said formerly to have paid "A Tyth Bucke" in lieu of tithe in kind.

Mr. Altham used frequently to make agreements for composition of tithes, which are set out fully in his tithebook. Thus, in 1665, Lord Willoughby of Hunsdon, some of whose demesne lands lay in Eastwick, compounded for an annual payment of £11. This led to trouble later, as Matthew Bluck, who bought the Manor of Hunsdon from Lord Willoughby, refused to pay tithe, and Mr. Altham brought an action against him in 1678 at Hertford; the suit dragged on till 1681, when Mr. Altham was successful. They went to law again, however, in 1684. An account of these lawsuits is given in the tithebook.

The tithebook also contains a statement of the glebe lands and the persons to whom they were let, and extracts from manor rolls concerning rights of way. There were $63\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe, of which 43 acres were in neighbouring parishes.

Finally, I may state that the book can be consulted at any time by communicating with the Hon. Secretary of E. Herts Arch. Society, Mr. W. B. Gerish, Ivy Lodge, Bishops Stortford.—C. E. JOHNSTON.

FINCHLEY FONT.—In the *Home Counties Magazine* (vol. v, 1903, p. 265), in an article entitled "Early English Fonts," by Mr. W. Bolton, F.R.S.L., there is a reference to the Finchley font having been broken up and the fragments "stowed away."

If the writer of the article or any of your readers could give me any particulars of the font in question, when it was broken up, if the

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fragments have been preserved, and if so, where, I should be greatly obliged. The Rector of Finchley tells me that he knows nothing of any mediæval font at Finchley.—LOUIS R. LETTS.

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SHORNE CHAPEL, KENT (vol. x, p. 236).—With reference to the chapel at Shorne, I may point out that a very full account of this building, with illustrations, by the late Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., is to be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xx, pp. 195-202, and vol. xxiii, pp. 78-85.—F. H. DUFFIELD.

CROSBY HALL (vol. ix, p. 302).—In the article on Crosby Hall reference is made to "a Miss *Hesketh*." This is an error. It was Miss Maria *Hackett*, one of England's worthies, who never rested until she had placed every cathedral choir school upon its proper basis. Her cenotaph is in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. She died at an advanced age (93?) about 1882, and I followed her and her half-brother, John Capper (92?), to their mutual grave at Highgate; the choristers of St. Paul's attended, and sang "Abide with Me" over the grave. I think it was Mr. George Capper, an uncle, that assisted her to get hold of Crosby Hall in 1835-36, when my father was Lord Mayor. For my younger brother, Richard, who has the pottery works at Stoke-upon-Trent, has the silver trowel in his possession.—

ALFRED J. COPELAND, F.S.A. LT.-COL.

HORWELLBURY (vol. x, p. 220).—Since my paper on this subject was printed, some further research enables me to make the following additions and corrections. Although the manor of Horwellbury has long since disappeared, I find that the name still survives at Kelshall. The Ordnance Survey map so names the house which stands next to Kelshall Rectory. Thus, having regard to the fact that a mile in mediæval days was roughly twice the length of that of to-day, the XV century description of the position of the manor relative to Weston Baldock and Royston is substantially correct. The Kelshall Allotment Award, 1795, mentions the field names, Great Horwell, Mead Horwell, Horwell, Horwell Pightle, and a piece of common land Horwell Green. These all lay on the north side of the road from Kelshall to Sandon, about a mile from the former place. Cussans's *History of Herts*, states that the rector of Therfield "still pays the sum of £2 4s. 4d. to the lords of the manor as rent of Horwell-Bury Farm." but in many other respects Cussans is in error. In the first place, the alleged quotation from Parker's *History of Cambridge* is not to be found in that work.

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Cussans copied it from vol. ii of the Therfield Parish Register. The mistake arose through his copying from the same page of the register another item (regarding the Rev. Shuldham), which had been entered therein from Parker's History, and concluding that both items emanated from the same source. In attempting to reconcile the date in the inscription on the window at Therfield Church, as given both in the register and by Cussans, with that of the marriage of William Paston and Agnes Berry, as given in the Paston Letters, I have been misled, and am compelled to conclude that, whatever the original inscription may have been, the copy of it in the register is incorrect, at least as far as the date is concerned. The marriage took place in 1420, the marriage settlement being dated March 24th of that year. The eldest child of the marriage was a son and heir named John, whose birth date the Sandford MS. gives as 1421. The daughter Elizabeth was not born until 8 years later. William Paston died in 1444 and was buried at Norwich, whereas Cussans dated his death 1418, and interred him at Therfield. The same historian (not Clutterbuck) described the discovery of the XV century tomb, attributing it to William Paston. All these errors are due to the unknown XVII century scribe who miscopied the original inscription, and the only safe course is to ignore his notes, and to refrain from any further conjectural statements regarding the window itself until such time as some incontestable evidence upon it shall be brought to light.—HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

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SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and antiquities of the County; published by the Surrey Archæological Society. Vol. xxi, pp. xlvi, 223.

As usual, the Surrey Society's volume is full of excellent matter. The first two papers deal with the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Mitcham; Mr. Harold Bidder, F.S.A., gives an account of the excavations, Mr. Duckworth, M.D., Sc.D., discourses on the crania and bones found, and Mr. Reginald Smith, B.A., F.S.A., describes the antiquities. Mr. R. A. Roberts contributes a series of inventories of church goods in the reign of Edward VI. These are of great historical interest, and a useful glossary is added. Mr. P. M. Johnson has another of his careful and elaborate church-surveys, this time West Clandon, illustrated by photographs and his own clever drawings. Mr. H. E. Malden, M.A., writes on West Horsley and its literary associations. Dame Juliana Berners, the author of *The Boke of St. Albans*, is among the writers connected with the place. Another celebrity is Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the "Fair Geraldine" of Elizabethan poetry. Sir Edward Nicholas, the celebrated XVII century politician, was also associated with West Horsley. Mr. George C. Druce writes on the symbolism of the goat with special reference to the font at Thames Ditton. Ecclesiastical symbolism is always interesting, and not

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seldom curiously far-fetched to our modern ideas. Mr. Druce has collected a number of examples for comparison. "The family of John Perion, Charter-Warden of Godalming; and the manor of Ashurst in Godalming," is the title of a paper by Mr. P. Woods, C.B.; it is a careful account of a good yeoman family, and the numerous references to original documents show that the subject has been thoroughly investigated. Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., writes on the iron gates at Carshalton, which formed the subject of a recent article in the *H.C.M.* Miss or Mrs. Eleanor Lloyd communicates a valuable transcript of the Churchwardens' Accounts of Weybridge, from 1622 to 1701. The series is unfortunately not complete, but we have here all that exists for the period. These accounts are always interesting, and we should like to see more of them printed. Mr. Montague S. Giuseppe, F.S.A., contributes some very interesting documents relating to the River Wandle in 1610. Mr. Reginald Smith has two other papers, on the bronze bucket found in 1907 while making the motor-track at Brooklands, near Weybridge, and on the Romano-British pit-dwellings and pottery discovered at Cobham. An excellent volume.

MAPS OF OLD LONDON; Edited by G. E. Mitton, Adam and Charles Black; 7s. net.

An excellent idea admirably-carried out. The old maps of London, here reproduced, are some of them very rare, and most of the others are sufficiently costly to place them beyond the reach of many students of our ancient City. It is true that several of these have been recently copied in facsimile by the London Topographical Society; but, here again, cost and size are two serious factors against their general distribution. It was, therefore, an excellent idea to publish some of them in a smaller and more convenient form. We have altogether nine maps, ranging in date from 1550 to 1745, a well-selected and representative collection. They are:—(1) Wyngaerde's *Panorama*, circa 1550; (2) Ralph Agas's *Civitas Londinum*, circa 1578; (3) The Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, of uncertain date; (4) Hoefnagel's *Londinum Feracissimi Angliæ Regni Metropolis*, circa 1572; (5 and 6) Norden's *London and Westminster*, 1593; (7) Faithorne and Newcourt's *London*, 1658; (8) Ogilby's Map, 1677; (9) Roque's Map, 1741-5. The editor gives a good description of each one, with reasons for the assigned date, an account of the draughtsman and engraver, and notes of the salient features. These notes, brief as they necessarily are, show careful work and are most useful. The reproductions are all that could be desired, and though so much reduced in size are marvellously clear. The letter-press references to Faithorne and Ogilby are reprinted. The book is a marvel of cheapness, and should have a large sale. We advise our readers to secure copies before the issue is sold out.

ROYAL DESCENTS AND SCOTTISH RECORDS; vol. iii of the Genealogists' Pocket Library. Charles A. Bernau, Walton-on-Thames; pp. 97; 2s. 6d. net.

The first of these sections is by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. We confess that we have no sympathy with the cult of the Royal descent. It savours (nay, reeks) of arrant snobbishness, and we would rather trace our own descent in the male line from one of Edward III's men-at-arms, than from Edward himself through our great-great-great-grandmother's great-great-great-grandmother. Much time is thus wasted, which would be better employed in getting at the history of an honest yeoman stock. However, each to his taste; and as there are people who indulge in this form of vice, Mr. Bernau was quite right to include the subject in his "Library." Mr. Fletcher's notes will help the aspirant on his way; they are clear and concise, and refer to many useful authorities.

The Section on Scottish Records is written by Mr. J. Bolam Johnson, C.A., of Edinburgh. This is a capital piece of work, the various classes of records are

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briefly but adequately described, with their various dates, the general nature of the information to be obtained from them, and the existence of indexes. It cannot fail to be of great use to all interested in north country pedigrees.

EVESHAM AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, by the late William Smith ; second edition revised by E. A. B. Barnard ; pp. 202 ; 6*d.* net.

DOVER, WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS, by Henry Harbour ; pp. 80 ; 6*d.* net.

EAST AND WEST MOLESEY, together with an account of Hampton Court, by H. G. Daniels ; pp. 88 ; 6*d.* net.

WOLFE-LAND, a Handbook for Westerham and its Surroundings, by Gibson Thompson ; pp. 136. 1*s.* net.

These four volumes are issued by the Homeland Association in their well-known "Handbook" series. The Evesham volume has been much enlarged and improved in the new addition ; it is now one of the best of this excellent series. The historical section has received unusually full treatment, and a new chapter on the storming of Evesham in 1645, by Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., has been added, together with a XIII century ballad on Simon de Montfort. The drawings by Mr. E. H. New and Mr. B. C. Boulter add greatly to the value of the volume, while the photographic illustrations are good and numerous.

Dover is good of its kind, but it is of a different kind. It is much more of the guide-book type, and we miss the historical element sadly, as also the drawings. Dover has probably more historical associations than any English town except London, and we hope to see in a second edition that this aspect of the old Cinque-Port is adequately dealt with. We must not, however, be ungrateful. Mr. Harbour proves an excellent and interesting guide, both to Dover and the neighbourhood.

Mr. H. G. Daniels has been more successful with East and West Molesey. These places have not the interest of Evesham or Dover, but he has done what he could with somewhat scanty material, and done it very well. His sketch of Hampton Court, though perhaps unnecessarily condensed, is also a creditable piece of work. Some of the river views are particularly good.

We have included the Wolfe-Land volume in this notice in order to inform our readers that a new edition will be issued very shortly, in view of the recent celebrations in Canada. We reserve a detailed account until later.

READING, by Prescott Row ; 2*d.*

RYE, by Arthur Henry Anderson ; 2*d.*

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, by R. H. J. Crook ; 2*d.*

These little booklets are the pioneers of a new series issued by the Homeland Association, to be known as "The Homeland Handy Guides." Well got up, with plans of the towns and plenty of illustrations, they should command a very large sale. They are marvels of cheapness at the price.

THE ARCHER GUIDE TO HERNE BAY, fourth edition, by B. D. Dexter ; Archer Printing Company ; 3*d.*

A capital little guide. Mr. Dexter gives an interesting historical sketch of the neighbourhood, and a good description of Herne Bay and places near. The illustrations include, besides photographs, a map and some pretty pen drawings by the author.

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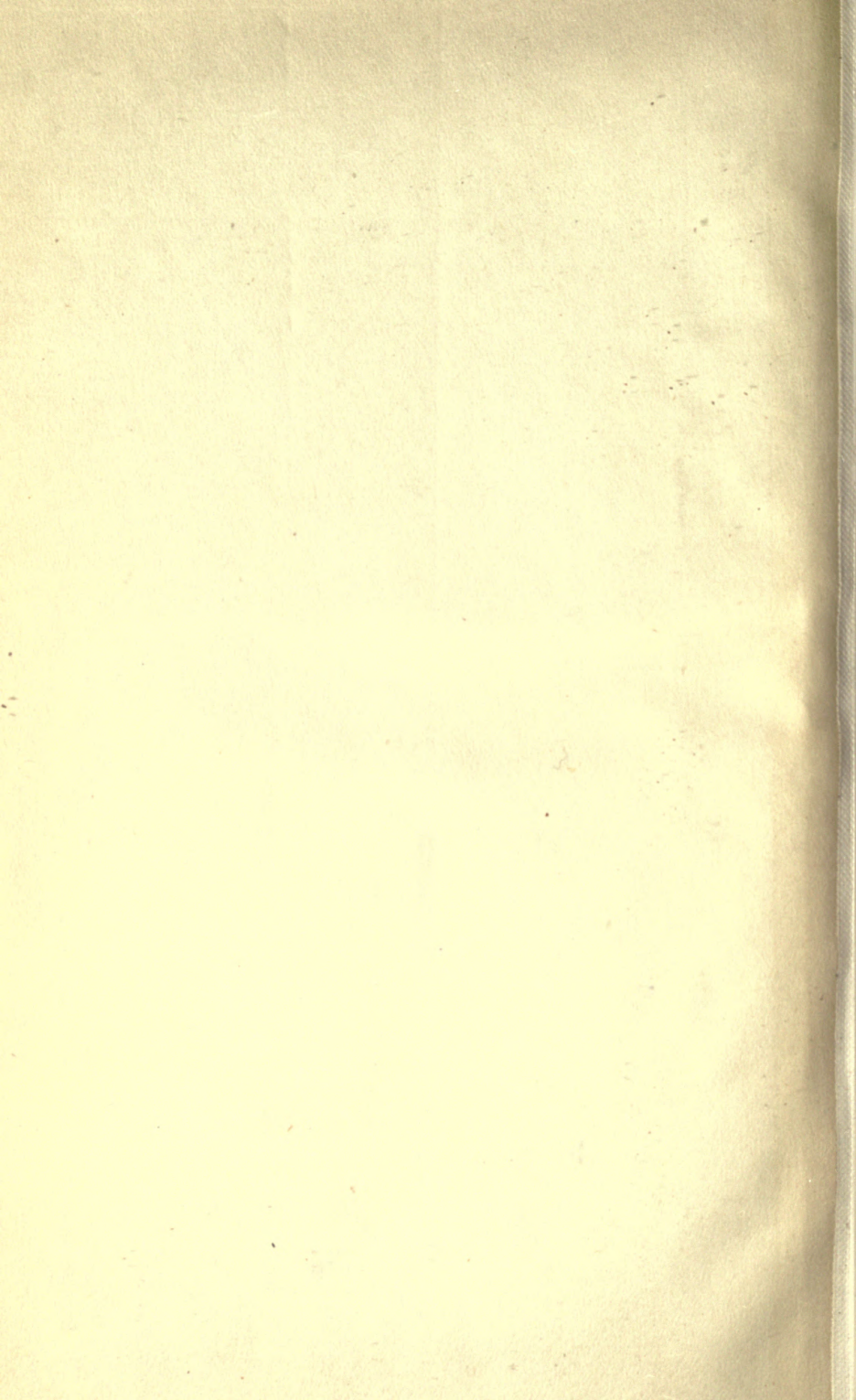
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